

Brill
502 m. Slade

~~502~~

6314

5

28



A
—
Si
—
Pr

Stranraiver

54:6

Sam. Lewis

THE
ANTIENT *and* PRESENT STATE
OF THE
COUNTY of DOWN.
CONTAINING

A Chorographical Description,
WITH THE
NATURAL and CIVIL HISTORY of the same.

ILLUSTRATED
By OBSERVATIONS made on the BARONIES, PARISHES,
TOWNS, VILLAGES, CHURCHES, ABBEYS, CHARTER-
SCHOOLS, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES, MEDICI-
NAL and other SPRINGS, &c.

WITH A
SURVEY of the NEW CANAL;
AS ALSO,

A New and Correct Whole Sheet Map of the County.

*Si qui verò sint in Urbe suâ Hospites, in Patriâ suâ Peregrini, et
cognitione semper Pueri esse velint, sibi per me placeant, sibi dor-
miant; non ego illis hæc conscripsi, non illis vigilavi.*

CAMDEN.

D U B L I N
Printed for WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Bookseller, at
MECÆNAS's Head in Bride-street. MDCC LVII.

BOOKS published by W^M. WILLIAMSON in Bride-street, and
fold much below their Original Prices.

SALMON's Modern History, 6 Vols. 4to. with 145 Maps and
Cuts. Bound 1l. 10s. Originally 3l. 8s. 3d.

Life of King William III. Folio, in 25 Numbers, six Sheets
each, at 6½d. a Number, and 17 Copper-plates gratis. By W.
Harris, Esq;

History of the Bishops of Ireland. By Sir J. Ware. Revised
by W. Harris, Esq; Folio, in 24 Numbers, seven Sheets each, at
6½d. a Number. With Copper-plate Head-pieces.

Hibernica. The Editor W. Harris, Esq; Folio, in six Num-
bers, six Sheets each, at 6½d. a Number.

History of the County of Down, 8vo. With a Map of the
County. Bound 2s. 8½d.

Fiction Unmask'd. By W. Harris, Esq; 8vo. Bound 2s.

Cockburn's Clerk's Assistant in the Practice of the Ecclesiastical
Courts, 8vo. Bound 4s. 4d.

Abp. Tillotson's Works, 6 Vol. Bound 9s. 9d. Sew'd 6s. 6d.

Hervey's Dialogues, 2 Vol. Bound 4s. 4d.

A Journey thro' Life, 2 Vol. Bound 3s. 9½d.

The Works of the celebrated Voiture, two Volumes bound in
one, 2s. 2d.

The Guardian, 2 Vol. 8vo. Bound 5s.

Puffendorf's Hist. of Europe, with an Appendix, 8vo. Bd. 3s.

Lee's Abridgment of the Statutes, 4to. Bound 3s. 6d.

The Exiles of the Court of Augustus. Bound 2s. 2d.

The World in Miniature, 12mo. Bound 2s. 8½d. Sew'd 2s. 2d.

Walker on Grammar Learning. Bound 1s. 4d.

Salmon's Modern Hist. 12mo. Sew'd 9d. a Vol.

Laurence's Agriculture, Fol. Best Half-binding 6s.

An Abstract of Hutchinson's Works. Bound 2s.

Bp. Beveridge's Private Thoughts, 2 Parts. Bd. 2s. Sew'd 1s. 6d.

The Works of Duncan Forbes. Bound 2s. 2d.

Life of King David, 8vo. Bound 3s.

Frances's Horace, 1, 3, and 4 Vol. 8vo. In Boards 6s. 6d.

Dutton's Justice of Peace, 8vo.

Hist. of the Irish Rebellion. 4d.

Horne's State of the Case between Hutchinson and Newton. 5d.

An Hebrew Grammar. By Julius Bate. 2d.

Pierson on Tillage. With Cuts 8d.

King Richard 3d. A Tragedy. With a Frontispiece—Cutter
of Coleman-street. A Comedy.—Amorous Widow. A Co-
medy—Gil Blas. A Comedy—Gamester. A Tragedy—
Brothers. A Tragedy—Virginia. A Tragedy—Hervey's
Letter. 6½d.—Miss Blandy's Trial. 6½d.—Proceedings against
the Protestants in France. 6½d.—Hervey on Lord Bolingbroke.
5d.—Scribbler. A Comedy.—Colebatch on Mistletoe. 3d.
—Wine and Wisdom. 4d.—Charter and Statutes of Trini-
ty College, Dublin. Stitch'd 1s. 1d.—Seller's Navigation,
4to.—Maunderel's Travels. With Cuts. &c.

TO THE HONOURABLE

Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bt. M.D.

Late PRESIDENT of the *Royal Society*,
and *Royal College of Physicians*, Lon-
don; first PHYSICIAN to his Majesty,
MEMBER of the *Imperial Academy* of
Sciences at *Petersburgh*, of the *Royal*
Academys of Sciences at *Paris*, *Ma-*
drid, *Berlin*; FELLOW of the *Roy-*
al College of Physicians at *Edenburgh*,
and DOCTOR of *Physick* of the Univer-
sity of *Dublin*.

SIR,

WE have taken the Liberty of do-
ing Honour to the following
Piece by prefixing YOUR NAME to it, on
account of the Relation it bears to you,
as a Native of the County here descri-
bed, and as a Patron and Encourager of
a *Natural*

Natural Knowledge in all Countries; the laudable Passion for which induced You early in Life to make a hazardous Voyage to the Western World; and Your immense Collections of Rarities, then and since made, demonstrate how boundless Your Mind has been in searching into the hidden and inmost Recesses of Nature.

WE have endeavoured to lay before You the *Natural History* of this County, with the *Civil History* of the same, as far as they could be at present discovered, together with a new and accurate Map of it. There has been no Pains spared to make the Work compleat; although it may seem very imperfect, when compared with the Views that have been given of some Counties in *England*. The only end aimed at is the Approbation and Encouragement of You, and other learned Enquirers, who may see by this Essay, that the Nature and State of IRELAND, is no less worth inquiring into, than other Countries that have employed the Attention
of

of the Studious, through the Encouragement of learned and beneficent Patrons.

IF this Treatise be so fortunate as to be thought worthy of Your *Protection*, and the Scheme laid down in the following PREFACE meets with Your Approbation, it will be looked upon here as a singular Honour by those who are, with the highest Veneration and Esteem,

S I R,

Your most Obedient,

and

most humble Servants,

The EDITORS.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

WH O E V E R casts his Eyes on the Contents of the following Chapters, will soon perceive, that this is not a *revised Edition* of a *Treatise* formerly published on the same Subject, but an intire *New Work*; which nevertheless, it must be confessed, is sent abroad with the same laudable View of taking off the Veil that has long lain upon this Country, and for removing those Mistakes and Misrepresentations, that have been handed down from remote Times, and are yet admitted as Truths among those who have published of late Years *the Present State of Ireland*. For they write thus in the Description of this Country; *that the People are uncivilized, rude, barbarous, ———delight in Butter tempered with Oatmeal, and sometimes Flesh without Bread; but which they eat raw, having first pressed the Blood out of it, and drink down large Draughts of Usquebaugh for Digestion ——— reserving their little Corn for their Horses. ——— That their Dress and Habit is no less barbarous: ——— Cows and Cattle are their chief Wealth ——— that they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and that Violence and Murder are, in their Opinions, no way displeasing to God. ——— That they are much given to Incest, and nothing is so common among them as Divorces under pretence of Conscience. ——— That they pray for the Wolves lest they should devour them. ——— Are overgrown with Woods, and subject to voracious Animals, ——— and that Wolves still abound too much in this Country, &c. ——— See the present State of Great Britain and Ireland. London 1738.*

How far this Description of *Ireland* is removed from Truth will appear from the *present State* of only one County in the Kingdom, which was published in a small Pamphlet a few Years ago in a very imperfect manner : But how it has since swelled to the size it appears in at present, is owing to the following Causes.

Under the Guidance and Patronage of a Gentleman (whom we are not at Liberty to name) a few Persons formed themselves into a *Society* in order to collect *Materials* for a Book after the manner of *Camden's Britannia*, to be published under the Title of *Hibernia, or Ireland Antient and Modern*. For this End they sent Circular Letters to many Curious and Learned Gentlemen in their several Counties, intreating their Assistance to forward the said Scheme, which many of them communicated with Freedom and Chearfulness. Yet the Deficiencies were so great, that the Society judged it necessary to send into the World *a rude and premature Skeleton of one particular County in order to shew their Design*, and to have the Opportunity of publishing a Table of *Queries*, in order to instruct every Man in the Nature of the Enquiries to be made in their respective Neighbourhoods ; and with this View the same Table is now annexed to this Preface.

But neither did this Method answer the Purposes in as compleat a manner as could be wished ; and therefore the Society were obliged to change their Method, and, after as much Time spent as would have compleated the Design over the whole Kingdom, they returned in a great measure to their first Scheme of Personal Applications, and resolved to collect as full Accounts as possible of *this one County*, and, by the Publication of it, to demonstrate, that it is very far from impossible to carry on the same Views through every County of the Kingdom, provided they be undertaken with a small degree of *Publick Spirit*.

This part of our general Design has been forwarded by the Readiness of some Curious Gentlemen resident in the County, who made it their Business, by Enquiries
and

and Personal Observations, to be able to answer many of the *Queries* proposed: And the Matter was further carried on by the Journies of a few Gentlemen from *Dublin* into this part of the Country, who made their travelling subservient to this Design.

As to the Botanical part of this Work, a curious Man well acquainted with Plants, and much versed in *simpling*, was sent from *Dublin*, to travel through the Mountains of *Mourne*, and other parts, in search of *Rare Plants*; which, being returned in a *Hortus siccus*, were examined by Gentlemen well skilled in that Branch of Knowledge, particularly by Dr, *John Ratty*, and Dr. *Leonel Jenkins*, and classed under their respective Families.

The mineral Waters were not only examined on the Spot, but taken up in proper and dry Seasons, and being put into clean Bottles, which were well corked and waxed to keep out the Air, they were distinguished by proper Marks, and so transmitted as soon as possible to *Dublin*, where they were submitted to the critical Examination of the said Dr. *Ratty*, to whose Labours the Publick is in a fair way of being indebted for an accurate Treatise on all the mineral Waters as yet known in the Kingdom; an Undertaking, which deserves the Attention not only of the Curious, but of every Person who wishes well to his Country; inasmuch as our Health very much depends on it, which may be secured at an easy rate at Home by the Benefit of these medicinal Waters, that are now sought for by Valetudinarians at a very great Expence in all parts of *Europe*. It is therefore earnestly desired of all Gentlemen, who are willing to know the Value of any of these excellent Waters, which are found in their respective Neighbourhoods, to acquaint the said *Doctor* in *Pill-Lane, Dublin*, with the Situation of them, and to transmit Samples thereof to him in clean Bottles, corked close as possible, and waxed, and taken up in dry Weather.

The Hand of the same Physician may be easily perceived in the Disquisition into the popular Opinion of
the

the *Healing* and *Petrifying* Qualities ascribed to *Lough-Neagh*, and in the Chapter of *Fossils* and *Mineral Productions*. Nor can we omit acknowledging the Assistance of Dr. *Jenkins*, before mentioned, in ranging the Feathered Generations under their proper Tribes, and adapting the several *Synonyma* and *Characteristicks* to them.

As to the *Map*, which we hope will appear very accurate, it was executed after the following manner. Sometime since the Gentlemen of the County of *Down* procured a large *Map* to be made, by an actual Survey, of the several Roads carried through the County. The Surveyor, not confining himself to the Roads alone, took into the Design the Rivers, and such Towns, Gentlemen's Seats, Villages, Castles, Churches, &c. as lay within View of the Parts surveyed. This *Map*, laid down by a large Scale, is hung up in the Session House at *Down Patrick*. The Society had recourse to it, and procuring one to be drawn in a reduced Scale, they employed three Surveyors, each in the parts where they were most conversant, to examine what was done, and to add to it by the Rules of their Science such Places as had been omitted in the original *Map*. An actual Survey was also made of the *New-Canal*, and of several Parts of the Sea Coasts. From hence they think they can promise, that this is the best and most exact *Map*, that has yet been published, of any County of *Ireland*.

The apparent Difficulties and Expences, that have attended this Work, ought not to discourage Gentlemen from the like Undertakings in other *Counties*, but rather should incite them to proceed in the same way; since, what we have done, is a Demonstration that the Scheme is practicable; for the more easy Execution of which we shall submit the following Method to their Consideration, by which it appears, that the whole Kingdom may in four or five Years be described under it's proper Counties, and at very small Charge to particular Persons.

1st. It

1st. It is proposed, that under the Influence of a few Gentlemen of Weight and Figure a Society be erected to consist of sixty Members, or more, in the City of Dublin, to meet monthly or quarterly, or oftener, as Occasion shall require, to consider of proper Methods for acquiring and propagating a competent Knowledge of the Kingdom in it's several Parts, both from their own Experience, and their Correspondence with others.

2^{dly}. That a corresponding Society be formed of ten Gentlemen, or more, in each County for forwarding the said Work.

3^{dly}. That each Gentleman in Town or Country, when admitted, do pay an English Crown, as an Admission Fee, and so much every Year in order to raise a Fund for carrying on the Views of the Society, to be expended as they from time to time shall direct; by which Fund proper Persons may be enabled, under the Election of the Society, to travel at least three Months every Summer through the several Provinces and Counties of the Kingdom, to observe and collect whatever is curious and remarkable in Art or Nature therein, and to return and report their Observations to the Society.

4^{thly}. The Society to appoint a Committee of a few of their Members to methodize the said Returns, and out of them to form Accounts of the several Counties travelled into, subject to the Revisal and Approbation of the Society in general.

5^{thly}. That a President and four Secretaries one for each Province, be elected yearly, to conduct the Business of the said Society.

6^{thly}. That the Fund arising from this Scheme be deposited in a Box, to be kept under the separate Keys of the President

President and Secretaries ; and that no Meetings of the Society be supported out of the Box Fund, nor any thing drawn thereout but for such purposes as the Society shall judge necessary.

7thly. Now supposing sixty to offer for the City of Dublin, and ten for every County, the Numbers of the resident and corresponding Members will amount to 380, and will produce a Fund from the Subscription Fee, and annual Payments, the first Year of 205l. 16s. 8d. and every Year after of 102 l. 8s. 4d. which is thought sufficient to answer all purposes.

8thly. The corresponding Members will be of great Assistance in their several parts in Aid of the travelling Members, by informing them where matters relative to the main Design do lie, and to help the Corrections of the Maps of this Kingdom hitherto published, which at present are miserably defective and erroneous. The travelling Members also will by their Observations contribute much to that End. But it is hoped the Gentlemen in their several Counties will follow the Example of those in the County of Down, and Antrim, who by their voluntary Subscriptions have got the Roads of these two Counties actually surveyed by the Chain, and Maps made of them.

9thly. If my Lords, the Bishops, would so far concur as to recommend to the Parochial Clergy of their respective Dioceses the purposes of this Scheme, it would still render it more effectual, and if carried on with Resolution and Zeal four or five Years, would gather sufficient Materials to give the World an exact Account of this Kingdom.

10thly. An Objection may arise from the Difficulty of getting in the County Subscriptions ; but indisputably the several corresponding Members would contrive some way or other of making that easy ; since so great a Benefit would

would result from it ; and more especially as the Society may be but of as short Continuance, as it is judged, that four or five Years well employed would be sufficient to carry this Scheme fully into Execution, except what relates to the Maps ; so that the whole Charge to each Member in five Years would not exceed six Crowns.

The Benefits arising from Societies, thus voluntarily formed, are too many to be particularly enumerated. The laudable Endeavours, and publick Benefits arising to the Kingdom from the *Dublin Society*, the beneficial Schemes of the several *Musical Clubs*, and of other *Bodies of Men*, are so obvious and notorious, that they need not be mentioned. This Proposal also may seem to claim some share of the Attention of the *Publick*; since not only the Honour, but the real Interest of our Country are the Objects of its View. It is hoped therefore that Gentlemen of Weight and Publick Spirit will not be wanting to have the Glory of setting forward so desirable a Work.

Besides the before mentioned Methods made Use of in collecting the subject Matter of this Treatise, we had also Recourle to the Publick Records, and Libraries, particularly the Library of *Primate Marsh* at *St. Sepulcher's*, and that at *Trinity College*, both fraught with many Materials useful for carrying on the main Design. The latter of these *Repositories* has lately been enriched by the Collections of the Reverend Dr. *Gilbert*, made at great Expence, and with singular Care ; among which are several Bundles of manuscript Papers concerning the whole Kingdom in general, and most, if not all, the particular Counties. Many of them have the Name of one Mr. *Downing* prefixed to them, as some have of the late Sir *Richard Cox*, and others. They seem to have been written when the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, presided over a *Philosophical Society*, then established in that College.

In the same Library we consulted the large Collections of *Manuscripts* not long since deposited there by the
Right

Right Reverend the present *Lord Bishop of Clogher*, whose Beneficence and Regard to the Publick, in this and many other Matters, cannot be passed over in Silence. Among these may be seen the *Original Depositions* of the *detestable Massacres* made on the Protestants of this Kingdom in the Rebellion of 1641, in 33 Volumes in Folio, taken partly by Virtue of Royal Commissions soon after the Perpetration of the Facts, while they were fresh in Memory, and partly upon Oath before the *Privy Council*, and Ordinary *Magistracy* in divers parts of the Kingdom. We have heard with Pleasure that the *Venerable Body* in Possession of these Records have a Design of selecting thereout the most flagrant and monstrous Instances of Cruelties at that time committed, and by making them publick to give a compleat Answer to that part of the Dissertation prefixed to the *Marquis of Clanriccard's Memoirs*, lately republished in *Dublin* at this critical Period, where the Author quotes the Earl of *Clarendon's* Account of the Rebellion, who says, “that there were 40 or 50000 Protestants murdered before they suspected themselves to be in any Danger, or could provide for their Defence, by drawing together into Towns and strong Houses.”—— Upon which Words he makes this Reflection.——“That it may be offered, that others, who have expressly written of that Affair, exceed it in many respects, and even from the *Pulpit* itself every Year we have hideous Relations, that not only come up to, but very often outdo it. Whence it is not to be admired, that with the Vulgar at least, it is taken for *Fact* and *Truth*.” We have in the mean time, for the present Purpose, selected from the said Depositions, and set forth in this Tract, several Instances of the Barbarities of the *Irish* committed on the Protestants in this single County, and find their Numbers specified to be near 3000, besides general Numbers which the Deponents could not ascertain.

The Author of the Dissertation before cited would not, perhaps, have been so hasty, had he seen a Book
published

published in 1645, during the Progress of the Rebellion (a Time when it was safe to boast of such Things) by *Cnogher O-Mahony*, an *Irish Jesuit* at *Lisbon*, under the Name of *Constantin Marullus*, intitled, *Disputatio Apologetica & Manifestiva de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversus Hæreticos Anglos*. To which is added, *Exhortatio ad Catholicos Hiberniæ*. The Intention of that Treatise was, “to excite the *Irish* to persist in their Rebellion, and to continue the Massacre of those *Hereticks*, the *English*, whereof they had cut off already (as he confesses) no fewer than 150000 in four Year’s Time.” He aims at proving, “that the *Kings of England* never had any right to *Ireland*, but that their Title was mere Usurpation and Tyranny.” He produces the *Pope’s Bull* to *Owen-Roe O-Neil* in 1642, “whereby all the Actors in the bloody Massacres of the foregoing Year are blessed, and plenary Indulgences granted to all who shall assist in the future Advancement of the *Catholick Cause* against the *Hereticks of England*.” He says, “that the old *Irish* might lawfully chuse themselves a *King* of their own *Irish Blood*, nay, that they ought in Conscience to do it, and throw off the Yoke of *Hereticks* and *Foreigners*.” He exhorts them “to extirpate the *English*, their *Manners and Religion* out of the *Kingdom*, and to murder and destroy all that favour and adhere to them, or were sprung from them, although they were *Papists* or their nearest Relations.”

QUERIES recommended to the Curious, to enable them to make proper Enquiries in their respective Neighbourhoods.

Its Qualities for	{ Health, Sickneſs,	} With what Constitutions it agrees best.
		} Diseases Epidemical.
Extraordinary Phænomena; as Meteors, Ignis fatui, &c.		
Experiments on Mountains by Thermometers.		
Tempeſts, Hurricanes, Thunder, Lightning,	{ Simple, Double, &c.	} Effects and Accidents from them.
		} Reflection.
Eccho’s by	{	}

2. Water,

2. Water.	1. Rivers.	Their Breadth, Source, Progress, End.	- Whether stony, gravelly, sandy, muddy? - Whether remarkable for whitening? - Whether subject to Inundations?
		Navigation of them how far?	- Where obstructed? - How to be remedied?
		Remarkables belonging to them.	- Subterraneous Passages. - Cascades or Water-falls, &c.
		With what Kinds of Fish replenished?	Their Plenty, Seasons, Way of Breeding, Haunts, Manner of taking them, &c.
	2. Lakes.	Their Compass, —	Qualities: — What Soil at Bottom?
		With what Kinds of Fish replenished, &c.	
		Whether Stumps of Trees, Buildings, &c. are discoverable in them?	
	3. Fountains.	How supplied with Water?	By Rivers, or Springs.
		1. Medicinal, and whether	Saline, — Sulphureous, — Vitrioline, — Chalybeate?
		2. Reputed holy Wells:	- Their Kinds, Qualities, and Vertues. - What sort of Earth they pass through?
		3. Petrifying Springs.	- To whom dedicated? - When, and by what Numbers visited?
			What Proofs of them? Leaves, Moss, &c. petrify'd, to be preserved.
	4. Seas.		- Difference of Saltness in different Bays. - How and with what sort of Fish stored? - Plants, Insects, &c. to be found in them. - When first visited by the Herrings, &c.
		Bays.	Tides, Currents, Whirlpools, &c.
		Harbours.	Observables about them; Depths, Shallows, Shelves, Banks, Bars:
		Creeks.	Whether clayie, ouzy, or sandy?
		Shores.	- What noted Fisheries on them? - How furnished with Oar-weed, Shells, Sand, or other Manures? - Whether Kelp be burned on them, and in what Quantities?
		Promontories.	- Of what Stone or Soil formed? - Whether Low or Bold? - Whether Hawks, Eagles, &c. breed in them? - How useful to Mariners?

Black — Red — White — Sandy — Stony — Gravelly — Mixed.
Depth, or Shallowness of the Mold.
Chalk. What Mixtures in it.

Clay — — — } Fullers.
 } Potters.
 } Brick.
 } Pipe.
 } Ochre. Whether of Stone or Clay ?
 } Umber, &c.

Medicinal.

Corn land — — — } Of what Grain productive ?
 } Fertility, Barrenness, Methods of
 } Cure, Manures.
 } Methods used in Tillage.
 } High or low, greater or lesser Pro-
 } duce.

Meadows — — — } Experiments in improving them. —
 } With what Manures ?

Pasture. — — — } Whether fittest for rearing or fatning.
 } For Butter or Cheese.

Moors — — — } How improved or improve-
 } able ?
 } What Timber-Trees thrive
 } best in them ?
Bogs — — — } Trees, Horns, &c. found
 } buried in them—at what
 } Depths ?

Mountains. — — — } Their Height in Repute, or on
 } Trial ?

 } Whether they run N. or E. S. or W.
 } If Vulcans in them.
 } Whether profitable or barren ?
 } Their Product as to Minerals, Vege-
 } tables, Animals, &c.

Vallies — — — } Their Extent, Fruitfulness, or Baren-
 } ness.

Marles. The Sorts, Properties, Colours.

4. Stones useful.

Lime-stone. — } White. } Ease or Difficulty in bur-
 } Black. } ning.
 } Grey. } What Kilns used ?
 Porphyry. — } Their Qualities — Colours — Proper-
 Marble. — } ties.
 Flints. Black — Transparent — Flesh-coloured, &c.
 Pebbles. Transparent — Red — White — Blew — Black, &c.
 Free-stone. — } The different Sorts.
 } Whether fit for Columns, Door-cases,
 } Mouldings, Vases, Malt-kilns, Cif-
 } terns, &c.
 } Whether it endures the Weather or
 } sweats ?
 Whetstones — Ragstones — Millstones — Firestones — Slates.
 The different Sorts, Sizes, or Colours.

5. Stones curious, natu-
rally formed.

Gravel. — } Their Colours.
 } Whether loose or binding; or fit for
 Sand — — } Building, Walks, &c.
 In Shape, re- } Shell-fish — other Fish — } Their Co-
 sembling — } Birds — Plants — Parts } lours.
 } of Creatures, &c.
 Artificial Things, as } Buttons,
 } Shoes,
 } Wheels, &c.
 In Colour — } Kerry-stones — Chrif- } Their Colours,
 } tals — Astroites — Se- } — Size —
 } lenites, &c. } Figure, &c.

6. Plants.

Woods. — } The Kinds. What now standing ?
 } Different Sorts of the same Species.
 } Uncommon Accidents attending them.
 } Remarkable in Kind, Size, &c.
 } Any Peculiarities belonging to them.
 } What Soils they thrive best in.
 Trees. — } What Animals or Insects they pro-
 } duce ?
 } To what Use applied, as Meat, Phy-
 } sick, Dying, &c.
 } Fruit-Trees.
 Shrubs. — } Uncommon, curious.
 Herbs. — } Medicinal.
 Grasse — } Foreign, as Clover, Sainctfoin, Ryegrass,
 } Lucerne, &c. and with what Lands
 } they agree best.

		Silver—Copper—Lead—Iron Oar—Coals—Alabaster — Talk, &c.
		Observations on Mines; as Quantities, Goodness of Oar, how wrought, &c. Indications of Mines, &c. Whe- ther Trees thrive well or ill where Mines are? Any preternatural Colour in the Leaves?
		Birds, of Passage. } Insects. ——— } Unusual or extraordinary, in Colour, Fishes. ——— } Size, Shape, &c. Quadrupeds. — } Ages extreme.—Diseases uncommon.
		At, or before } their Birth. } Crying in the Womb. Numbers at a Birth. Bearing Children in Old Age. Barenness, or Fruit- fulness.
		In the Course } of their Lives. } Unusual Sizes in De- fect or Increase. In their Deaths } or Graves. } Reviviscence. Preservation from Putrefaction.
		Unusual Accidents }
10.	Particular Customs.	
		Woollen—Linen—Hempen, &c.—Where carried on with Success?
		Publick. ——— } Remains of Monasteries, Churches, &c. Towns, Villages; and incidental Ob- servations on Errors in Maps. Private. Gentlemen's Seats and Improvements. Monuments—Memorable Inscriptions. Danish Forts, &c. } Their Heights and Circumference. Round Towers. } Fortifications, Bridges, Urns, Caves, Tumuli or Sepul- chers, &c. Long stones, } Singly, or placed ——— } Circularly. Castles. By whom, and when built? Antient Coins—Pedigrees—Descents, &c. &c. &c.
11.	Buildings.	
12.	Buildings.	
13.	Antiquities.	
14.	Publick Charities.	Charity-Foundations — Publick Schools and Libraries — Infirmaries—Work houses, &c.—By whom endowed?— How supported?

Contents of the Chapters.

CHAP. I. **O**F the antient and modern Names and Inhabitants of the County of *Down*, together with those of the middle and present Age. Page 1.

II. Of the Bounds, Extent, and Latitude of this County, with its Civil and Ecclesiastical Division, p. 5.

III. A Chorographical Description of the Baronies, Towns, Villages, Churches, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, with some Historical Observations relating to the same. p. 10.

IV. A Survey of the New Canal in the Condition it is at present. p. 112

V. Of the Mountains in this County. p. 119

VI. Of the Bays, Harbours, Creeks, Roads, Islands, Rocks, Points, and Headlands, on the Coasts of this County ; and of Things relative to them. p. 126

VII. Of the Rivers of this County ; and occasionally of the Pearl Fishery in the River Bann. p. 142

VIII. Of the Lakes or Loughs in this County, and of the Islands therein ; together with a Disquisition into the *Healing* and *Petrifying* Qualities ascribed to *Lough-Neagh*. p. 149

IX. Of the Mineral Waters of this County hitherto discovered ; together with an Analysis of them. p. 166

X. Of

- X. Of the Medicinal Virtues of Goat's Whey ; and the Practice of Drinking it on the Mountains of *Mourne*. p. 178
- XI. A Catalogue of the more rare *Plants* found spontaneously growing in this County. p. 180
- XII. Of the Fossils and Mineral Productions of this County. p. 185
- XIII. An extraordinary Effect of Thunder and Lightning. p. 190
- XIV. Of Caves Natural and Artificial in this County. p. 194
- XV. Of three Sorts of antient Monuments in this County, viz. The *Crom-Liagh* or *Stone-Altar*, *Kairns*, and *Pillar-Stones*. p. 198
- XVI. Of the *Mounts* and *Raths* in this County, usually ascribed to the *Danes*. p. 210
- XVII. Of the Round Towers in this County, and a Conjecture to what Uses they were erected. p. 219
- XVIII. Of the Feathered and Finny Tribes of this County. p. 223
- XIX. Of the *Herring Fishery* of this County in particular ; and something in general of the Decay of the *Herring Fishery* on all the Coasts of *Ireland* ; with Hints concerning the Recovery and Improvement of it. p. 241
- XX. Of remarkable Men born in this County. p. 251
- Appendix, p. 267

The Reader may correct with his Pen the following gross Errors that have escaped the Press, and excuse literal Ones that do not disturb the Sense.

PAGE 30, l. 26, for *Charissimæ*, r. *Charissimo*, and for *Morens*, r. *Mærens*. — p. 58, l. penult, for *Wrearh*, r. *Wreath*. — p. 90, l. 8, for *be*, r. *by*. — p. 145, l. 9, for *hs*, r. *he*. — p. 156, l. penult, dele, *were*. — p. 157, l. 9, between *from* and *Subject*, insert *our*. — p. 159, l. 37, for *ae*, r. *an*. — p. 161, l. 13, for *miribilia*, r. *mirabilia*. — p. 167, l. 8, for *strike*, r. *struck*. — p. 195, l. 28, for *perture*, r. *aperture*. — p. 228, l. 2, for *any*, r. *and*. — p. 243, l. 26, for *Leucomnis*, r. *Leucomænis*.

C H A P. I.

*Of the Antient and Modern Names and Inhabitants
of the County of Down, together with those of
the Middle and Present Ages.*

S E C T. I.

THIS Tract of Country, now called the Antient
Name.
County of *Down*, together with a small
Part of the South of the County of *Antrim*,
was antiently known by the Name of *Ulagh*
(in Latin *Ulidia*) which some say it received from one
Ulagh a *Norwegian*, who flourished here long before the
Christian *Æra*; from whom they alledge that the whole
Province of *Ulster* in process of Time took its Name;
and they affirm that all *Ireland* being divided into five
Provinces, that which is now called *Ulster* by the *English*,
was formerly, and still is, called by the *Irish*, *Cuig-U-*
lagh, i. e. *Ulagh's fifth*; and further, that a Family of
good Note in the County of *Antrim*, and others of less
Account, have taken their Names from this *Norwegian*,
and are called *Mac-Ulagh*, or *Macullogh*. This may
seem strange to those, who take it for granted, that the
Norwegians, under the Title of *Ost-men*, never had
Footing in *Ireland* till the latter End of the Eighth Cen-
tury. Yet if it be considered, that our Histories are
full of the *Fomraigh* or *Sea-Rovers*, who from *Denmark*,
Sweden and *Norway* often in early Times plundered these
Coasts; and that the two Colonies of the *Firbolg* and
Tuathdedans, both immediately from *Britain*, but origi-
nally from *Germany*, and the Parts about the *Baltick*
A Sea,

Sea, had their Settlements in *Ireland* in very antient Times, what has been advanced may not seem intirely groundless and fabulous.

Voluntii

or *Uluntii*.

§ 2. *Ptolomey* the Geographer (who flourished in the Reign of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*) mentions the *Voluntii* or *Uluntii* as Inhabitants of this Country, from whom some have judged that it was called *Ulidia*, and that the whole Province of *Ulster* from that People took the Name of *Ullagh* and *Ulster*, as it were *Uluntiorum terra*. It is a difficult Task to draw any Light out of so much Obscurity; nor shall we affirm that the *Uluntii* of *Ptolomey* were so called from *Ulagh* the *Norwegian* before mentioned, nor from *Ollamb Fodlab*, who was King of *Ireland* A. M. 3236, and the seventh in descent from *Milesius*; but another conjecture may perhaps carry more Weight in the Reader's Mind.

Whether
from *Cum-*
berland.

(a) Brit-
tan Edit.
1722. P.
1011.

§ 3. It is incertain from whence, or at what Time the *Voluntii* or *Uluntii* of *Ptolomey* (who were a Part of the *Brigantes*) settled in this Country; yet it may be probable enough that they came from *Volantium* on the neighbouring Coast of *Cumberland*; which Conjecture arises from an Inscription on a beautiful Altar of red Stone mentioned by Mr. *Camden* (a) to have been dug up at *Elenborough*, a Town situated at the Mouth of the River *Elen*, where the first Cohort of the *Dalmatians*, with their Commander, was garrisoned, whose Name was *G. Cornelius Peregrinus*, and to whose Honour this People erected it, with these Words, *Volantii vivas, may you live at Volantium*; a Name taken possibly from the River *Elen* or *Ulen*, on which the Town was built. Now the Time that these People passed over into *Ireland* seems naturally to be about the Year of our Lord 76, when the rest of the *Brigantes* fled hither from *Petilius Cerealis*, who was the first *Roman* that invaded this Part of *Britain*. The Transition from *Volantii* to *Voluntii*, and of the River *Elen* to *Ulen*, (from whence the *Uluntii* might have drawn their Name) is natural and easy; and *Ptolomey's* fixing that People here im-
plies

plies, that they were then well known in this Country. The Passage is but short hither from the Mouth of that River, and the high Lands about *Dundrum* are visible from thence in clear Weather; which Circumstances in Times of Distress might have afforded them sufficient Temptation to venture over in the *Corraghs* and other slender Contrivances for Navigation in those early Ages. For that the *Britons* made use of such kind of Wicker Boats covered with Skins, is manifest not only from the Word *Corrag*, which signifies such a Boat in their Language, but from the Testimony of divers antient Authors, as *Lucan. Lib. 4.*

Primum cana salix, madefacto vimine, parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæsoque inducta juvenco,
Vectoris patiens tumidum supereminet amnem.
Sic *Venetus*, stagnante *Pado*, fusoque *Britannus*
Navigat Oceano ——— ——— ———

The binding Willow into *Boats* they twine,
Then line the Work with Spoils of slaughter'd Kine.
Such are the Floats *Venetian* Fishers know,
When in dull Marshes stand the settling *Po*.
On such to neighb'ring *Gaul* allur'd to gain,
The bolder *Britains* cross the swelling Main.

Rowe,

And *Solinus*, cap. 35. “ The Sea (says he) between
“ *Britain* and *Ireland* is unquiet and tempestuous, and
“ yet they sail over it in *Wicker Boats*, encompassed
“ with a swelling Covering of Ox-Hides.

§. 4. The Name of these *Voluntii* or *Uluntii* is not to be met in any antient Author, except *Ptolomey*; so that they did not retain it long after they were incorporated with the Natives, who (for what appears) were the *O-Neills*, *M^c Enos's*, or *Magenis's*, the *Mac-Cartanes*, the *Slut-Kelles*, the *M^c Gilmores*, and other *Irish* Septs, who afterwards submitted to the *English* in 1177, very few

Antient
Natives.

Curcey's
Conquests

Inhabi-
tants in
the middle
Age.

Modern
Inhabi-
tants.

them now remaining of any Rank. For that Year *John de Curcey*, one of the principal *English* Adventurers entered on the Conquest of *Ulster*, and with the small Force of Twenty-two Men at Arms, and Three hundred Soldiers marched out of *Dublin* in the Winter Season, with such Expedition, that in four Days he arrived at *Down-Patrick*, of which he quickly made himself Master. *Dunlenus*, Petty-King of *Ulidia*, soon drew his Forces together, and by the Aid of the neighbouring Princes, in eight Days time got together ten thousand Men to retake the Town. *Curcey*, dividing his Handful of *Englishmen* into three Squadrons, bravely sallied out, and, notwithstanding the great Superiority of Numbers, obtained a compleat Victory. He pursued his Conquests in other Parts of *Ulster* with equal Success, entered into *Dalaradia*, Part of the County now called *Antrim*, and slew *Donald*, King of that Country, in Battle. A Chain of Successes in a short Time gave him the Title of *Prince and Conqueror of Ulidia*, and under him settled there the *Savages*, *Whites*, *Riddells*, *Sandals*, *Poers*, *Chamberlanes*, *Stokes's*, *Mandevilles*, *Jordans*, *Stantons*, *Logans*, *Passelews*, *Russels*, *Audleys*, *Coplands*, and *Martells*, and perhaps the *Fitz-Simons's*, *Crowleys*, and *Bensons*. The principal Gentlemen here in *Queen Elizabeth's* Time were *Sir Nich. Bagnal*, *Sir Hen. Bagnal*, *Sir Hugh M^c Genis*, *Sir Owen M^c Neal Oge*, *Savage*, *Fitz-Simons*, *Dowdal*, *Cormac O Neal*, *Iver Roe M^c Genis*, *Bryan Orten O Neal*, *John White* of the *Dufferin*, *M^c Cartane*— the *Bensons*, *Russels*, *Jordans*, *Audleys*, and *Mandevilles*. These Families are for the most part extinguished, partly by Civil Wars and Rebellions, and partly by the course of Nature, and at present the chief Names are *Savage*, *Southwell*, *Rawdon*, *Hill*, *Magill*, *Ward*, *Needham*, *Waring*, *Maxwell*, *Price*, *Mountgomery*, *Echlin*, *Stephenson*, *Bayly*, *West*, *Ross*, *Hamilton*, *Isaack*, *Blackwood*, *Ford*, *Fortescue*, *Kennedy*, *Matthews*, *Hall*, *Wallis*, *Johnson*, *Close*, *Lambert*, *Bateman*, *Douglass*, *Hunter*, *Wilson*, *Reily*, &c. &c. &c.

C H A P. II.

Of the Bounds, Extent, and Latitude of this County, with its Civil and Ecclesiastical Division.

S E C T. I.

THIS County is bounded on the E. and S. by Bounds. St. George's Channel, on the W. by the County of *Armagh*, and a small Point of the County of *Louth*, from which it is separated by the *Newry* River, and on the N. by *Carrickfergus Bay*, the County of *Antrim*, and a Part of *Lough-Neagh*. It lies opposite to the *Isle of Man*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; and the N. E. Part of it fronts the *Mull* (B), or Head Lands of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, from whence it is distant about ten Leagues. N. Lat. 54 degr. 39. min. The greatest Extent. Length of it from East to West is about 30 *Irish* Miles, and the Breadth from North to South, from 20 to 16.

§. 2. The common Opinion is, that this Country was reduced into Shire Ground, and divided into *Baronies* (called *Hundreds* in *England*) in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Yet it is evident, that two Counties, under the Names of *Down* and *Newtown*, were so called much earlier: For by a Patent Roll of 20 *Edw.* 2. (1325) the King granted to *John de Mandeville* the Office of Sheriff of *Down* and *Newtown* during Pleasure, with such Fees as other Sheriffs of the said *Counties* in times passed used to receive, and he commands all Bailiffs and other Subjects of the said *Counties* to be obedient to him in the said Office. The Barony of *Ardes* was heretofore a County in it self. For we find by a Patent Roll of 1 *Hen.* 4. (A. D. 1400.) in *Birmingham's Tower*, that the said King granted to *Robert Fitz-Jordan Savage* the Office of Sheriff of the *Ardes* in *Ulster*. As the Barony

When reduced into Shire Ground.

A 3

of

(B) *Mull* in the *Irish* Language signifies a high Ground, Summit, or Head Land.

of *Lecale* was early conquered by *John de Curcey*, a Communication was maintained by Sea between that Barony and the County of *Louth*, and it was reckoned a Part of the County of *Louth*, and within the *English Pale*, while the *Irish* possessed all the Passes in the Mountains between the two Counties. It does not appear by any Record, which has hitherto fallen into our Hands, at what Time the antient Counties of *Ardes*, *Down*, and *Newtown*, were consolidated and erected into one County; for it is certain Sir *John Perrot*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, erected only Seven Counties in *Ulster*, i. e. *Armagh*, *Monaghan*, *Tirone*, *Colerain*, *Donegall*, *Fermanagh*, and *Cavan*; so that probably *Antrim* and *Down* were erected into Shires before his Government. But this Subject is more fully handled in the *Antiquities of Ireland* now in the Press and speedily to be published; where it is made evident from undoubted Records, that King *Henry* the 2d. reduced *Ireland* into Counties; and that King *John's* making 12 Counties in *Ireland* was only to renew the Political Institutions first established by his Father, and which the *Irish* had shaken off in such Places where their Power prevailed.

Civil Division.

§ 3. The Civil Division of this County is into the following Baronies containing the Towns of

<i>Ardes</i> ———	{	Donaghadee
		*Newtown
		*Bangor
		Portaferry.
<i>Lecale</i> ———	{	*Down-Patrick, the Shire Town.
		Dundrum
		Strangford
		Killough
Half Bar. of <i>Dufferin</i> ———	[	*Killileagh.
<i>Castlereagh</i> —	{	Comber
		St. Field.
<i>Kinelearty</i> —	[	Ballinehinch.

Lower

Lower Iveach— { Dromore
Magherelin
* Hillsborough
Moyrah
Waringstown
Gilford.
* Newry
Upper Iveach— { Rathfryland
Lough-Bricklan.
Rosetrevor.

Mourne, a half Barony, in which is no Town of any Note.

This County, upon computation, contains 344658 *Irish* Plantation Acres, making 558289 *English* Acres, and containing 19270 Houses, and 6 Borrough Towns, marked, as before, thus *.

§ 4. The Ecclesiastical Division of this County is Ecclesiastical Division. into two Bishopricks (*viz.*) *Down* and *Dromore*, which are subdivided into the following Parishes. And first of the Diocese of *Down*, containing 42 Parishes and Unions, (*viz.*) *N. B.* The Bishoprick is taxed in the King's Books for First Fruits at 25 l. Sterl.

Corps of the Deanery taxed, as above, at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterl.	{	1. R. Down-Patrick
		2. R. Ballyculter
		3. R. Ballee.
		4. R. Bright
		5. R. Terela.
		6. V. Rathmullen.
Corps of the Arch- deaconry taxed, as above, at 8 l. Sterl.	{	7. R. Drumboe
		8. R. Drumbeg
		9. R. Crumlin, <i>alias</i> the Chappel of St. Malacky at Hillsborough
		10. R. Kilclief.
Corps of the Chan- cellorship taxed, as above, at 10 l. Sterl.	{	11. R. Ballyphilip, <i>alias</i> . Porta- ferry
		12. R. Slanes
		13. R. Ballytruston
		14. R. Ardglafs.

Corps of the Precen-
torship, taxed, as a-
bove at 2 l. Sterl.

Corps of the reputed
Treasurership.

Corps of the Prebend
of *St. Andrew* taxed,
as above, at 26 l. 6 s.
4 d. Sterl.

Corps of the Prebend
of *Dunsport* taxed, as
above, at 3 l. Sterl.

Preb. of *Talbotstown*,
taxed at 8 l.

Episcopal Union.

United by Stat. 2.
Q. Anne.

Episcopal Union.

15. R. Loghin Island.

16. R. Kirkiel

17. R. Kilcow

18. R. Kilmegan

19. R. Inch

20. R. Ardquin

21. R. Grange-Outer, *alias* Wit-
ter.

22. R. Dunsport

The Tithes and Lands now en-
tirely lost.

23. V. Saint Field

24. V. Kilmud

25. V. Killaney.

26. R. Killileagh.

27. R. Killinchy.

28. V. Ballywalter

29. V. Ballyhalbert

30. V. Inishargy.

31. R. Bangor.

32. V. Donaghadee.

33. R. Newtown.

34. R. Grey-Abby.

35. R. Cumber.

36. R. Knock

37. R. Breda

38. R. Kirkdonnell, *alias* Dun-
donnell.

39. V. Tullanekill.

40. R. Holywood.

41. V. Maghera.

42. V. Kilmore.

R. of Ballykinler in Lecale appropriated to Christ's
Church Dublin for Wax-Lights.

§ 5. The Diocese of *Dromore*, so far as it lies within this County, contains the 21 Parishes following. N. B. The Bishoprick is taxed for First Fruits at 50 l. Sterling.

Corps of the Deanery taxed at 16 l. Sterl.	{	1. Aghaderrig or	} The whole	
		Loughbricklan		} Rectory,
		2. Sea Patrick		
		3. Drumballyroney		
		4. Drumgoolan		
		5. Tullelish		
6. Magherawly	R.			

N. B. These 6 Parishes have Vicarages endowed.

Corps of the Arch- deaconry taxed at 10 l. Sterl.	{	7. Donoghcloney, <i>alias</i> Wa- ringstown, Part of the R. and V.
		Sego in the C. of Ardmagh, the whole R. and Part of the V.

Corps of the Precen- torship, taxed at 10 l. Sterl.	{	Tullelish	} Part of the R.
		Magherawly	
		8. Magherelin	} The whole
		9. Anaghilt	
		Donoghcloney—	Part of the
			R. and V.

Corps of the Chan- cellorship, taxed at 8 l. Sterl.	{	10. Clonallan—The whole R.
		11. Drumgath—The whole R. with a V. endowed.

Corps of the Trea- surership, taxed at 16 l. Sterl.	{	12. Dromore	} The whole
		13. Anaghclone	

Corps of the Preb. of Dromarragh, tax- ed at 14 l. Sterl.	{	14. Dromarragh— The whole R. with a V. endowed.
		Shankil, or Lurgan, the whole R. and V. lying in the C. of Ardmagh.
		Garvaghy, Part of the R. and V.

Parishes.

Parishes.	{	15. R. Moyrah
		16. V. Donoghmore
		17. V. Kilbroney
		18. V. Magheredrol or Balline-
		hinch
		19. V. Garvaghy
		20. V. Clonuffe
		21. Newry, a Peculiar, exempt
		from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

N. B. The Parishes that are numbered here, lye in the County of Down, and have Churches erected in them.

C H A P. III.

A Chorographical Description of all the Baronies, Towns, Villages, Churches, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats; with some Historical Observations relating to the same—

IN describing this County, we shall proceed by Baronies, and begin with the most Southern, (*viz.*) the half Barony of *Mourne*.

S E C T. I.

Mourne
Barony.

TH E half Barony of *Mourne*, so called from its smalness, is for the most part incumbered with Mountains, and is course and rugged, except a narrow Tract of Country extended between the Bottoms of the Mountains and the Sea for several Miles in Length, in some Places not more than one, in others three or four Miles broad. A pleasant Road is carried, for the most part by the Sea Shore, through this fruitful Vale to *New-Castle*, *Dundrum*, *Down-Patrick*, and to the Eastern Parts of the County; and it is watered by many Brooks,
over

over which Bridges are erected for the Convenience of Travellers ; these small Rivers being often raised very high on a sudden by mountain Floods.

This half Barony is bounded on the E. and S. by Bounds. the Sea, on the N. by the Barony of *Upper-Iveach*, and on the W. by the Bay of *Carlingford*, which separates it from the County of *Louth*. There are no Towns, and few Villages of any Note in it ; yet the Country is fully inhabited, and the Farm Houses and Cottages stand in a pretty close Neighbourhood ; the Inhabitants of which graze their Cattle in the Mountains ; being for the most Part a Common to the Country, while they employ the Vallies under Tillage. The Barony takes it's Name from the Mountains, which are called in *Irish*, *Mor-Rinn*, i. e. the great Ridge.

The first Place of any Note in the West of this Ba- Green- rony is *Green-Castle*, standing upon a Gut or Inlet of Castle. the Sea, which here forms a pleasant Bason, and was antiently reputed a strong Castle, fortified by the *Burghs* Earls of *Ulster*, and Lords of *Conaught*. It was remarkable for two eminent Marriages celebrated here in 1312, one between *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*, and *Catherine*, Daughter to the Earl of *Ulster* the 5th of *August*, and the other between *Thomas Fitz-John*, and another Daughter of the said Earl on the 16th of the same Month. It was destroyed by the *Irish* Anno 1343 ; but soon after repaired and better fortified. By a Record in *Bermingham* Tower of the 1st of *Hen. IV* it appears, that both *Green-Castle*, and the Castle of *Carlingford* were governed by one Constable, the better to secure a Communication between the *English* Pale of the County of *Louth*, and the Settlements of the *English* in *Lecale* and those Northern Parts ; and that *Stephen Gernon* was that Year constituted Constable of both Castles ; for which he had a Salary of 20*l.* per *Ann.* for *Green-Castle*, and 5*l.* per *Ann.* for *Carlingford*. In 1495 it was thought to be a Place of such Importance to the Crown, that no Person but of *English* Birth

Birth was declared capable of being Constable (c) of it. It was a Garrison in the Rebellion of 1641, and helped to bridle the insults of the *Irish* in those wild, and then uncultivated Parts.

Kirkiel.

The Village of *Kirkiel* is 4 Miles E. of *Green-Castle*, seated between the foot of the Mountains of *Mourne* and the Sea; the Soil about which is generally good, and the Country well inhabited; here is a Church (the only one in the Barony) and a Dissenting Meeting-House.

Barony of
Lecale.

§. II. The inner Bay of *Dundrum*, the Sea to the S. and the Lake of *Strangford* form a Peninsula, which together with seven Town Lands lying on the West of the Gutt or inner Bay of *Dundrum*, and a Part on the North Side of the Foot of *Strangford* Lake, comprehend the Bounds of the whole Barony of *Lecale*.

Magh-Inis.

The Peninsula was of old called *Magh-Inis*, i. e. the *Island Field*, and is memorable in antient History for the Deaths of the great *Ollamb-Fodlab*, Monarch of *Ireland*, A. M. 3276, and of his Son *Finaeta* 20 Years after. It is also memorable for being the first Place in *Ulster*, where *St. Patrick* made his Appearance in order to convert the *Irish* in those Parts A. D. 432. In subsequent Times it is celebrated as the Theatre of many famous Actions atchieved by *John de Curcey*, who brought with him several *English* Gentlemen, and planted them in this Country. In 1549 Capt. *Andrew Brereton* was sent from *Dublin* into *Lecale* with the Command of 50 Horse and 40 Foot to quiet the Country. The *Scots* had that Year sent Forces there to aid the *Irish* in their Wars against the *English*, of whom on the 6th of *June* he attacked a Thousand with a Party of 35 Horse only, routed and slew 200 of them, and in a Twelvemonth reduced the Country to a State of great Civility and Safety. After which *Q. Mary* granted a large Inheritance here to the Earl of *Kildare*.

(c) See an Act of Parl. 10. Hen. 7. Ch. 14. Repealed 11. Ch. 1. Ch. 6.

It is of late called *Marle-Isle* from an Abundance of *Marle-Isle*. *Marle* found in it since the Year 1707. Before this Discovery the Lands were reputed to be moderately fruitful, though the hilly Grounds were a thin hazely Soil; but by the help of that Manure they now produce as good Crops of Corn as are observed in the deepest Lands. But it may be worth considering, whether the Injudicious Use of this unctuous Earth may not in Time impoverish, and render the Soil unprolifick, by giving the Earth too great a Fermentation; and skilful Husbandmen already begin to complain of it upon this Account. It is their Business therefore not to abuse the Blessing of this Manure, but to find out the true and beneficial Method of applying it. But it is to be feared that the View of present Gain will over-ballance all Considerations of future Profit, especially with such as have but moderate Tenures, or that pay Rack-Rents; by which Means at length, the Lands at the Expiration of short Leases may be given up to the Landlord, and be of little Use for many Years to come.

This rich Manure (called by *Pliny*, *Adeps terræ*, the *Marle-fatness of the Earth*, and by the Celts, *Marga*) is found here in little Morasses, Bogs, and Meadow Lands at the bottom of Hills or declining Grounds, and consists intirely of Shells, generally white, but exceeding thin; so that by the Weight over them, and length of Time, the lowest Part of the Body of *Marle* is reduced to a Powder as fine as Dust, and grows courser as it rises to the Top, where many of the Shells of *Wilks*, *Periwinkles* and small Snails are found intire. Some think that these Bogs or Morasses were formerly Lakes or standing Waters, in which little Shell Animals bred in great Quantities, and dying with the Summer, when the Waters were dried up, fell to the Bottom; where by the Addition of many years Growth in the same Manner the Body of shells increased to 3, 4, or 5 Feet in thickness, as the *Marle* is now generally found; although in some Places it's Bottom cannot easily be reached. Others again (having seen a Field almost

most covered with as many of the same Sort of Shell-Animals as there were blades of Grass, (which died in Autumn) have conjectured that they were yearly produced on the dry Ground, and that the heavy Rains in Winter washed them down with other light Substances to the bottoms of the Hills or declining Grounds, until by Degrees they increased to the above Thickness; over which Weeds and Grass growing out of the Seeds carried along with the Shells, they gradually decayed, and by rotting formed that Turf or Moss we now find covering the Marle. Whether either of these Conjectures might have been the Case, it is certain the Marle consists of very many Divisions, each Stratum being distinguished by a little Sullage, that seems to have settled at the bottom of the Water before a new Accession of Shells covered the former; and the Body of Marle is always thinner next the Hill or dry Ground, increasing in Thickness as it approacheth the Center, or deepest Part of the Bog. The Salt of the Shells, and the Body of the Animal make this valuable Manure.

Dundrum. *Dundrum*, now a mean Village, was formerly a Place of some Consequence on Account of a strong fortified Castle, the Ruins of which remain. It is boldly seated on a Rock, commands a View of the whole Bay, the Gut or Harbour within it (called by some the inner Bay) the main Sea to the South, a great part of *Lecale* to the East, and of the high Mountains of *Mourne*, and *Iveach* to the S. and S. W. The Castle, with 7 Town Lands adjoining it, formerly belonged to the *Magenis's*, *Irish* Lords of this Country; but after their Forfeiture became the Property of the Earl of *Ardglass*, and is now the Estate of the Lord Viscount *Blundell*. The Lands about it are exceeding good, and answer all the Purposes of the Farmer. When the Castle was in Repair, it often proved a good Guard to this Pass, and as often an offensive Neighbour to the *English* planted in *Lecale*, [according to the Hands that possessed

possessed it. *Anno* 1517, the Earl of *Kildare*, then Lord Deputy, marched into *Lecale*, and took it by Storm, It being garrisoned at that Time by the *Irish*, who had drove out the *English* some Time before. It was again possessed and repaired by the *Magenis's*, and retaken by the Lord Deputy *Gray*, with 7 Castles more in *Lecale* *Ann.* 1538. It afterwards got into the Hands of *Phelim Mc. Ever Magen*, who was obliged to yield it to the Lord *Mountjoy* in the Year 1601. It met with another Fate during the Progress of the War of 1641, when it was dismantled by the Order of *Cromwell*, though then garrisoned by Protestants, and has ever since been suffered to run intirely to Ruin. There is no Inscription on it to discover the Founder, or the Time when it was erected.

A little North of *Dundrum* is *Mount-Panther*, the House of the Rev. Dr. *Matthews*; and opposite to it on the Shore, *Terela*, a small Village, the Lands about which (being now the Estate of Mr. *Banks* of *Belfast*, formerly of the *Hamilton's* of *Tullamore*) are so rich and fertile by the Manure of Marle and Sea-shells, of which there is vast plenty at Hand, that they yield from 15s. to 20s. *per Acre*. The Shells lie within two Foot of the Surface of the Earth, and ought to remain spread on the Land for three Years before they are plowed in, and then it will produce all sorts of Grain for 10 Years at least; after which it yields the finest Grass; and on the Shores here, and near the Low Water Mark, is found a great Variety of beautiful Shells.

The Town Land of *Ballyvaston* lies on the Shore between *Terela* and *Killogh*, on which a remarkable Accident happened about 9 Years ago. A strong South Wind setting in on the Land raised the sandy Soil about 10 Feet from the Bottom, and thereby overwhelmed, and almost destroyed a Rabbit Burrow, by which the Vestiges of several Cabbins were discovered, and the Hearth-stones, and wooden Chimney Frames surrounding

surrounding them appeared. From these Traces it is manifest, that this Place was formerly inhabited. Besides, it is marked as a Village in *Petty's* Maps by the same Name, and by Bishop *Ecklin's* Return of the State of his Diocese in 1622 it appears there was a Chappel there, which paid 5 s. Procurations; so that it is probable the like Accident, which so lately befel the Rabbits, formerly overwhelmed the Village since 1654, when Sir *William Petty* surveyed this Kingdom. The Place was cloathed with Herbage before this late Alteration; but by the prodigious Quantity of Sand blown in at that Time, a considerable Space of Ground was reduced to the State of a Defart, in which Condition it still remains.

Killough.

Killough, now called *Port St. Anne*, is seated North of *St. John's Point*, 7 Miles E. S. E. of *Dundrum*, and 5 almost S. of *Down-Patrick*. It was of late made a Town and commodious Harbour by the Hon. *Michael Ward*, Esq; one of the Justices of the King's Bench, whose Estate it is; who for the Encouragement of the Town, built a strong Kay, where Ships now lie very safe. The Town is agreeably situated, the Sea flowing all along the backs of the Houses, where Ships ride in full View of the Inhabitants. Some Merchants, and other Persons of Condition live here, and there is a decent Church and a Barrack for two or three Troops of Horse. They have good fishing in the Bay; but the principal Trade of the Place consists in the Exportation of Barley, and the Importation of such Commodities as are consumed in the adjacent Country. Fifteen Ships belong to the Port, that deal in foreign and domestick Trade, and about twenty Boats are employed in Fishing. A Manufacture of Salt is also carried on here with greater Advantage than in other Places, where considerable Rivers empty themselves, and consequently carry a vast Allay of fresh Water into the Salt Water, that is used for this Manufacture; Whereas here the Bay lies full open

Salt-Manufacture.

open to the Sea, and a very insignificant Quantity of fresh Water discharges it self into it.

A small Walk from the Town a *Charter Working* Charter School is erected for the Reception and constant Im- School. ployment of 20 poor popish Children, trained up to useful labour, and carefully educated in the Principles of the Protestant Religion. It was raised at the Expence of Mr. Justice *Ward*, who set apart 12 Acres of Land at a low Rent for the Accommodation of the Children, and added a Benefaction of 20 *l.* a Year for seven Years certain for further Encouragement. Some of the Children are transplanted hither from remote Parts of the Kingdom, the better to preserve them from the Influence of their popish Relations. Their chief Employment is in the Linen Manufacture, and a Work-house and Looms are erected here for that use. They dress and cultivate by their own Labour the Land belonging to the School. The Garden affords them all necessary Vegetables, and the Flax raised by the Sweat of this little Family is spun and wove in it for their Linen Cloathing. Some of the Boys in the Winter Evenings are employed in making Fishing-Nets, a few of the more robust are fitted for the Sea, and the rest apprenticed to Protestant Farmers and Linen Weavers.

The Design of the Charter Scheme is now so well understood by the good Effects of it in several Counties of the Kingdom, that we may soon expect to see it universally received. All Protestant Gentlemen condemn the superstitious and idolatrous Worship of the Church of *Rome*; they abhor and detest her bloody and destructive Doctrines and Principles; they eagerly wish to see their Lands tenanted, planted and improved by a Race of honest and industrious Protestants, that they and their Posterity may continue to live in Peace and Quiet, free from the Danger of any future Insurrections or Rebellions; and the Wit of Man could not suggest a more effectual or rational Scheme for making this a Protestant Nation. As pe-

nal and coercive Laws, which in their Nature are odious in respect to Religion, can have but little Influence on the Minds of People, especially the lower Sort, who have nothing to lose ; yet is it not strange that so many sit coldly down as unconcerned Spectators, and take no Share in this glorious Design of securing the rising Generation of Papists to the Interest of that Protestant State, which their Popish Forefathers have more than once brought into very great Danger, and caused much Blood to be shed in Defence of it ? If Men of Fortune are not to be wrought on by the Motives of Charity, yet out of human Policy, the better to improve their Estates by continually training up a Race of young and laborious Protestants, sure one would think this useful and beneficent Undertaking must claim some Part of their Attention. This Scheme will at the same Time employ Multitudes of poor Children, who in every Nation are certain Branches of Wealth. Charter Working Schools promoted by Gentlemen in their respective Counties, conducted by their Influence, and under their own Inspection, can never fail of answering every good End for which they were instituted. Success in one County is an encouraging Circumstance to carry on the same good Design in another, which may be done at a very moderate Expence ; little more than a Moydore a Year, added to what a Child may earn by its Work, will rescue it from Idleness and Popery ; will put him in a certain Way of being useful to the Publick, and entail a blessing on the kind Benefactor. The yearly Papers and Abstracts of this Society's Proceedings point out the several Counties where these Working Schools are established, and leave little to be added : Yet, before we close this Digression, the Importance of which will obtain the Reader's Pardon, it may be observed from an *English* News-paper of the 6th of *August* last, of what vast Consequence it is to our Constitution that the Bulk of the People should be Protestant. For from the Valour and Fidelity of the Subject

Advantages of a Protestant Education.

Subject the present Establishment must be defended, and both these Qualities are obtained by a good Education in virtuous and generous Principles. “ It has been observed (says the News Writer) that General *Ligonier’s* Regiment of Horse consists wholly of *Irish* Protestants. (*He might have added, that they were mostly raised in the North of Ireland, and many of them in this County.*) From the distinguished Merit of this Corps in the late Engagement at *Dettingen*, a most just Inference has been made in favour of the *Charity Protestant Schools in Ireland.*”

This Instance may satisfy us, that many brave Men are not only lost to their Country, but to the Protestant Interest by a popish Education; for as they cannot be trusted in our Service, they go into the Armies of foreign Princes, who are our natural Enemies; and therefore every true Lover of his King, his Country, and his Religion, will look on with Pleasure, and cherish, as far as is in his Power, the Charter Working-Schools established by his Majesty’s royal Charter, and supported by his Countenance and Bounty. To proceed in our Survey.

At *Killough* is a remarkable Well, called *St. Scordin’s* Well. It is highly esteemed for the extraordinary Lightness of its Water, and the Application of it to all manner of Uses. It gushes out of a high rocky Bank close upon the Shore, and is observed never to diminish in Quantity in the driest Seasons; so that by Trial and Computation it has been found to yield 124 Hogsheads in 24 Hours. There is also a Mineral Well near the Charter School at a small Distance from the Town, which the Inhabitants say is purgative and emetick. It is a light Water, but affords only small Proofs of Iron to taste or smell, and with Gall exhibits an exceeding light Purple. It is therefore not ranked in the Chapter of Mineral Waters, as having not yet undergone the critical Proofs of the Curious.

Remark-able Hole. At a small Distance beyond *Scordin's Well* near the Verge of the Sea is an oblong Hole in a Rock, which at the ebbing or flowing of the Tide sends forth a strange Noise, something resembling the winding of an Hunting Horn. As the Waters beat up under the Rocks, or retire, they force the Air out; or else the Air rushing in at this narrow Vent, and meeting the Water in its Progress, occasions those unusual Sounds. Hold your Hand over it, and you feel the cold Air bursting forth, with a Mixture of Spry as the Waves advance to the Shore; but as they retreat, the Suction is strong, in some degree like that of an Air-Pump.

Ardglass. When the Tide is out the Strand is passable from *Killough* to *Ardglass*, which is not then much more than a Mile distant; but at High-water the Journey is full four Miles round the head of the Bay. *Ardglass* formerly gave the Title of Earl to the honourable Family of *Cromwell*, as it now does that of Viscount to the honourable Family of *Barrington*; *John Barrington Shute* being created Viscount *Barrington* of *Ardglass* on the 11th of *June*, 1720. This Town of *Ardglass*, although in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* one of the three principal Towns in the County next to *Newry* and *Down*, is now in a mean Condition, consisting only of a few ordinary Cabbins, and four or five old decayed Castles; besides a large ruined Building, which will be mentioned hereafter. One of these Castles, called the *King's Castle*, has been a large strong Building, near which are the Ruins of a Church; another called *Horn Castle*, is only a plain Building, yet of some strength for Defence; a third is called the *Coud Castle*; but the Natives could give no Account of the meaning of the Word, or the reason of the Name. Another Castle, plain and strong, stands detached from the long Building, and seems to have been erected as a Flanker of Defence to it, and to correspond with a Flanker at the other End, which joins to, and is a part of the long Building. We had

had like to have passed over *Jordan's Castle*, which though not so large as the *King's Castle*, is yet handsomer than that or any of the former, and was a Fort of considerable Strength. It is memorable for the Defence made here by the valiant Owner, *Simon Jordan*, who held it out three Years in the *Tirone Rebellion*, till he was relieved by the Lord Deputy *Mountjoy* on the 17th of *June* 1601, who rewarded him for this Service both by a Concordatum from the Queen, and his own private Bounty. Two other Castles, which had held out against her Majesty, submitted at the same Time. In the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, one of these Castles, being garrisoned by the Crown, was such an Eye-sore to *Con-O-Neill*, that in 1537 he sent a Body of Forces into *Lecale* under the conduct of his Son to besiege it. But the Lord Deputy *Grey*, making Preparations to march against him, he submitted, and disbanded his Army, without making any further Attempt. It is uncertain by whom these Castles were built; yet it is most probable, that *Jordan's Castle* was erected by one of that Family, whose Arms (a Cross and three Horse Shoes) are fixed in a Stone near the Top. One may judge likewise, that others of them were built by the *Savages*, to whom a good Part of *Lecale*, as well as the *Ardes*, antiently belonged; as appears by an Indenture in the publick Records, dated the 31st of *May*, 28 *Hen. VIII.* made between *Leonard Grey*, Lord Deputy, and *Raymund Savage*, Chieftain of his Clan; wherein is covenanted, “ That *Raymund* “ should have the Chieftainship and Superiority of “ his *Sept* in the Territory of the *Savages*, otherwise *Savages*, “ called *Lecale*, as principal Chieftain thereof, and their Ter- “ that *Raymund* should give to the Deputy, for acqui- ritories. “ ring his Favour and Friendship, 100 fat able Cows, “ and a Horse, or 15 Marks *Irish* Money in lieu there- “ of at the Pleasure of the Deputy.”

But I take this South part of *Lecale*, if not the whole, to have originally belonged to the *Magenis's*,

and that the *Savages* were only Intruders in latter Times. For there is a Tradition in these Parts, that when the *Savages* had formed a strong Body of Men in order to oppress the *Magenis's*, and other *Irish* Families in *Lecale*, the latter were obliged to call for the Assistance of the Earl of *Kildare*, and promised him one or two Town Lands, according to the extent of their Territories, and that by these means, that noble Family got *Ardglass*, and other Lands thereabouts. When the Earl had marched as far as *Ballykinler*, the *Savages* submitted, and so the Quarrel ended.

Ardglass,
a Town of Trade.
Ardglass was antiently the principal Town of Trade in *Ulster*, (next to *Carrickfergus*) before the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and is reputed to have been formerly a *Borough*; but that on the Ruin of it, the Privilege of returning Members to Parliament went into disuse. A range of Buildings yet subsists here, 234 Feet in Length, (including a Flanker at one End) and 20 Feet Broad in the clear, with a Battlement on it on the Side opposed to the Sea Breast high, and there is a Platform or Space all round it to walk on, just under the Battlements. Three equi-distant Towers stand in the Front next the Land, two of which are a part of the Building; but the 3d is detached a little Distance from it. There are no Windows, except Spike-holes, in the Side next the Sea. In the front Wall to the Land are 15 square Windows, and 16 arched stone Doors, a Door and a Window being placed alternately close to each other all along the Range, as is usual in Traders Shops, besides a Door in each Flanker. These Circumstances may induce a Belief, that this long Range of Buildings was antiently a Place where Wares were Sold, as well as a Fortification of Strength; and that the Castles and Flankers were erected to defend Merchants from the Insults of the neighbouring *Irish*. The Town is situated in a Creek on an Iron Shore, full of Rocks, and fit only for Fishing-boats to enter; for which reason the out Trade was for the most part carried

carried on in *Killough* Harbour, from thence called by *Speed* the Haven of *Ardglass*.

This Town has several Proprietors, but the greatest Share of it, with a good Estate in this part of the Country and at *Strangford*, belongs to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*. King *Henry* the VIIIth by Letters Patent granted to *Girald Fitz Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*, in Fee-farm, all the grand and petty Customs of the Ports of *Strangford* and *Ardglass*, with a Power of constituting Officers for the Collection of that Revenue. They continued in that Family (except during the Time of the Attainder of it) until the Earl of *Kildare* Sold the same to King *Charles* the Ist, in the Government of the Earl of *Strafford*, Anno 1637, (a) and were then said to be worth to the King 5000 *l. per annum*, and they were confirmed to King *Charles* the IId, his Heirs and Successors, by a Clause in the Act of Explanation, 17th and 18th Car. II. (a) *Strafford's* Letters, Vol. 2. p. 91. *Dub.* Edit.

The Lands about this Place are rough and stony, yet produce Plenty of Barley and Rye, and on the neighbouring Shore are found Black Horehound, Mugwort, Sea Scurvy-Grass, Sea-Pink, Sea-Lavender, Bucks-horn, Plantain, Sea Milk-wort, and Sea Chick-weed in abundance; and near it at *Ardholl* Church, seated on an Eminence, now in Ruins, are great Quantities of Black and White Maiden-hair. Plants about *Ardglass*. The Church of *Ardholl* was the antient Parish Church of *Ardglass*; but was removed into the Town (as Tradition says) on account of its being desecrated by a cruel Murder committed by the Clans of the *MacCartanes* on the whole Congregation, at the Christmas Mid-Night Mass. *Ardholl* Church.

At the Head of *Killough-Bay* two Roads break off, one N. E. leading to *Strangford*, the other North to *Down-Patrick*. In this latter District lie the Churches of *Dunford* or *Dunsport*, *Bally Culter*, and *Kilclief*, the latter being seated on the Entrance into the Bay of *Strangford*. *Dunsport*. *Bally-Culter*. *Kilclief*. The Castle and Lands of *Kilclief* were an antient See House and Manor of the Bishops of *Down*; and it

(a) Visitat.
book in
College
Library
of 1622.

was there that *John Celey*, Bishop of that See, publicly cohabited with *Lettice Thombe*, a married Woman; for which Scandal, *Swain*, Arch-bishop of *Armagh*, in 1441, had him served with a Monitory process in his *Castle of Kilclief*; and there was a Chamber in the said Castle, then called the Hawks Chamber, which by Tradition of the old Natives, was the Place where the Bishop's Falconer and Hawks were kept (a). Yet possibly this Tradition might have been taken up from the Figure of a Fowl, resembling a Hawk, carved on a Stone Chimney Piece in a Room on the second Floor, on which also is cut in Bas Relief a Cross Patee. The Castle is yet entire, though it is covered with Thatch; it is a large Building, and the first Floor of it vaulted, has two Front Wings, in one of which is a Stair-case, and in the other a Stack of Closets. The Lands surrounding the Castle are a fine Demesne, and some of the best Land in the Barony, which with a Water Mill on them are held from the Bishop by the Revd. *Peter Leslie*; and South is a Denomination of Land called *Bishops Court*, in Lease to Mr. Justice *Ward*, near which are *Sheepland* and *Ballybernán*.

Ballydargan.
Castle-bright.
Castle-Screen.

Erynagh
St. Finan's
Well.

On the West Side of the Road leading from *Kil-lough* to *Down-Patrick* are *Bally Dargan*, *Castle-Bright*, and *Castle-Screen*, Places of no Note, except that the latter, now in Ruins, is Built within a *Danish* Rath; and near it are many remains of Heathen Monuments, of which something will be said hereafter. About a Mile East of *Castle-Screen*, near a noted Horse Course, is *Erynagh*, famous for a Well dedicated to *St. Finan*, where *Magnellus Mackenleff*, one of the petty Princes of *Ulster*, on the 8th of September 1127, founded a Benedictin Abby, and called it the Abby of *Carrig*, from a Rock on which it stood. It was converted into a Garrison, and did infinite Mischief to *John de Curcey*; for which reason he demolished it, and about the Year 1188 or 1180, in Recompence of that Action, founded the Abby of *Inis Curcey* in an Island of the Lake of *Strangford*,

Strangford, and endowed it with the Lands of this Abbey of *Carrig*, or rather translated it from hence to that Place, and filled it with Cistercian Monks out of the Monastery of *Furnes* in *Lancashire*.

On the East-side of the Road, having passed *Ballee-Church*, and the Mountain called *Slieve-na-Grideal*, remarkable for a Monument of Antiquity at the top of it, (of which hereafter) we come to the celebrated *Wells of St. Patrick*, otherwise called, *Struell-Wells*, from a Town Land of that Name, whereon they spring; to which vast Throngs of Rich and Poor resort on *Midsummer-Eve*, and the *Friday* before *Lammas*, some in hopes of obtaining Health, and others to perform Penances enjoined them by the Popish Priests from the Water blessed by *St. Patrick*. They are four in Number, each covered with a Vault of Stone, and the Water is conveyed by subterraneous Aqueducts from one to the other; but the largest of these Vaults is the most celebrated, being in Dimensions sixteen Feet and half by eleven, and is more particularly said to have received *St. Patrick's* Benediction. In this they bathe the whole Body, there being a commodious Chamber fitted up for dressing and undressing; and the Water of this Well may be raised to what height you please, by means of a Sluice. The other Wells are applied for washing particular Parts of the Body, as the Eyes, Head, Limbs, &c. All these Vaults seem to be very Antient, and near one of them are the Ruins of a small Chappel, dedicated to *St. Patrick*. The Water of these Fountains are perfectly limpid and pleasant; but does not exceed that of *Scordin's-Well* before mentioned in lightness.

A large Mile almost West of *Struell Wells* stands *Down Patrick*, i. e. *Patrick's Mount*, in Latin *Dunum*, though not the *Dunum* of *Ptolomey*, as *Camden* mistakes it; for that Place so called, according to the Situation laid down by *Ptolomey*, is *Dunamase* in the *Queen's-County*, and is ranked by him among the inland Towns.

Our

Our *Dunum* was also called *Dun-da-leth-glass*, * and more antiently *Aras-Keltair*, and *Rath-Keltair-mic-Duach*, in much the same Sense. It stands on the Southern, or South West Branch of *Lough-Coyn*, or the Lake of *Strangford*, and was reckoned one of the most antient Towns of the Kingdom, being noted in History before the Arrival of *St. Patrick* in *Ireland*.

At present the Town is of a considerable Compass, and composed of four long Streets, centring near a Point, not to mention Lanes and other smaller Streets. It is distinguished into several Quarters, as the *Irish* Quarter, the *English* Quarter, and the *Scotch* Quarter, &c. Besides the Benefit of Markets and Fairs, it has the Advantage of being a Borough Town, and the Electors are called *Pot-Wallopers*, i. e. all Protestants who boil a Pot in the Town, and pay Scot and Lot; and the Seneschal of the Manor is the Returning Officer.

It was made the Seat of a Bishop by *St. Patrick*, and the Chapter of the Cathedral, as it now stands, was constituted by the Letters Patent of the 7th *Jam. I.* consisting of six Members thus ranked, viz. The Dean (who by himself or his Curates discharges the Duties of the Parish, with the Chapels annexed) the Arch-Deacon, Chancellor, Chantor, and the Prebendaries of *St. Andrew's* and *Dunspott*. This Bishoprick has been

* *Dun-da-leth-glass* is interpreted by some of the Legendary Writers of the Life of *St. Patrick* to signifie, *Collem binorum medierum catenæ*, or the Hill of two halves of a Chain, which they say took its Name *A catenis confractis*, from broken Chains, and they tell a Story of an Angel's delivering two Prisoners of King *Leogair* by breaking their Chains here. But perhaps a more rational Conjecture of the Name may be drawn from the Situation of the Place. For as the Lake of *Strangford* grows very narrow near this Town, and again spreads out into many Branches, so a strong Imagination may, from its Appearance here, form the Similitude of a Chain; and then a Town and fortified Mount being erected on this Angle, as a Security to the narrow Pass over the Water here, may be metaphorically called, the Hill or Fortification that binds and secures the two Halves of the Chain together.—*Aras Keltair*, signifies the House or dwelling Place of *Keltair*, as *Rath Keltair-mic-Duach*, does the *Rath* or Fortification of *Keltair*, the Son of *Duach*.

united to the See of *Connor* ever since the Year 1442. The old Cathedral was originally consecrated to the Blessed Trinity ; but *John de Curcey* caused it to be dedicated to St. *Patrick*. It stands within 200 Paces of the Town on the Ascent of a Hill, and is yet venerable in its Ruins. The Roof was supported by five handsome Arches, and compose a center Isle of twenty-six Feet broad, and two lateral Isles of thirteen Feet wide each ; and the whole Structure is one hundred Feet long. The Heads of the Pillars and Arches, the Tops of the Windows, and many Niches in the Walls, have been adorned with Variety of Sculpture in Stone, some parts of which yet remain. Over the East Window, which is very lofty and august, are three handsome antient Niches, in which the Pedestals still continue, whereon it is supposed the Statues of St. *Patrick*, St. *Brigid*, and St. *Columb* formerly stood ; for Tradition and History inform us, that these three Saints were deposited here, and that this Distich, in old Monkish Verse, was written over them.

Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

One Tomb three Saints contains, one Vault below,
Does *Patrick*, *Brigid*, and *Columba* shew.

Two square Columns adjoin the East End of the Cathedral, one of which is solid, and the other hollow, and in it twenty winding Steps remaining, which were supposed to have led up to the Roof.

On

On a Stone over the East Window, on the Inside, is now to be seen the following INSCRIPTION,
which is given in the same Size and Form of Letters as the Original.

IN
HONOR
OF
THE
BODIES
OF
THE
REVEREND
FATHERS
OF
THE
CATHEDRAL
CHURCH
OF
ST. JOHN
THE
EVANGELIST
AND
MARTYR
WHO
DIED
IN
THE
YEAR
OF
THE
INCARNATION
OF
OUR
LORD
JESUS
CHRIST
IN
THE
YEAR
OF
THE
WORLD
1000
AND
IN
THE
YEAR
OF
THE
INCARNATION
OF
OUR
LORD
JESUS
CHRIST
IN
THE
YEAR
OF
THE
WORLD
1000

There is at the West End a very high Pillar, that has been neatly repaired at the Expence of Dean *Daniel*.

This Church and Monument were destroyed by *Leonard*, Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, A. D. 1538, the Profanation of them being one of the Articles of Impeachment laid to his Charge, and he was beheaded three Years after. It was long before that time miserably spoiled by *Edward Bruce* and his Scots, A. D. 1316, who caused himself to be crowned King of *Ireland*; nor did it escape the Ravages of the *Danes* in the Years 940, 942, 988, 1015, 1040, and 1111. We learn from the Chronicle of the *Isle of Man*, that *Magnus*, King of *Norway* and *Man*, intending to invade *Ireland*, landed to spy the Country before his Fleet and Forces arrived, and, being discovered by the *Irish* of *Ulster*, was by them slain, and buried near this Church, about the Year 1101. The Prior of *St. Patrick's* of *Down* had a Seat and Suffrage among the Peers in Parliament.

Among the Ruins of this Abby have been lately dug up an *Agnus Dei*, or Figure of a Lamb, cut in Free-stone as big as the Life in Sculpture, not very bad, which is now in the Possession of Mr. *Trotter*, Agent to Mr. *Southwell*; and about sixteen Years ago the same Gentleman, as he was making a new Garden on *Chappel-bill*, found another *Agnus Dei*, which being also Free-stone, an ignorant Servant Maid brayed it to Powder for domestick Uses. He found vast Quantities of human Bones in the same Place, which he deposited in one large Grave.

Large Pieces of stained Glass and Window Lead have been lately turned up out of the Ruins of the Building; the Glass but rudely painted and scarce transparent, probably done in the Infancy of the Invention; but the Lead was like Pewter, and far beyond any used in the present Times. Several Cells have been also discovered behind the Abby, one whereof was floored with small painted Tiles, something like Mosaick Work, but the Figures coarse and ill done.

No less than five religious Houses stood antiently in this Town, viz. One of Benedictins (being the old Cathedral just mentioned, which before *John de Curcey's* Time was a House of Secular Canons, and by him converted into a Benedictin Seminary) one of Crouched Friars called the *English* Priory, one of Canons Regular called the *Irish* Priory, one of Cistercian Nuns, and the fifth of Observantine Franciscans. The first was enlarged and beautified by the said *Curcey*, as the second was founded by him, the third by *Malachy O Morgair*, Bishop of *Down*, and the last by *Hugh de Lacy*, Earl of *Ulster*. It is uncertain who founded the Nunnery.

No antient Monuments remain in the great Abby, and but one of a modern Date worth Notice, which is only a Tomb Stone laid flat in the South Lateral Isle, carrying this Inscription.

Exuviae Thomæ Jackson, fidelis Ministri Jesu Christi, qui puram Evangelii doctrinam sincerâ fide amplexus, ore docuit, et vitæ sanctimoniâ ornavit; in mediis tamen laboribus, ipsoq; ætatis flore immaturâ morte præreptus. Suis jucundus, omnibus humanus, sacro cætui præsertim, cui præfuit, desideratissimus, placide in Christo obdormivit. Novembris die Secundo A. D. 1708, et ætatis suæ 36, et beatam hic justorum resurrectionem præstolatur.

Hoc Monumentum Conjugi Charissimæ Morens posuit uxor superstes.

Besides these Religious Houses, there was in antient Times an Hospital for Lepers here, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and another of the same sort at *Kilcleiff* in this Barony, under the Invocation of *St. Peter*; the Custodium of both which Hospitals were by Patent, dated the 2d of *April* 1413, granted to *John Young*, *John Molyn*, and *Walter Celey*, with all their Lands, Tenements and Appurtenances, being then in the King's Hands (as the Record says) for certain Causes; to hold as long as they shall continue in the King's Possession; which

which Patent, is yet extant in *Birmingham's Tower, Dublin.*

The present Church of *Down*, being ninety Feet by forty Feet in the clear, stands in another part of the Town, and was lately rebuilt and finished in the Year 1735, to which the Incumbent, Dean *Daniel*, gave one Hundred Pounds, and the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary *Southwell* contributed one Hundred Pounds more, and afterwards bestowed the Velvet Cushions, Pulpit Cloath, and Stools, and the Iron Rails for the Communion Table. The whole is adorned with a neat Pulpit, reading Desk, and Ranges of Seats regularly laid out. On the inner Wall of the North Side a handsome Monument of black Marble was erected to the Memory of *John Mc. Neal*, Dean of *Down*, by his Son Capt. *Mc. Neal*, on which is an Inscription, not yet fully perfected, in the following Words.

*Quod mortale habuit hinc deposuit Reverendus D. D. Johannes Mc. Neal, Decanus quondam Dunensis, claris natalibus oriundus. Pietate et sacris literis a Pueritiâ instructus, liberalibus artibus ac studiis Theologicis apprime eruditus, in omnibus sacri ministerii officiis fungendis sedulus et assiduus, in amicitia sincerus, injuriarum obliviosus, vindictæ nescius. ——— In egenos benignitas, in amicos liberalitas, erga afflictos miserecordia, in victu temperantia, divitiarum aut contemptus aut neglectus ferè supra mediocritatis normam, ——— sed excessus condonandus. In concionibus absq; fastu et verborum pompâ doctus & perspicuus; in colloquiis cum salutiferâ instructione pius, in totius vitæ commercio sine fuco sincerus. Ejus conatibus, inspectioni, et partim expensis debetur, quod in hac æde sacrâ Deum colimus. Tandem studiis et laboribus, precipuè in curâ animarum expressis fatigatus et oppressus diem clausit. Obiit xxi^o die Januarii Anno 1709, Ætatis 67. et hinc cum lætissimâ conjugè *Lucretiâ* ex inclitâ *Marshorum* gente in Domino obdormit.*

Posuit filius unicus Henricus Cohortis Ductor.

Besides

Besides these Structures, the Town is adorned with several other handsome Buildings, as a Diocesane School-house, a large Market-house of 62 Feet by 30, a Horse Barrack, and a Presbyterian Meeting-house. But above all a fair Session House claims our Notice, which was designed and well executed by Mr. *Hugh Darling* of *Dublin*. Here are two handsome Court Rooms, one for carrying on the Business of the Crown, and the other for the Dispatch of civil Causes ; with Rooms also for Grand Juries, Petty Juries, and Juries of Matrons, well contriv'd, either against Spectators, or other impertinent Folks. In the Area of the Court House, near the Entrance, are placed in Niches, two very fine Leaden Statues of *Justice* and *Plenty*, represented by *Ceres*, intimating, that as the former has its Dominion there, so the latter will follow ; and alluding perhaps to the Barony of *Lecale*, in which the House stands, being the great Granary for Corn in this County. Opposite to these are correspondent Niches in the Wall, not yet filled. On each side of the Bench for Crown Business, are the Pictures of King *William III.* and his present Majesty, well painted, and at full Length ; to the first of whom as we owe the Recovery of our invaluable Liberties, so from the other flows the Protection and Defence of them. This Building is said to have cost between two and three Thousand Pounds. Near the Court-house in the Street lie the several Pieces of an old Stone Cross, on the Shaft of which is carved a Crucifix or Image of *Jesus* ; it is generally called the Market Cross ; yet probably it stood in one of the Church Yards, and was erected for superstitious Purposes. The Pedestal is one solid Stone, in Form of a Cube, about three Feet high, the Shaft or Pillar twelve Inches by sixteen, and five Feet high, and the Cross about four Feet high, all of a Stone called the Lapis Molaris or Grit.

On a rising Ground near the Session House are Accommodations for three Clergymen's Widows of the Diocese, who have each a convenient House and Garden,

den, with twenty Pounds a Year raised by Subscription.

On the Declivity of the Hill leading from the old Cathedral to the Town, and in View of the Lake, the before-mentioned Mr. *Southwell* hath a few Years ago founded and endowed an Hospital for the Reception of decayed Tenants of the Family, and other pious Uses. The whole Building extends 245 Feet, and is divided into a middle Range, and two contiguous projecting Wings, of which the middle Building takes up 150 Feet, and the two Wings occupy the Remainder. A handsome Cupola, intended for a Clock, is raised of Free-stone over the great Gateway in the Center of the House, and the whole Front is built of neat Brick Work, ornamented with Free-stone, and executed in such an elegant Manner, that it strikes the Eye with Pleasure, and appears both strong and light.

The back Part of this Building is made of Stone, and behind it is a Range of little Offices for Turf, Lumber, &c. with a Garden walled in, and divided into fourteen Plots; two of which are appropriated to the Uses of the two Schools, and twelve to the other Inhabitants, Men and Women. This Foundation was laid out for twelve old decayed Protestant Tenants or Servants of the Family, six of each Sex; who besides their Apartments, consisting of Bed Chamber, Closet and Kitchen, have every one of them an Appointment of five Pounds a Year in Money. At each End of the Alms House is a School Room for young Children of each Sex; adjoining to which are two Houses that form the Wings of the whole Edifice; here are the Lodging Rooms for the Children, with Apartments for the Master and Mistresses, behind which they have each a Garden peculiar to themselves. Here twelve Boys and twelve Girls are cloathed and instructed, and eight Orphans of each Sex are lodged and totally maintained at the small Expence of three Pounds each. Out of the School three Boys and four Girls are yearly put out

C

Appren-

Apprentices. The whole Charge of supporting this House stands Mr. *Southwell* in 218 *l.* per *Annum*, according to the following Particulars, *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
School Master's Sallary per <i>Annum</i> — —	15	0	0
Cloathing 12 Boys — — — —	18	0	0
Books, Pen, Ink and Paper — — —	6	0	0
Firing, &c. — — — — —	2	0	0
Apprenticing three Boys yearly — — —	9	0	0
School Mistrefs's Sallary — — — —	12	0	0
Cloathing 12 Girls — — — —	18	0	0
Wheels, Needles, Books, &c. — — —	6	0	0
Firing, &c. — — — — —	2	0	0
Apprenticing four Girls yearly — — —	12	0	0
Twelve old Men and Women, at 5 <i>l.</i> a Year } each — — — — —	60	0	0
Repairs — — — — —	10	0	0
Eight Orphan Boys } of the aforesaid Number lodged and dieted at } Eight Orphan Girls } 3 <i>l.</i> each — — — }	48	0	0
	218	0	0

A Plan has been lately drawn, and an Estimate made of a new Custom-house, on which the same publick spirited Gentleman proposes to expend at least 700 *l.* and to build it on a vacant Spot of Ground in the *English* Quarter.

On a rising Ground, at the Entrance into this Town, formerly stood a noble House of the Right Honourable the Lord *Cromwell*, burned down by the *Irish* Rebels in 1641.

This Gentleman came over into *Ireland* in the Reign of King *James* I. and was Captain of an Independent Troop at *Down*, where he built this House, some of the Ruins whereof yet appear, and in which he lived with great Hospitality and Credit. He was descended from Lord *Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex* in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and enjoyed from him an Estate in
Devon-

Devonshire, which he exchanged with *Blount*, Lord Viscount *Mountjoy*, for the Abby Lands of *Down*, *Inis*, and *Saul*, granted to that Nobleman for his great Services to the Crown. He died here, and was buried in the Middle of the old Cathedral, near the East End, and on his Grave Stone is this Inscription.

Here lieth interred the Body of the Right Honourable Edward Cromwell, Baron of Okeham, deceased 24th of September 1607.—Also the Body of the Honourable Oliver Cromwell, Son to the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Ardglass, and Grandson to the said Edward, deceased 19th of October 1668.

In the Rebellion of 1641, the Protestants in and about *Down* suffered grievously. The Histories of that calamitous Time inform us, that Numbers of them were put to cruel Deaths; and by the Confession of even some of the Rebels it appears, that the inhuman Butcher Colonel *Brien O Neal* embrued his Hands in the Blood of about one Thousand of these unhappy Sufferers. At present the Country about *Down Patrick* is for the most part Protestant; yet some Remains of Popery still continue, and will probably always do so as long as *St. Patrick's Wells*, before mentioned, are held in such high Veneration by the credulous Vulgar.

About a Mile S. of the Town is a noted Horse Course, where, pursuant to a Charter granted by King *James II.* Plates given by the Corporation of Horse Breeders are run for. By a Charter passed in 1685 *Vere Essex*, Earl of *Ardglass*, *Hugh*, Earl of *Mount-Alexander*, *Lewis*, Lord Viscount *Dungannon*, and other Persons, who should qualifie themselves as Members, were made a Body Politick and Corporate, by the Stile and Title of *the Governour and Freemen of the Corporation of Horse Breeders in the County of Down*; by which Charter Liberty is granted them to purchase 200*l.* a Year in Lands, to elect a Treasurer and Register, and such other Officers as they should think proper; and that at the Meetings for Horse Races a Fair should

Horse
Course of
Down.

continue for six Days, the Customs of which were made payable to the Corporation ; and during the Continuance of such Fairs they had Power to hold a Court of Pie Powder, &c. Some of the chief Governours of the Kingdom have honoured this Corporation by being Freemen thereof, and several of the Nobility and Gentry of the County of *Down* are Members. The Governour and Freemen wear a *Gold Medal*, on one side of which are a Mare and a Foal sucking her, with this Motto, *In Equis Patrum Virtus*, and on the reverse, two running Horses in full stretch, with this Motto, *Metam avidè petunt*.

The Hills hanging over the Town, on the Road leading to St. *Patrick's* Wells, command many beautiful Prospects. From their Tops you have no less than Fourteen different Views of the Lake of *Strangford*, with many Peninsula's and Islands interspersed through it, the Town lying below, and all the Towns and Villages within six or seven Miles plainly appear ; the Sea at Killough is in full View, and the Isle of Man visible from End to End : Nor are you without a Sight of *Scotland* in favourable Weather ; not to mention the Gentlemen's Seats that lie around it. The whole County is remarkable for a Number of small Hills, which are compared to wooden Bowls inverted, or Eggs set in Salt ; and from thence it is said to have taken the Name of *Down*, which signifies a hilly Situation. The Honourable Family of *Dawney*, Viscounts *Down*, have their Title from hence. Although *Strangford* be the Port Town, a Collector of his Majesty's Revenue, by Order of the Commissioners, resides here. The Linen Manufacture spreads in this Neighbourhood, as it does in most other Parts of the County.

Inch Abbey.

Opposite to the old Cathedral of *Down*, in the Isle of *Inch* or *Inis-Curcey*, in the Western Branch of *Lough-Coyn*, are the Ruins of the Abby and Abby Church of *Inch*, translated from *Carrig* near *Erynack* to this Place, of which before p. 24. The Word *Inch* or *Inis*, in the *Irish* and *British* Languages, signifies an Island ; though
this

this here is only a Peninsula, having a Land Passage into it on the North Side. But it is common with the *Irish* to call a *Peninsula* an *Island*; witness *Inis-Owen* in the County of *Donegall*. The Church of this Abby was erected in the Form of a Cross, part of which remains, and on the South side seems to have stood a Steeple supported by an elegant Arch, of which some of the Beads or Strings are yet to be seen. At the East End of the Church are three large arched Windows, upwards of 20 Feet high, and on each Side in the North and South Walls are two Windows composed of two Arches, little inferior in Height or Elegance to the great Window on the East. These Windows, for Light and Ornament, must have had a grand Effect, when the Church was in its Splendour. In the South Wall remain yet three Tops of Stalls. The whole Body of the Church is so filled with Rubbish, and overgrown with Weeds, that we could discover no Monuments, or any thing more remarkable about it, except an ordinary Cabbin at the West End of the Church, which has a most beautiful Stone Door, made up of some of the Ruins.

In the said Island, immediately after the Entrance into it by a Causeway, is an old Church, which perhaps was a Chappel to the great Abby, over the South Door of which is a piece of Sculpture representing the Image of Christ on the Cross, and a Person on his Knees, with his Hands elevated praying to him. In the same Church lies buried Sr. *James Melville*, supposed to be a Descendant of the famous Sir *James Melville*, Secretary to *Mary Queen of Scots*, and Author of the Memoirs that pass under his Name. The first-mentioned of these Knights has here a Monument of Freestone erected to his Memory, and placed in an Arch on the North-side of the Altar, thus set out. Over a Scutcheon of Arms, the Supporters of which are two Birds, (the rest being defaced) you have this Line, (*viz.*)

S. Anno 1628. D.

Then on the Top of the Scutcheon in one Quarter, I. M. and in the other Quarter A. R. At the Foot of the Scutcheon on one side are these Words thus placed,

Christo et Cruce
In—————Spero.

and underneath this Inscription

INSIGNIS. MILES. *MELVILLUS*. CARNBIA. PRO-
LES.
MOLE. SUB. HAC. LAPIDUM. MORTUUS. ECCE.
JACET.
SCOTIA. NATALEM. CELEBRAVIT. HIBERNIA.
FUNUS.
INTUS. HABET. TUMULUM. SPIRITUS. AS-
TRA. COLIT.
SEXAGINTA. OCTO. FELICES. VIXERAT. AN-
NOS.
QUADRAGINTA. NOVEN. EX. HIS. ANIMO-
SUS. EQUES.
MILLE. ET. SEXCENTOS. VICENOS. EGERAT.
ANNOS
ET. OCTO. CHRISTUS. CUM. TUMULATUS.
ERAT.

Coile or
Coin
Bridge

From *Down* the Passage to the Island of *Inch* is by *Coil Bridge*, which is composed of six Arches, and has a Gate-way over one End of it. Perhaps it should be called *Coyne Bridge*, as it affords a safe Way over a Branch of the Lake, anciently called *Lough-Coyne*, and gives a short cut from *Down-Patrick*, in the Barony of *Lecale*, into the Baronies of *Dufferin* and *Castle-Reagh*. The Kay for Shipping to the Port of *Down-Patrick* is a quarter of a Mile below this Bridge, and about a Mile from the Town. It is called *King's Weston* from a Seat in *England* belonging to the same Landlord, Mr. *Southwel*. Ships of 50 Tuns and upwards can come up to it, and there are good Store Houses erected at the Kay. The Ex-
cise and Customs are said to amount to 8000 l. *per An-*
num. The Imports are chiefly Wine, Spirits, Timber,
Deals,

Kings-
Weston.

Trade of
Down-
Patrick.

Deals, Iron, and Groceries ; and the Exports, Corn in plenty, Linen Yarn, some raw Hides, Tallow, &c.

There are several Gentlemens Seats near *Down*, as *Finnibroge*, on the North-side of the Lake, a good *Finnybroge* House and fair Plantations of *Rob. Maxwell, Esq;* to whom the Island of *Inch* belongs. *Hollymount*, a small *Hollymount* House of *Cromwell Price, Esq;* (designed for one of the Out-Offices to a Mansion-House not yet built) prettily situated on the West Arm of the Lake. The Ground close to the House, being on a Declivity, afforded a cheap Opportunity of making Slopes and Terraces, terminating in many agreeable Prospects of the Water, on which are Numbers of Swans and wild Fowl. A neat Bowling Green and well grown Plantations, particularly of *West-Indian* Walnuts, add Beauty to the Place. The Demesne is large, well laid out and enclosed, and of late much improved in Tillage by Marle. *Ballydougan* *Ballydougan* stands South of *Hollymount*, on the Verge of the Lake, where was formerly a large strong House, with a Draw-Bridge and Turrets for Defence, burned down by the Treachery of *Irish* Servants in the Rebellion of 1641. The present Owner of it, Mr. *Henry West*, lives in one of the Out Offices. Opposite to it is *Swan Island*, so called from a great Number of Swans that build in it.

From *Down-Patrick* a Road extends due East, keeping the Distance of about a Mile from the Shore of the Lake, to *Castle Ward*, and *Strangford*. In this Journey about a Mile from the Town we meet with the Abbey of *Saul*, called in Latin, *Saballum*, in Irish *Sgibol* *Saul-Abbey*. *Phadraig*, i. e. *Patrick's Barn*, (*Sgibol* signifying a *Barn* in that Language) the *Barn* of *Dichu*, Lord of the Soil, being the Site on which St. *Patrick* founded this Monastery for Canons Regular, as several of the Writers of that Saints Life say. Though some hold, that the Name of the Place was *Samall*, which signifies to *Save*; for the cry was: *Come and be saved*; and that by softning the *m* into *v* (an Elegance in which the *Irish* Language excells even the *French*) the Word is pronounced by the Irish, *Saval*, and by us *Saul*. The old Church of this

(b) Vita
Patricii,
cap. 32.

Monastery appears now to stand in the usual Form of other Churches, *i. e.* East and West ; though some Writers relate, that it antiently stood North and South, which perhaps it might have done in its Original State. Thus *Jocelin (b)* tells us, “ That at the Request of *Dichu*, “ who granted the Soil, *St. Patrick* built a Church, and “ extended it *ab Aquilonari parte versus Meridianam* “ *plagam*, from North to South.” This was perhaps one of the first founded Monasteries in the Kingdom, being erected by *St. Patrick* in the Year 432. But we must not conceive it to have been then built of Stone in the stately manner it has since appeared ; for that Task was performed by *Malachy O Morgair*, Bishop of *Down*. Large Ruins remain of this Abby, and there are here two small vaulted Rooms of Stone yet intire, about seven Feet high, six Feet long, and two Feet and a half broad, with a small Window placed in one Side. Perhaps these small Chambers were *Confessionals*, or Places for private Devotion. One of them is now closed up, and used by some Families for a Tomb, the Church Yard being a great Burial Place of the Natives. At some Distance from the Church, on the S. W. side, stands a Battlemented Castle, and two small Towers, but no Stone Stairs in the Castle leading up to the Top of it, as is usual in such Fabricks. It is probable there were Stairs of Timber in the Body of the Building, by which People might ascend from Story to Story ; in the West Angle of each of which Stories are neat finished Arches within the Wall, rising in various Sections to the Top, where they terminate in a Circle. At some Distance from the Monastery is to be seen, in the Side of a Stable Wall, a Stone, which formerly belonged to the Monastery, inscribed with these Letters—NNO, for Anno, the rest being defaced. It is adorned with two *Flower de Lys*’s and two Trees ; and in the same Wall on the opposite side of the Door is another Stone, with the Letter F inscribed, and the Figure of a Rose.

Nothing else remarkable appears on the North side of the Road, except two old Castles near the Shore of
the

the Lake, the one called *Walshe's Castle*, the other *Castle-Audley*, the latter of which, boldly seated on an Eminence, commands a Prospect of the whole Lake to the very North End of it at *Newtown*, and is built on a Tongue of Land hanging over the Lake. The Name of this Castle shews it to have been erected by one of the *Audleys*, who settled here under *John de Curcey* in the Infancy of the *English* Government, and is not long extinct in this Country.

*Walshe's
Castle.
Castle-
Audley.*

Castle-Ward, a large and handsome Improvement of Mr. Justice *Ward*, stands a Mile W. of *Strangford*, and is seated on a Bay of the same Name, so called from a Castle erected there when the Family of the *Wards* first settled in *Ireland*; but the ancient Name of the Place was *Carrick-ne-Sheannagh*, i. e. the *Foxes Rock*. On the Bay that opens to the Garden is a singular Contrivance for supplying a Mill with Water. A dead Wall is carried across the Gut, in which are two Arches, and in them two Flood-Gates fixed, the one to admit the Tide, and the other to keep it in or let it out, as Occasion serves. By this Means a Corn-Mill is perpetually supplied with Water, which can never fail as long as the Tide flows here.

*Castle-
Ward.*

Strangford, five Miles E. of *Down-Patrick*, is a small antient trading Town, and gives the Title of Viscount to the honourable Family of *Smith*, of which the present Lord is a Clergyman. It is seated on the West-side of *Strangford* River, or rather on the Entrance into *Strangford* Lake, which is here half a Mile broad. In the Time of Q. *Eliz.* there was a Castle maintained here for securing the Quiet of this Country. This Town is properly the Port Town of the whole Lake; for though the Collector holds his Residence at *Down* for the Convenience of Trade, yet he is obliged to keep a Clerk here. There is a Presbyterian Meeting-House in this Town; as also a Church, which was repaired and beautified a few Years since, at the Expence of the present Right Honourable the Earl of *Kildare*, to whom the Town belongs. But the Church or Chappel was built,
and

Strangford

and the Bell given by *Valentine Pain*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, in the Year 1629, as appears by this Inscription on the Bell (viz.) *Valentine Pain, and his Wife Elizabeth, gave this Bell, and built this Chappel A^o. 1629.* It is said this *Valentine* was then Agent to the Earl of *Kildare* in these Parts.

Barony of
Ardes.

S E C T III. The Barony of *Ardes* is a narrow strip of Land, in some Places two, in others four, and northward about *Newton*, upwards of 6 Miles broad. In length it extends about eighteen Miles, and is bounded on the East and South by *St. George's Channel*, on the West for the most part by the Lake of *Strangford*, and on the North by *Carrickfergus Bay*. Some Writers have not unfitly compared it to a bended Arm. The whole Territory was antiently called *the Heights of Ulster near the Eastern Sea*—— *Altitudo Ultorum juxta mare Orientale*; the Word *Ard* signifying *high* in *Irish*. The Soil of it is in general tollerably good, and much of the same kind with that of *Lecale*; yet it varies in Quality in different Parts. Near the Shores the Earth is light and mixed with Sand; the Inland Parts are a stiff whitish Clay, and moderately rich. The North and South Ends of it are well inclosed, and more employed in Pasturage than Corn; though in this last Article they are not defective. There are several Scopes of Boggs and morassy Grounds in this Tract, many of which the Proprietors have of late set about reclaiming. In this Barony are no Rivers of any Consequence; nor can such be well expected in a Country where their Course must be so short between Shore and Shore; yet the Inhabitants are well supplied by several Streams of fresh Water, which for the most part spring out of Rocks, and some out of small Lakes in Morasses near the Eastern Coast, and after a short Westerly Course, fall into the Lake of *Strangford*. This Defect of Rivers here has been the Occasion of erecting many Wind-Mills in the *Ardes*, to answer the Purposes of Water-Mills in other Places;

Places ; and there is an Horizontal Mill of this sort, of a new contrivance, began to be built near *Portaferry*. As the Country is hilly and bleak, Trees do not thrive well in it ; yet there are pretty Plantations about the Gentlemens Seats. This Peninsula produces large Quantities of Barley, and a kind of Oats, called the Light-Foot-Oats, as well from the Help of Marle abounding in the marshy Grounds, as from Ore-Weed, which they have in great Plenty, both from the Islands in the Lake, and the Eastern Shore. But this Vegetable is too precious to be used much as a Manure ; for they turn it to a better Account by burning it into Kelp, which they do in such great Quantities, that they not only supply the Linen Manufacturers in this and the neighbouring Counties, but export it in Abundance for the Use of the Glass-Houses in *Dublin* and *Bristol*, as appears from the Custom-House Books of *Portaferry*.

Several *English* Families, particularly the *Savages*, settled here as early as the Twelfth Century under *John de Curcey*, and maintained themselves a long Time in a flourishing Condition. But upon the Confusions that ensued the Murder of the Lord *William Burgh*, Earl of *Ulster*, in the Reign of *Edward* the 3d, the Sept of *Hugh-Boy O-Neil*, who were Inheritors of Part of *Tirone*, drove this Family almost out of it, and confined them to a little Territory in the Southern Parts of the *Ardes*, in and about *Portaferry*, called the little *Ardes*, and forced some of them into *Lecale* ; and from that Time the Northern Part of the *Ardes*, with the Country extending from the *Dufferin* to *Carrickfergus* Bay, obtained the Name of the *Southern Clan-Hugh-Boy*, (B) or, as it is commonly called *South Clane-boy*, from the Sept of this *Hugh*, as the *Rout* and *Glynnes* in the County of *Antrim*, were for the same Reason called *North Clane-boy*, being possessed about that Time by the same Sept.

(B) *Clan-Hugh-Boy*, i. e. the Sept of yellow *Hugh*. For *Clan* signifies a Tribe or Family, *Hugh*, a Christian Name of a Person, and *Bui* or *Buidhe*, yellow.

This

This *South Claneboy*, in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* was able to make Forty Horse and Eighty Foot— In this Territory was a very savage and barbarous Sept, called the *Kelles*, given altogether to Spoil and Robbery, greatly affected to the *Scotch*, whom they often brought into the Country for the sake of spoiling the Subjects. They contributed only according to Pleasure to the Chieftain of *S. Claneboy*, and were able at this Time to make no Horsemen but twenty Kerne and Shot. See before, p. 21, that *Lecale* was called the Territory of the *Savages*. Many of this Family in time degenerated into the *Irish* Customs and Manners, and were often in Rebellion against the Crown of *England*, and as often engaged in Broils and Disputes between each other, which in the Event much diminished their Strength and Power ; so that in the Beginning of the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* they submitted their Disputes to the Decision of *Sir William Fitz-Williams*, Lord Deputy, who then made a Division between *Roland* and *Reymund Savage*, of several Towns and Territories in the *Ardes*.

In 11th *Eliz.* an Act pass'd for investing the Queen with all the Lands of *Claneboy* and the great *Ardes* that belonged to *Shane O Neal*, or any of the Sept of *O Neals*, who joined in Rebellion with the said *Shane* ; which Territories were granted by Patent the same Year to *Sir Thomas Smyth* the Father, and *Thomas Smyth* the Son, upon condition that they should expel all the Rebels out of the said Lands, and plant the same with faithful Subjects ; that they should maintain for every Plowland of 120 Acres, one *English* Foot Soldier, armed after the *English* manner, and for every two Plowlands, one Light Horseman armed the same way ; that they should attend for Forty Days the Lord Deputy at all Hostings in the Earldom of *Ulster*, and at 15 Days Warning with the third part of all such Horse and Foot as they covenanted to maintain by the said Tenures; that they should pay to the Crown 20 s. *per Ann.* Rent for every Plowland—which said Covenants being broke through, King *James* 1st. became seized in *Jure Coronæ*, of all the

the said Manors and Lands ; and divided them between *Con O Neil*, who then obtained his Pardon, *Sir Hugh Mountgomery*, and *Sir James Hamilton*. The Reason of *Sir Thomas Smyth's* failing in this Expedition is not clearly handed down to us ; but we find that he had sent over a Colony to plant this Country with his natural Son *Thomas* who was killed ; and the whole Attempt rendered fruitless after he had expended about 10,000 *l.* in the Undertaking. The Opposition to *Sir Thomas Smyth*, who was then stiled Colonel of the *Ardes* and *Claneboy*, was given by the *O Neils*, who filled this Country at that Time, together with the ancient Inhabitants the *O Gilmores*, who were a strong sort of People, and always Followers to the *O Neils* of *Claneboys* ; with whom the Borders of their Lands did join ; their Force was computed at 60 Horse and 60 Foot.

The little *Ardes*, which was the Inheritance of the Lord *Savage*, had also some antient Freeholders of the name *Smyth* ; both these antient Proprietors together, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, were able to make 30 Horse and 60 Foot.

Portaferry (c) is the first Town in the Barony of *Ardes*, *Portaferry* after passing over the rapid Ferry of *Strangford*, on the other Side of which it lies ; for here a Ferry-boat maintains a constant Communication between the Baronies of *Lecale* and *Ards*. It is a Market Town, but irregularly built, and few other than thatched Houses in it. Heretofore a pretty brisk Trade was carried on in this Place, and between 30 and 40 Ships belonged to it's Port ; but now there are scarce two ; many having been unfortunately lost ; which with, the Influence *Belfast* and *Newry* hav upon the Commerce of the

(c) *Portaferry* may be compounded of an obsolete *Irish* and an *English* Word, *Port* signifying severe or terrible, *i. e.* the terrible Ferry, a Name well adapted to it. But we should choose to make it intirely *English*, *i. e.* the Port of the Ferry ; and the rather as the *English* settled so early in this Tract, and built the Castle here, under the Protection of which the Town had it's Beginning.

Place, has much diminished the Trade of it, which now chiefly consists in the Exportation of Corn and Kelp from the *Ardes* and *Lecale* to *Dublin* and foreign Parts, and the Importation of such Commodities as are in Demand in the Neighbourhood. The Castle of *Portaferry* was the ancient Seat of the *Savages*, and is now inhabited by *Andrew Savage Esq;*. Considerable Additions were made to this Castle, and finished in the Year 1636, as appears by an Inscription on the Arms of the *Savages* over the Door. From the high Lands about *Portaferry* are fine Prospects extended over the whole Lake, the Barony of *Ardes*, *Lecale*, the Sea and the *Isle of Man*; and the Castle, together with the Town, from the opposite Side makes a beautiful Landskip.

The Parish of *Portaferry* is the Corps of the Chancellorship, of *Down*, and is properly called the Parish of *Philipstown*, or *Bally Philip*, the Site of the Church being changed to *Portaferry* from *Bally Philip*, where the Incumbent has a Residentiary House, built by the Rev. *Archibald M Neal*, Chancellor of the Diocess of *Down*; near it stands the old Church, which is a coarse Building of an odd Contrivance, being a Room of 37 Feet in length, 16 Feet broad, and 20 Feet high, covered with a coved Arch of Stone, so close and firmly cemented, that it does not appear to admit any Water; to which Cause it probably owes it's Security hitherto from Ruin. On the South Side of the Wall are 3 Niches, covered like the Heads of so many Stalls in some antient Choirs. Close adjoining to it is another Building likewise covered with a coved Arch of Stone, and consisting of two Appartments; appearing to have been lofted, and from whence is a Passage by a Door into the Church. This latter Place seems to have been the House where the Incumbent had his Residence before the Translation of the Parish Church to *Portaferry*. The *Presbyterians* have a Meeting-house at *Portaferry*, and the *Papists* a Mass-house near the Town, and (which is singular) it

it is the only Place in the *Ardes* where there is any Mafs-house.

From *Portaferry*, the Roads break off into two Branches, one leading along the Shore of the Lake to *Newtown*, and from thence to *Bangor* and *Donaghadee*, the other extending along the East or Back Shore (as it is called) to the last mentioned of these Places. A Journey made along these two Roads will take in every Place worth mentioning in the *Ardes*.

About 2 Miles N. of *Portaferry*, near the Lake of *Strangford* stands *Abbacy*, otherwise called *Ardquin*, Abbacy or
Ardquin. the Seat of *Charles Echlin*, Esq; one of the Descendants of *Robert Echlin* Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, who died here in 1635. This Seat is a Bishop's Lease, which has continued in the Family of the *Echlin*'s for several Generations, even before the Rebellion of 1641; and the House stands Northward of a Mountain, which is reckoned the highest Land in the *Ardes*. *Ardquin*, the Name of this Place, is a corrupted Word from *Ard-Cuan*, signifying a Height over the Lough of *Strangford*, formerly called *Lough-Cuan*, and the Situation of the Place corresponds herewith. The other Name, *Abbacy*, seems to imply as if these Lands belonged to some Abby, or that an Abby formerly stood here. Perhaps the Priory of *Eynes*, the Situation of which is not now to be found, might have stood near this Place. For that there was such a one in this Barony appears plainly from a Patent Roll in *Birmingham* Tower, of the 13th *Hen. IV.* For on the 1st of *May* that Year, *i. e.* 1412, a Patent passed for granting the Alien Priory of *Eynes* in the *Ards* in the County of *Down* to *Thomas Chenele*, being seized by the King as an Alien Priory, *Ratione Guerræ inter nos et Adversarios nostros Franciæ motæ*, to hold as long as it should on that Account remain in the King's Hands,

Ardchin. A Mile and half, N. N. E. of *Ardquin* is *Ardchin*, an antient Seat of the Family of the *Savages*, now of *Francis Savage Esq*; pleasantly seated on the Lake. The Name of the Place imports *an high Head*, and with great Propriety, according to the antient Situation of this Seat, which was a Castle and dwelling House inclosed within a Rampart, and standing boldly over the Lake on a pretty high Hill. But this Situation being found inconvenient on account of it's great Exposure to Storms, the late *Hugh Savage Esq*; demolished the House, and erected a new one lower down on the Shore of a little narrow Bay formed here by the Lough, called the *Dorn*, perhaps from some Resemblance it bears to the haft of a Sword, which the Word signifies in *Irish*. Some Miles further Northward of *Ardchin* on a little Bay is a salt-water Mill.

Rheubane. Two Miles from *Ardchin* to the North, stands *Rheubane*, now called *Echlin's-Ville*, from the Owner of the Seat, *James Echlin Esq*;. The Spirit of Agriculture, so peculiarly necessary to the Welfare of the Nation, has been carried on to singular Advantage here by Mr. *Echlin*. This Gentleman having reclaimed great part of a large Morass, or unprofitable Bog, and rendered it fruitful by the usual Method of burning the unpromising Soil, sowed 100 Acres of it with Barley in the Year 1741, and became intitled to a Præmium proposed by the *Dublin Society* for encouraging this part of Tillage, being the greatest Quantity that Year sown by any Person in the Kingdom. Near 2 Miles N. of *Rheubane*, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Mile East, of the Lake, about the Center of the *Ardes*, stands *Inishargy*, the Mansion-house of *John Bailey, Esq*; having two fresh Water Lakes to the North and South of it; and still Northward near two Miles is *Rosemount*, the Improvement and Seat of *William Mountgomery, Esq*;

Rosemount. *Rosemount* was the Mansion-house of Sir *James Mountgomery*, whose Character is given hereafter from a monumental Inscription. He built here a noble House, and

and stately Out-offices (which were afterwards burned down *Ann.* 1695.) and laid out fine Gardens behind it, executed in the Form of a regular Fortification, some Bastions of which are yet to be seen. However, the present worthy Proprietor, who purchased this Estate, and is a Collateral Branch of the Family, has done more for the Grace and Ornament of it, than any of his Name. He has built a neat and commodious House, with handsome Offices on part of the Site of the former House, and has laid out his Gardens and Out-grounds about it in elegant Taste. He has made the Old Town of *Gray Abbey* a new one, and intirely regular, by taking in a large Piece of Land that the Lake of *Strangford* overflowed, on which he has erected handsome Brick Houses covered with Slates, for the Habitation of Manufacturers. The other two Streets of this Village are now carried strait, and decent Houses built for the Inhabitants, who under the Influence of this Gentleman are flourishing in the Linen Trade. The Dissenters have here a Meeting-house. He is now reclaiming 800 Acres of Bog in this Barony, which appeared at first to be a desperate Attempt; but by his great Skill in all manner of Improvements, he has very nearly effected it.

Grey Abbey stands very near *Rosemount*, nothing *Grey Abby.* but an Orchard interposing between them. It was founded for *Cistercian Monks* by *Africa*, the Wife of *John de Curcey*, and Daughter of *Godred*, King of *Man* *A. D.* 1193, who was buried in it; and whose Image, made of grey Free-stone in *alto relievo*, much defaced, with her Hands closed in a Posture of Devotion, is yet to be seen fixed in an Arch of the Wall, on the Gospel Side of the high Altar. The remains of this Abbey shew it to have been a large and sumptuous Building. The East Window of the Church is a noble Piece of Gothick Structure, composed of 3 Compartments, each 6 Feet and more wide, and upwards of 20
D Feet

Feet high. On each side the Altar in the North and South Walls, is also a stately Window of Free-stone neatly hewen and carved, of the same Breadth of the great East Window, but something lower. They are now grown over with Ivy, which give them an awful Appearance. The Cells, Dormitories, and other Buildings for the Uses of the Family are in Ruins, and only enough remaining to trace out the Compass of Ground which the whole Structure took up.

A part of the West End of this great Building is roofed, and fitted up for Church Service. Here the noble Family of the *Mountgomery's* are interred.

On a Monument erected on the North Side of the Altar, under four several Coats of Arms belonging to the Branches of this Family, are the following Words, viz.

The Honourable Sir James Montgomery, a Person of Knowledge, Courage, Piety and Worth, well educated at Schools and Universities (as his Manuscripts yet Extant do shew) travelled to France, Italy, Germany and Holland, learned those Lingua's, and made profitable Observations relating to Peace and War; returning Home studied at the Inns of Law, solicited his Father's Business at the Royal Court, at the Council Table, at the Parliament and Prerogative in England, and before the Government and Four Courts in Ireland; was second Son of Hugh first Lord Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, and Gentleman in Ordinary of the Privy Chamber to King Charles the Martyr, Colonel of Foot, and Captain of Horse, which he raised at his own Expence and by his Credit, and maintained by his Prudence and Industry fifteen Months in the Barony of Lecale, which he preserved all that Time from the Irish of this County, and their assisting Neighbours; and many other valuable Services performed during all that

that War (the Records whereof are kept.) He was thrice married, viz. Ann. 1631, to Katherine, eldest Daughter of Sir William Stewart Knight Baronet, and Privy Councillor. Ann. 163-- to Margaret, eldest Daughter of Sir William Cole of Enniskillin, Kt. and Ann. 1647 to Francesse St. Laurence, 3d. Daughter of Nicholas, Lord Baron of Houth. His first Lady being embalmed, and kept two Months, was put in a black marble Coffin, and laid five Foot above Ground in the middle of her Monument, which was curious and sumptuous, of divers Colours, all polish'd Marble, inscribed with Motto's and Verses of his own Composure, and gilded in every fit Place; which standing in Newton-Stewart Church, was with it burned and demolished by the Irish Ann. 1641. Behold its Pourfile on a Board near this.

His other two Virtuous Ladies and their Children (which died before them) lie buried over against this Monument; to all whose Memory it is the carved Device and Armories at the Defuncts Expence long ago made, his only Grand Child James (also now assisting) of Gratitude painted and erected by W. M. primi ventris sola proles, the Year of the World's Peace and Happiness, M,DC,XCIII. Æt. 62.

On the Top of the first Coat of Arms is this Date
viz. 1641.

There are Verses, &c. painted on the Pedestals of the Pillars on each side of the Monument not easy to be read.

On a Stone underneath.

EPI T A Φ I O N.

Sir James by Pirates shot, and thereof dead, } 12 of March
By them i'th' Sea solemnly buried. } 165½.

ΑΠΟΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

To the Sub-Ærial Elements.

Devouring *Hades* ! th' ever hungry Earth
Would'ft and fhall eat up all that's of thy Birth,
Fal'n in thy Lap, by Death of any Kind,
But whom the Waters drink, and loft Day find :
Step to 1ft. *Corinth. Ch. 15. v. 51.*

Yet Graves and Waves muft all fuch Guefts reftore,
At that great Day to live for evermore :
Tho' he's deceas'd, his noble Acts and Name,
Longer than this can laft, fhall live by Fame.
Prov. Ch. 22. v. 1. Eccl. Ch. 7. v. 5.

A L L E L U I A H.

*Thus Angels fung, Glory to G O D on high,
Peace upon Earth, good Will tow'rd's Men may be,
So always pray, and always pray ought we.* }

*Hæc pio Animo, Filius ejus Unicus Mense Aprilis Anno
a Salvatore Mundi Nato, M,DC,LII. excogitavit,
illum lugebatque Londini.*

*At my full Height my Length did not furpafs
My Father's Shadow, as at Noon it was.
Carmina mea tribuunt, Fama perennis erit.*

On another Monument adorned with Cherub's Heads, the Rose, Thistle, Flower de Lys, and under a small Scutcheon with a Moon Crescent, is the following Inscription composed in Greek, Latin and English.

ΕΠΙΤΑΦΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΝ.

In Honoratum Gulielmum Mountgomery de Rosemount Armigerum, qui in Domino Obdormivit 7mo. die of January, Anno ΧΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΝΙΑΣ 1707. Æt. 74.

*Armiger, ecce, manu, vitâ, literisque profundis,
Qui largus, lampas, Corybæus, fata peregit,
Laude, fide, genere, et clementia tum probitate
Luxit laudatus, præcellens, vicit amatus.*

At the Bottom,

Idyllium hoc elaboravit et Sculpsit

AL. DUNCAN.

On a Tablet hung up against the Wall, whereon the Arms of this Family are painted, is this Inscription.

Prædoctus, fidelis, et Strenuus Evangelii Præco, Jacobus Mountgomery Generosus, in Artibus Magister, ex familiâ de Hasilhead in Scotiâ Oriundus, Militi Aurato (ejusdem utriusq; nominis) Affinis, et sub illo in pace et bello Curator Animarum vigilantissimus, Cujus Spiritus migravit e terris in Cælum Deo datori——Die——Anno a Christo nato M,DC,——Corpus autem sub Cathedrâ veritatis hic jacet Sepultum,, Posteritasq; conditur in Spe.
ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕΩΣ.

D. O. M. GLORIA.

A M E N.

Underneath the ARMS.

*Occidit hic (mirum !) nullâ Sol nocte secutâ.
This Sun bath set, and yet no Night ensu'd ;
No Wonder ; for God here his Light renew'd.*

Posuit amicus lubens merito Anno a mundo taxato 1693.

This Inscription is on a Stone lying flat on the Floor of the Chancell.

Sit Hypogæum hoc nobis (et Memorix) Sacrum.

The Hon. Elizabeth Mountgomery died the 15th of November Anno Domini Christi 1677, aged 42 Years. William Mountgomery of Rosemount, Esq; her only Husband, continued a Widower, and so died on the 7th Day of January Anno Dñi Domini 1706, being 74 Years old.

Hugh, first Lord Viscount Mountgomery of the great Ardes (by his two eldest Sons) was Grand Father of them, whose earthly Remains are laid in the vaulted Tomb before this Manx Marble; both which were made for their peculiar Repository by the Care, Pains, and Cost of the said William, in a due Deference to the said Elizabeth, his good and only Wife. Their only Issue James in August 1687 married Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Archibald Edmonstone, Laird of Duntreth, whose Children now living are Elizabeth, William, Martha and James. The Dead were Anna, Helena, Hugh, Jane, and Archibald; being all God's lovely Loans.

*Let then their Bones and Dust rest here untost;
Others, room having elsewhere, nothing's lost.
Intruders (still) graceless Usurper's are,
One's Tomb belongs not even to his Heir.
Them twice by God join'd, none but he may sever,
Th'are laid up here, till he raise them for ever.
May all their Race be pious, and safe keep
This House and Bed, where in our Lord they sleep,*

*Corpora dant tumulo, signant quoq; Carmine Saxum,
Quod impositum donavit Franciscus Allen Armiger,*

*Readers, Remember Job, Ch. 19. v. 25. 26. 27.
Deut. Ch. 5. v. 16. and Ch. 27. v. 16. Endeavour
to obtain, Rom. Ch. 16. v. 24. Amen.*

RIC. OSBORNE Sculpsit.

Under

Under the Coat of Arms of the Rev. *David Magill*, Minister of this and the neighbouring Parishes, within the Church on a Stone in the South Wall is this Inscription.

*Voce Gregem, vitâque Deo, Lethoque Fideles,
Qui pavit, placuit qui cruciavit, hic est.
Obiit 15^o. Octobris, Anno 1633.*

On a Grave Stone in the Church-yard.

*Here lies Jean Hay,
Who Night and Day
Was honest good and just ;
Her Hope and Love
Was from above,
In which Place was her Trust.
Her Spirit left her terrene Part
With joy to God, where was her Heart.*

On the 4th Day of *January*, 17⁶/₇.

In the Gardens of this Abby is a large Well of sweet and limpid Water, over which is raised a high vaulted Arch, ornamented with Heads, and some other Sculpture in Stone, which seems to be the same Piece of Architecture that stood here when the Abby subsisted. The Water of this Well never fails in the driest Season, and feeds a large Canal. A Bell Mettle Pot, about eight Inches high, made in the Form of a Jug, standing on three Feet, with a Spout projecting out of the Side like a Tea Pot, and a Handle on the opposite part, was found in the Year 1722 twelve Feet deep in the Bog of *Bally-Murphey* near *Gray-Abby*, on the Estate of *William Mountgomery*, Esq; who lately made a Present of it, as a Piece of Antiquity, to the University of *Dublin*, where it now remains among other Curiosities.

On

On the Lands of this Abby, belonging to the same Gentleman, an Urn of common Earthen Ware, unornamented, containing a Quantity of burned Bones, was turned up in the Year 1728. But Capt. *Mountgomery* has lately made more material Discoveries of excellent good Slate Quarries on his Lands near this Abby, which are very large, and would make better Covering for Houses than the *Welch* Slate, with which the City of *Dublin* is supplied.

This Abby was, at the Time of the Suppression, seized of seven Town Lands in the great *Ardes*, surrounding the Monastery, and of three Town Lands in *Lecale*, together with the Tyths of them, which, or the greatest Part of them, were granted to *James*, Viscount *Claneboys*, at 2 *l.* yearly Rent, and came afterwards by Assignment to *Hugh* Viscount *Ardes*, and are now the Estate of the said Mr. *Mountgomery*. It was called the Abby of *Leigh* or *de Jugo Dei*, and was a Daughter of that of *Holm Cultrain* in *Cumberland*.

Newtown. *Newtown* is agreeably situated on the most northern Point of the Lake of *Strangford*, which at low Water affords a fine level Strand for many Miles. It was erected into a Burrough Town, and constituted a Body Politick and Corporate under the Names of a *Provost*, twelve *Free Burgesses* and *Commonalty*, by Patent 11th *Jac.* I. and the *Provost* has power to hold Plea of any Sum not exceeding five Marks. The Lake of *Strangford* is Navigable, and the Tide flows up as far as this Town; yet the principal and most beneficial Trade of it is the Linen Manufacture, and it is especially in repute for the Sale of great Quantities of fine Diaper Linen. The Quakers have a Factory in it, and the Presbyterians two Meeting-houses of the New and Old Light.

A Convent of Dominican Friars was settled here in the Year 1244, by the *Savages* (as it is said) in which Chapters of the Order were held in 1298 and 1312. This Priory was at the Time of the Suppression possessed of three Town Lands, which with the Site of it, were granted by King *James* I. to *James* Viscount *Clan-*

Claneboys, at the Rent of 13 s. 4 d. current Money of *Ireland*, and afterwards came by Assignment to *Mountgomery*, Viscount *Ardes*.

The old Church of *Newtown* is a large Building, divided into Isles by four handsome stone Arches of the Dorick Order. It was finished, or at least repaired and adorned in 1632, as appears by an Inscription on the Pulpit. Another Inscription on a Stone over the North Entrance shews that the Steeple was finished in the Year 1636. The Door, which affords an Entrance under the Steeple, is an Arch curiously ornamented with carved Work in Stone, where may be seen the Arms of the *Mountgomerys*, under which, over the Portal, are these Letters in Cypher NA. The Steeple is but moderately high, yet neatly built, and a Spire of hewn Stone erected lately on it gives it a handsome Appearance. A large Tomb of the *Colville* Family (to a Descendant of which the Town now belongs) stands in the North Isle, raised five or six Feet above the Floor, but naked of any Inscription. This Church is only kept roofed, but is entirely out of Repair within side, and the Seats, except a few, destroyed. For Divine Service is performed in a Chappel adjoining to it, built by Sir *Robert Colville* for his Family since the Revolution; the Entrance into which is by a large stone Door Case, curiously adorned with Sculpture. This Chappel is the neatest Piece of Church Building within side that is to be met with in *Ulster*. The Pulpit is finely Carved and Gilded, and so are two large Seats of the *Colville's* placed on each side the great Door, over which are the King's Arms, and under them this Inscription.

Sanctuarium meum Reveremini.

The other Seats are regularly placed and painted, the Floor well flagged, the compass Cieling divided into nine Pannels, and curiously adorned with Stucco Work in Plaister of Paris, well executed in various Wreaths.
Foliages,

Foliages, and the Figures of Angels. The Communion Table is raised and wainscotted, and encompassed with twisted Pillars carved and gilded. These Ornaments, and much more of the same kind, added to the well lighting of the Room, have a fine Effect.

The old House of the *Mountgomery* Family stood pleasantly seated on the Edge of the Lake, and the Gardens, containing nine Acres, are inclosed with a high and firm Wall, with Flankers at each Corner. It was burned down since it came into the Possession of the late Rev. Dr. *Colville*, and all the remains of it are the Gate-house (over which are fixed the *Mountgomery's* Arms) and some Offices, which are now converted into a dwelling House and common Brewery.

The Market-house of this Town is a handsome Structure, on the West End of which is erected a Cupola with a publick Clock; before it stands a neat Octagon Building of hewn Stone, adorned with a slender Stone Pillar at top of the same form, which serves the Town for a Market Cross. In each side of the Octagon, measuring to five Feet four Inches, is a Niche curiously wrought, and adorned with an Escallop Shell. It is ten Feet ten Inches high from the Pedestal to the Cornish, and a Belt of Stone in an Architrave runs round it, through which, at every Angle, a stone Spout projects itself, consisting each of one entire Stone a Foot and a half long, to convey the Water from the Roof; and all these Spouts are set off with variety of carved Work, some of them terminating in a Dog's Head, and others in those of other Animals. On the top of the Pillar springing out of the Roof a Lion, carved in Stone, is placed in a sitting Posture. The Room within serves as a Watch-house for the Town. On every Face of this Octagon are different Fancies or Arms carved in Stone, as namely, on one a Rose, on another a Helmet within the Horns of a Half Moon, and on it a Flower de Lys encompassed with a Wreath of Lawrel; on another a Cross within a Coronet; on another

ther the Arms of *Mountgomery*, Earl of *Mount-Alexander*; on another the Arms (as we believe) of one *Shaw*, being a Star in the middle of three Cups, and the Crest a Phoenix; for on a House near this Building, erected by one of that Name, are the same Arms. On the sixth face of this Octagon is a Harp for the Arms of *Ireland*; on the face next to the Market-house is inscribed, 1636, being the Date of this Building; and on the opposite face is this Inscription, under the King's Arms.

Theis Arms, which Rebels threw down and defac'd—1653
Are by this Loyal Burrowgh now replac'd—1666
W. B. Prowest.——Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

This Town is well paved, and has many neat Houses in it, on the Front of several of which are the Dates and Names of the Builders cut in Stone. There is a humorous, perhaps a modest Inscription, over the Door of one of them, we know not by whom erected, which runs thus,

Not by my Merit, that I inherit.

As the Situation of this Place is very pleasant, so the Air is pure and healthful. It is sheltered to the North and West by Hills, which serve to break the Winds on one Hand, as the flowing of the Tide twice every Day up to the Town helps by its Motion to keep the Air from any stagnation.

Moville, called also *Maigeville*, a Monastery of Augustin Canons, founded by St. *Finian* about the Year 550, stood near an *English* Mile E. N. E. of *Newtown*, on the Road to *Donaghadee*. This House subsisted till the time of the general Dissolution of Abbys in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* as appears by an Inquisition taken A°. 1 Jac. I. and was then seized of the Spiritualities

ritualties and Temporalities of seven Town Lands, and of the Spiritualities of sixteen Town Lands and a half, and other Possessions, which were granted by the last mentioned Monarch to *James Viscount Claneboys*, in Fee Farm, at the Rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* *Irish Money*; and from him came by Assignment to *Hugh Viscount Ardes*. Part of the Ruins of the Abby Church yet remain, and the Vestiges of large Foundations appear within side the Cemiteriy, which is used as such to the Parish of *Newtown*; there being no Church Yard in the said Town; a Practice worthy of Imitation in all Cities and Towns that are thick inhabited. There are no Inscriptions in this Place, that are Antient, or any way Singular.

Bangor.

Bangor stands on the South side of the Bay of *Car-rickfergus*, near four Miles E. N. E. of *Newtown*, and is a Market Town and a Burrough constituted of a Provost, who is the chief Magistrate and returning Officer, and twelve Burgessees, in whom is lodged the Election of Representatives to serve in Parliament. This was one of the Seats of the *Hamiltons*, Lords *Clanebois*, a Descendant of which Family was at length created Earl of *Clanbrasil*. It now belongs to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Ikerrin*, in right of his Mother *Margaret*, and *Anne* the Wife of Mr. Justice *Ward*, Coheiresses to the late *James Hamilton Esq.* The Mansion House is only a low moderate Structure: but the Gardens make ample Amends, which are large and handsome, and filled with noble Ever Greens of a great Size, cut in various Shapes; among which is an ever green Oak, which though it grows as a shrub in most other Places, is here a tall Tree, and of a considerable Girth. The Plantations about the Demesne are neatly laid out, and well grown, covering about thirty Acres.

The Town of *Bangor* is judged to contain about two hundred Houses, and lies in two Divisions. There was formerly

formerly a Custom-house in it seated within a Stone's Cast of the Sea, being an oblong Pile of Building with a Tower at the North End, which is now in Ruins. There is also a School-house built and endowed by the antient Family of the *Hamilton's*. It has not the Benefit of much Trade ; but the Inhabitants spin considerable Quantities of fine Linen Yarn ; and there is a Slate Quarry within a Mile of it. Near it to the East, and a part of the Manor of *Bangor*, is the great Bog of *Cotton* and *Granshaw*, containing at least one Thousand Acres, which the Owners have the last Summer 1743, began to reclaim and improve.

The Church of *Bangor* was built within the Precincts of the old Abby about the Year 1617, and was not finished till the Year 1623; both which particulars appear from Dates on a stone in the South Walks, and on an old oak Pulpit, now lying in a corner of the Church. The Steeple of it, through which the Entrance is into the Church, is supported by an Arch of nine Strings or Beads, not centring in a point, as many others do, but springing at equal Distances round the Arch from side to side ; and an Inscription thereon declares it was raised in 1693, at which time the Church was well repaired by the said *James Hamilton*, and afterwards beautified by his Widow, *Sophia Mordaunt*, Sister to the late Earl of *Peterborough*. It is indeed handsomely Adorned, the Chancell, with a neat and well carved Altar Piece, is supported with *Corinthian* Pillars fluted ; the Rails about the Communion Table and the Pulpit carved, the Seats regularly laid out, and the whole executed with Oak Timber.

On a Stone in the Steeple is the following Inscription to the Memory of the Lady *Beatrix Hamilton*, viz.

BEATRIX

BEATRIX. HAMILTON.
 OBIT. ANNO. MDCXXXIII.
 OCTOB. XIX. ÆTAT. SUÆ. XXVII.
 MOERENS. MARITVS. CONDIDIT.

THE. BODIE. OF. BEATRIX. HEER. BELOW.
 IN. HOPE. OF GLORIE. DOTH. NOW. SWEET-
 LY. REST.
 HER. SOVLE. HATH. SOARD. WHER. FLOODS.
 OF. IOY. DOE. FLOW.
 OF. SION. THAT'S. ABOVE. A. GLORIOVS.
 GVEST.
 WHER. CHRYSTAL. STREAMS. WHER. GOLD-
 EN. GLANCING. STREETS.
 ENIOY. A. CONSTANT. DAY. WITHOVT. A
 NIGHT.
 WHER. IASPER. WALS. WHER. PORTS. OF.
 PEERLESS. PEARLE.
 EMBRODRED. ARE. WITH. THE. LAMBS.
 SHYNING. LIGHT.
 THITHER. I. GOE. SHE. SAID. THIS. BODIE.
 FRAIL.
 SHAL. SHORTLY. IN. MY. COFIN. SWEETLY.
 REST.
 ONCE. SWEET. TO. THE. BOT. NOW. TO.
 CHRIST. FARWELL.
 WEL. MEET. I. FVLLY. HAVE. WHOM. I.
 LOVE. BEST.
 O. BLESSED. COVENANT. AEVEENE. FOR. AY.
 WHO. WAS. BVT. A. POORE. THING. EEN.
 YESTERDAY.

There are no other Inscriptions on this Family ; but we find that *Bangor* was their place of Interment, and particularly of Lord *Claneboys*, who died on the 20th of *June* 1659, and was buried here in a most sumptuous Manner ; upon which Occasion there were Tents erected
 in

in the Fields on account of the great Concourse of People, from whence all the Company proceeded on the 29th of the next Month, the Day appointed for the Funeral, with great Solemnity to the Church.

On a Tomb Stone of red Marble, adorned with the *Hamilton's* Arms, and this Motto, *Fortis non Ferox*, is an Inscription to the Memory of *Archibald Hamilton*, a Dissenting Minister, in this Tetrastick.

Hic abavis, atavis, et Avo, sic Patre creatus,

Presbiteris sanctis, Presbiter ipse jacet.

Annos si spectes, juvenum flos excidit, at si

Aut Studia, aut Mores, transiit ille Senex.

Within side the Church, fixed in the South Wall, near the Pulpit, is a Stone erected to the Memory of *John Gibson*, the first Protestant Dean of *Down*, with an Inscription thus Written.

HEIR LYES BELOUE ANE LEARNED AND
REVEREND FATHER IN GODES CHURCH
MESTER IHON GIBSON SENCE REFORMA-
CIONE FROM POPARY THE FIREST DEANE
OF DOVNE SEND BY HIS MAIESTIE INTO
THIS KINGDOM AND RECEVED BY MY LORD
CLANEBOYE TO BE PREACHER AT BANGOR
AT HIS ENTRY HAD XL COMMUNICANTS
AND AT HIS DEPARTOVR THIS LYF 23 OF
IVNII 1623 LEFT 1200 BEING OF AGE 63
YEARS SO CHRYST WAS HIS ADVANTAGE
BOTHE IN LYFE AND DEATH.

Bangor was antiently famous for an Abby of Canons founded by St. *Congall* about the Year 555, over which he presided himself. It was established under a particular Rule, of which St. *Congall* was the Author; but at length under that of St. *Augustin*. It is prodigious what Writers relate of the Number of Monks inhabiting this House; some say 2000, some 3000, while

(b) Vita
Malach.
Ch. 5.

while others stretch the Number to 4000; and St. Bernard (b) tells us, that 900 of them were slain by Pirates in one Day. But it is probable the credulous St. Bernard was deceived in this Account by the Abbat Congan, who furnished him with Memoirs for Writing the Life of *Malachy O Morgair*, and that Congan extracted this Story from the *British History*, wherein we are told, that *Ethelfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, destroyed in one Day 1150 of the Monks of *Bangor* in *Wales*, in the Year 607, being instigated thereto by *Austin* the Monk, because they would not submit to the Authority of the *Pope* and *Austin*; although the Slaughter was committed two Years after *Austin's* Death. However that may be, it was afterwards destroyed by the Ravages of the *Danes*, and again repaired by the said *Malachy*, who died in 1148. It took its Name a *Pulchro Choro*, from its fair and white Choir†; being called so from the Elegance of the Building, erected of Lime and Stone, which is said to have been the first of the Sort made in *Ulster*, but that it was before called the *Vale of Angels*. A small Part of the Ruins of *Malachy's* Building yet subsists, and the Traces of the old Foundation discover it to have been of great extent. The Site and Possessions of this House, consisting of thirty Town Lands in the *Ardes* and upper *Clanebois*, were after the Dissolution granted by King *James I.* to *James Viscount Clanebois*, at the Rent of 4 l. current Money of *Ireland*.

In the Neighbourhood of *Bangor* to the East between it and *Donaghadee* is nothing remarkable, except the Seats of two or three Gentlemen; as *Echlin's Grove*, the Mansion House of the late *Charles Echlin Esq;* *Portavo*, of *James Ross Esq;* and *Graham's-Port*, commonly called *Groom's-Port*, the Improvement of *John Maxwell Esq;* seated on the Edge of *Carrickfergus Bay*, near which is a Kay affording Shelter to Boats,

† *Bane* in *Irish* signifies *White*, and *Choraidh*, a *Choir*; from whence *Banchar*, now *Bangor*.

and small Craft, having a fine sandy Bay called *Ballyholm Bay*,

Donaghadee is seated on the North East side of the *Donaghadee* *Ardes*, and opposite to *Port Patrick* in *North-Britain*, from whence, bearing the same Point of the Compass, is a Passage of about ten Leagues. It is a good Market Town, and the Port where the *Scottish* Packets land, and by the confluence of Passengers enjoys some Trade, which a Collector of his Majesty's Customs and Excise attends. The Trade of this Place consists principally in the Export of Horses to *Scotland*. Upon a rough Calculation the amount of the Exports and Imports one Year with another comes to between 1400*l.* and 1500*l.* *per annum*, as we were informed; but perhaps in this Account is included the inland Excise. It is certain vast Numbers of Horses are exported from hence to *Scotland*, many of which are stolen: Each of them pays only a Shilling duty upon Imbarkation, and they are generally landed by stealth in the Creeks of *Scotland* to avoid paying a high Duty there. Besides Horses, the *Scotch* take from hence sometimes black Cattle, Sheep, Wool, and Woollen Manufacturies (but these Articles are rare) Butter, Oats and Oatmeal, especially in those Years when their Harvest in *Scotland* proves bad; and they exchange for these Commodities chiefly Coals and Fish.

The Kay of *Donaghadee* is made of large Stones in Form of a Crescent, without any Cement, and is 128 Yards in length, and about 21 or 22 Feet broad, besides a breast Wall of the same kind of Stones about six Feet broad. It affords good shelter to Vessels that lie here from the East and North East Storms, and is capable of receiving twelve or fourteen Bottoms of considerable Bulk. The Town consists of two principal Streets (besides cross Lanes) one open and exposed to the Sea, and the other at the back of it, which is well paved. It was antiently a part of the Estate of the *O-Neills*; but before the Year 1641 it became the Inheritance of the *Mountgomery* Family, and is now the

E Estate

Estate of *Thomas Mountgomery, Esq;* who lives in the Town. The Soil about it is but thin and shallow, and they have not the Benefit of much Marle in the Neighbourhood ; yet by the Aid of Sea Sand they have store of Grain, and some very good Pasturage.

The Dissenters, who are numerous in this part of the Country, have a large Meeting-House here, and the Conformists a decent Church, which, though an old Building, is in good Repair, and erected in Form of a Cross, with narrow Gothick arched Windows. At the West end of it is a square Steeple, not so high as the Church, and seems never to have been finished. The Church stands on an Eminence at the North-west end of the Town, and may be seen in clear Weather from *Port-Patrick* in *Scotland*. Very near the Church stands the Vicarage-House, where the Incumbent resides on his Glebe.

On a Tomb-stone in the Church-yard of *Donaghadee* is the following Inscription.

*Here lyeth that Pious and Faithful Servant of Jesus Christ
Mr. Andrew Stewart, late Minister of Donaghadee, who
died the 2d of January 1671, and of his Age the 46.*

And under his Arms are these *Latin Lines* ;

*Vita probum, probitasque pium, pietasque Beatum,
Laus celebrem, laudi mens dedit esse parem.
Corpus humum, mens Diapolum, Fama inclyta mundum,
Morte subit, decorat lumine, laude beat.*

On the Tomb-stone of a Sailor, whereon is cut an Anchor in one Scutcheon, and a Heart in another, is an Inscription, the Poetical part of which is in Terms relative to Navigation, thus :

*Here lieth the Body of Mr. James Davison, aged 51
Years, who departed this Life the 21st of January 1707.*
Tho^s

Tho' Boreas Blasts and Neptune's Waves

Have tost me to and fro,

But now at length by God's Decree

I harbour here below.

Altho' at Anchor here I lie

With many of our Fleet,

Yet once again I must set sail

My Saviour Christ to meet.

The other Road, stretching from *Portaferry* to *Donaghadee*, close to the Eastern Coast, affords not many Things remarkable. The Tract of Country North and South of *Portaferry* from North of *Kirkistown* to *Quintin Bay Point* is usually called *the little Ardes*, to distinguish it from *the great Ardes*, that extend Northward from these Bounds to *Donaghadee*. As this part of the Country has been often the Seat of War between the *Irish* Septs and the *Savages*, whose Estate it antiently was, and a good Part of it still is, we may expect to see several Castles in it; of which, besides the Castle of *Portaferry* before mentioned, there are three yet remaining on the Coast, as *Quintin Bay Castle*, lying two Miles South of *Portaferry*, an inconsiderable Place called *Tara*; *New-Castle*, standing boldly over the Sea on a Neck of Land, three Miles East of *Portaferry*; and *Kirkistown Castle*, near four Miles North East of the same Place. *Kirkistown* is an *English* Castle, surrounded by a high Wall, strongly built, and containing within the Circuit of it a good Dwelling House of Mrs. *Lucy Magil*, now the Widow *Savage*. A little W. N. W. of *Kirkistown* is the old ruined Church of *Slane*, wherein 18 Sailors were buried at one Time about 30 Years ago. They were the Crew of a Ship that was wrecked on the Rocks in the Neighbourhood, called the North Rocks — About half a Mile West of *Slane* stand the Remains of an old Building called *Castlebuy*, or *Johnston*, once a Preceptory of St. *John's* of *Jerusalem*.

From *Kirkistown*, passing along a light sandy Shore,
E 2
you

Ballybalbert.

you come in less than four Miles to the Village of *Ballybalbert*, where there are two Presbyterian Meeting-Houses of the Old and New Light. Near this Village is the old Parish of *St. Andrew*; where was formerly an Abby of *Benedictin* Monks founded by *John de Curcey*; and was known by the Name of the *Black Abby*, the Possessions of which were granted to the Lord *Claneboys*, and from him came by Assignment to the Lord Viscount *Ardes*. This Parish, together with the neighbouring ones of *Ballywalter* and *Inishargie* were by Act of Parliament passed A°. 2d of *Q. Anne*, perpetually united, and in Virtue of the said Act, a Parish Church erected in the Neighbourhood of the old one, to serve all three.

Spring-Vale.

Spring-Vale, formerly called *Ballymagown*, is the Seat and Improvement of *George Matthews Esq;*, standing on the Eastern Coast. The Lands about it are looked upon as the best Arable and Pasture Grounds in the Barony. This Gentleman (who has travelled in the Eastern Countries) has made a Collection of several Curiosities, and among others has many antient Coins, chiefly *Grecian* and *Egyptian*, but some *Roman*, in Brass and Silver, and a few in Gold, as also Gems, Seals, and *Egyptian* Pebbles. Add to these some antient *Egyptian* Hieroglyphicks of *Isis*, *Harpocrates*, *Anubis*, *Apis*, *Serapis*, and others, with several Figures of Mummies in divers kinds of Earth, and in Wood that is said never to decay, called *Lignum Ficulnum Ægyptiacum Pharaonis*, petrified Mushrooms, Stones having clear and starry Impressions, and the Skeletons of Fishes thrown out of a Quarry in great Quantities on the side of Mount *Lebanon*.

Ballywalter.

Ballywalter, a Village noted only for a good Slate Quarry, and a Presbyterian Meeting-House is about half a Mile North of *Spring-Vale*, near which is *Bally-Atwood*, the House and Improvement of *Hans Hamil Esq;*, and about a Mile South of *Donaghadee*, is *Temple-Patrick*, alias *Cragutboy*, remarkable for a Spring-Well of very limpid Water, frequented by People afflicted with Headaches.

S E C T. IV. Having dispatched this Barony, we *Castle-Reagh* proceed from *Newtown* through the Barony of *Castle-Reagh*, the largest in the County, *Upper-Iveagh* only excepted. It is bounded on the North by the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, on the East by part of the Lough of *Strangford*, the North-part of the Barony of *Ardes*, and the Barony of *Dufferin*, on the South by the Barony of *Lecale*, and on the West by the Baronies of *Kinelearty* and *Lower Iveagh*.

At the Northern End of this Barony, not far from *Newtown*, are several Gentlemen's Seats, as *Ballyleddy*, Mr. *Robert Blackwood's*, *Crawford's-Burn*, Mr. *John Crawford's*; *Coltra*, Mr. *Hugh Kennedy's Dunlady*, the Seat of *Robert Lambert, Esq*; remarkable for a good Slate Quarry; and *Castle-Hill*, of the Lord *Ikerrin* and Mrs. *Ward*; add to these the Houses and Plantations of Mr. *Isaack* and Mr. *Pottinger*. Nor must we omit to mention *Orangefield*, a new and elegant House and Improvement of *David Hunter Esq*;, a Mile and half S. E. of *Belfast*, begun the last Year, and brought already to a considerable Degree of Perfection. The House is an oblong Square of 60 Feet by 40, consists of four Rooms on a Floor, and is four Stories high, coined with Freestone, and belted with the same at each Story, besides the Windows and Door-Cases: And as this Gentleman has travelled in the East-Indies, he has followed the Fashion of that Country in covering his House with a flat Roof, without arching, which is laid on strong Burgers or Joists, and secured from the Weather by a Cement made of Brickdust, Lime, and Blood. A little Time will shew whether this sort of roofing will answer the purpose in this moist Climate. Mr. *Hunter* has laid out also Gardens, Orchards, Lawns and other Improvements suitable to the House, which perhaps is one of the best in the County.

Gray point shoots itself a good way into the Bay of *Gray point Carrickfergus*, forming a safe little Harbour for Boats, and is reckoned the extreme Point of Land in this County to the North. West of it on the Bay stands *Hollywood*, where was antiently a Friery of the Third Order of St.

Francis, possessed at the Time of the Suppression of five Town-Lands, afterwards granted in Fee-Farm to *James Viscount Claneboys*, at the Rent of 11 3s. 4d. *Irish Money*. There is now near it a good Parish Church, and a Presbyterian Meeting-House; and it is said, that only one reputed Papist lives in the Parish.

On the Shores about *Hollywood* are found vast Quantities of Muscles, (but not of the sort that breed Pearls) on which the poor Inhabitants feed much without feeling any Inconvenience, dressing them when shelled with Butter, Pepper and Onions.

Scraba
Hill.

The Hill of *Scraba* begins to rise about half a Mile South of *Newtown*, and from its Top affords a vast extended Prospect. It is a fruitful Hill, and the Plowmen's Furrows are carried up very near the Summit of it, where was a fine Spring-Well, but of late Years fill'd up with Stones by idle Boys. The Freestone Quarries here will be taken Notice of under another Head. About two Miles North of *Scraba* is another Hill much higher, though in Appearance lower, because it rises more gradually, called *Karn-Gavr*, or the *Goats-Mount*. Under the Hill of *Scraba*, and between that and the Lake, is a large and noted Salt-Marsh.

Cumber.

Cumber, or *Comerer*, near three Miles S. W. of *Newtown*, stands pleasantly on a Branch of the Lake of *Strangford*, and near it is a pretty Seat belonging to the *Mount Alexander* Family, now possessed by the Honorable *Thomas Mountgomery*, Esq;. *Cumber* is but a mean Village, and has no Trade; yet seems by its Situation to be capable of it, on account of the Advantages of the Tide. There is here at low Water a pleasant Strand of some thousands of Acres, and near the Town a Horse-course of a noted fine Sod two Miles in Circuit. It was antiently remarkable for an Abby of *Cistercian Monks*, founded in the Year 1199, by whom is not certain; though some ascribe it to the *Whites*, who were settled early in this Country under the famous *John de Curcey*. *Jocelyn* (c) calls the Place where this Abby was built, *Domnach Combuir*

(c) Vit.
Patr. ch.
136.

Combuir, and *Flaberty* (d) *Commurense Cænobium*. But (d) Ogygia, p. 371
 it was a more antient Abby of Regular Canons founded here by *St. Patrick*, which these Writers hint at. The Site and Possessions of this House were granted to *James Hamilton*, Lord *Claneboys*, at the Rent of 2 l. 2 s. 2 d. *Irish* Money, and from him came by Assignment to the Lord Viscount *Ardes*. There is now in the Town a large Meeting-House, and a decent Church, with a Vicarage House.

The Country South and South-west of *Cumber* for several Miles is coarse and hilly, and all to be seen in it are a few scattered ordinary Villages, till you come to *Saintfield*; however by Drains and good Husbandry it affords store of Tillage, plenty of Rye and Oats, and some Pasture for Sheep and Black Cattle. Necessity obliges the Plowmen to carry their Furrows to the Tops of the Hills, and the Morass Grounds in the Bottoms, where they can be tilled, yield a plentiful Increase. *Saintfield*, called in *Irish*, *Tullach-na-neve* *, in much the same Sense, is the Seat of *Francis Price* Esq;., and stands about six Miles S. W. of *Cumber*. It was not many Years ago made a Town by the Care and Industry of the late *General Price*, who began to improve here, opened and made the Roads passable from *Belfast* to *Down* through it, encouraged Linen Manufacturers and other Tradesmen to settle there, had a Barrack fixed for a Troop of Horse, and promoted the Repair of a ruinous, now decent, Parish Church, to which he gave Plate and other Ornaments. The Glebe House, where the Vicar resides, stands near the Church, and a Presbyterian Meeting-House not far from it. Nothing southward in this Barony is worth mentioning except *Reddemin*, the House and Improvement of the late Mr *Johnson*.

Northward of *St. Field* the Country is but thinly inhabited, until you approach near the River *Lagan*,

* *Tullach* signifies a Hill in the *Irish* Language, *na*, of, and *Naove*, a Saint, i. e. *Saint-hill*, now *Saint-field*.

where it opens into a fairer Prospect, and there you meet with several Gentlemens Seats, as with the Castle of *Hill-Hall* near *Drumbo*, a square Fortification with four Flankers; *Ballylasson*, the Seat of *Hugh Willoughby Esq;*, *Purdysburn*, a House and pretty Improvements of *Hill Willson Esq;*. *Drum*, the House of *James Hamilton Maxwell Esq;*, stands on a small rising Hill in View of the River, which here runs in Meanders down to *Drum Bridge* on the Road from *Lisburn* to *Belfast*, and the Place is adorned with good Plantations.

Belvoir. *Belvoir*, an agreeable Seat of the Honourable *Arthur Hill Esq;*, stands about two Miles south of *Belfast*, pleasantly seated on the River *Lagan*, which by the Help of the Tide is navigable for Boats to the Foot of the Garden, the Water there being from two to three Feet and a half deep. The Avenue is large, handsome, and well planted; the Gardens are formed out of an irregular Glyn into regular Walks, beautified with Canals, Slopes, Terrasses, and other Ornaments. The Demesne is judiciously disposed, planted and formed into proper Inclosures, round a Variety of Meadow and Tillage Ground. The Produce of Wheat here by the Means of Lime Manure has been considerable, and the Lands thereby highly advanced in Value; although Limestone is not the Produce of the Soil, but is conveyed six Miles by Water to it.

Breda. About half a Mile East of *Belvoir*, on an Eminence commanding a Prospect of *Belfast*, the Bay and Town of *Carrickfergus*, and the Country round it, appears the Parish Church of *Breda*, a Building the neatest and most compleat perhaps of this Kind in the Kingdom. It is, exclusive of the Chancel, 50 Feet by 25, and 25 in Heighth. From the middle of the Church on each side springs a Semicircle of 18 Feet Diameter, which, besides enlarging the Room, adds greatly to the Beauty of the Building. The Steeple, with the Spire, built according to the exact Proportions of Architecture, catches the Eyes of all Travellers. This Church was executed under the Direction of Mr. *Castell*, at the sole Expence of

of the Right Honourable the Lady Viscountess Dowager *Middleton*, whose Charities, both publick and private, have been very extensive. This Parish, together with those of *Knock* and *Kirkdonell*, are at present Episcopally united.

Not much more than two Miles East of *Belvoir*, and about as much S. E. of *Belfast* Bridge, are the Ruins of an antient Castle, called *Castle-Reagh*, from whence *Castle-Reagh* the Barony of that Name is denominated. It is situated on the Top of a Hill, and in one of those Forts, the Erection of which is usually ascribed to the *Danes*. This Fort has a Fosse which encompasses three Fourths of it, and once probably surrounded the whole. In the midst of the Fort stood the Castle, formerly the Seat of *Con O-Neille*, Proprietor of that large Tract of Country, which was afterwards divided among the Lords *Claneboys*, *Ardes*, and the Ancestors of the present Lord *Hilborough*. *Con O-Neille* seems to have been not only one of the great *Irish* Lords, but also a Petty Prince, as the Name of his Castle imports, the Word *Reagh* or *Righ* in *Irish* signifying a King; and though he was not owned by *Hugh O-Neille*, Earl of *Tirone*, who affected this Title, to be of his Family, yet his Territory was not contemptible, consisting of the intire Parishes of *Knock*, *Breda*, *Kirkdonell*, *Hollywood*, *Bangor*, *Donaghadee*, *Gray-Abby*, *St. Andrews*; and a great part of the Parish of *Drum*. *Castle-Reagh* is now the Estate of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Hilborough*, and though made up of a few scattered Houses, yet it is the Head of a Mannor, where his Seneschal holds Courts.

Three Miles south of *Belvoir*, on the Hill of *Drumboe*, are the Ruins of a Church, 45 Feet in length, and 20 broad; and at the N. W. Corner of the Church, 24 Feet distant from it, stands an old round Tower, about 35 Feet high, 47 in Circumference, and 9 in the Diameter in the clear, the Entrance into which is on the East, 6 Feet from the Ground. It is the Opinion of some, that there has been a small fortified Town on the Hill of *Drumboe*, and that the Foundation of the Wall of
of

of it is at this Day easy to be seen ; and it is observed, that the Spot of Ground, whereon the Town seems to have stood, is more fertile than any other round about it, which is imagined to have proceeded from the Lime and Rubbish of the Houses. Close to this Church there has been a Presbyterian Meeting-House erected.

Barony of
Dufferin.

S E C T. V. Having surveyed this large Barony, we shall next proceed to the smallest in the County, called *Dufferin*, which was antiently a part of the Barony of *Castle-Reagh*, but is now reckoned a half Barony in it self, and is so called in the Returns made of the Freeholders to Assizes and Sessions. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Barony of *Castle-Reagh*, on the East and South by the Lake of *Strangford*, and was heretofore called the Territory of *Dufferin*, inhabited by an antient Sept of the *Mac-Cartanes*, whose Lands also extended into the Barony of *Kinelearty*, and comprehended the South Parts of that of *Castle-Reagh*. They were Neighbours to the *Magenis's*, and sprung from the same Head, (*viz.*) from *Conall*, the Son of *Coalbhaig*, who is said to have been the 132d King of *Ireland*, about the Year of Christ 357. The principal Seat of the *Mac-Cartanes* was in the neighbouring Barony of *Kinelearty*, at a Place called *Annadorn*, on an Eminence, near which, now called, *Castle-Hill*, it stood, and is at present inhabited by Mr. *Anthony Coslet*. A neighbouring old Church in *Loughin-Island* is thought to have been the Place of their Sepulture ; and there is a Chappel there, called *Mac-Cartane's Chappel*, over the Door of which, on a Stone, are these Letters engraved, and a Date so modern, that he must be hardy who will draw the Name *Mac-Cartane* from the Letters.

The Inscription is thus

P. M. M. C. A°. Doni. 1636.

In the Church Yard here is an Inscription on a Tombstone to the Memory of *Maurice Birne*,

Mau.

Mauritius *Lapidum* Birne hoc coopertus acervo,
 Quem struxit vivus sumptibus ipse suis
 A. D. 1617.

I have put these Things together in relation to the *Mac-Cartanes*, though they more properly belong to *Kinelearty*, which formerly was a general Name for this and that Barony.

The Barony of *Dufferin* was formerly much incumbered with Woods and Fastnesses, and, after the first *English* Invasion, was possessed by the *Mandevilles*, and in the Reign of *Q. Eliz.* by the *Whites*, who we find by a Return of the State of this half Barony at that time, were not of Power sufficient to defend and maintain the same; and therefore it was usurped and inhabited for the most part by a Bastard sort of *Scots*, who yielded to the *Whites* some small Rent at their Pleasures; and were then able to make 80 Bowmen and 20 Shot; by whom they mostly preyed upon their Neighbours. There are few Places worthy of Remark in this small Barony. *Killeleagh* is the principal Town of it, and is *Killeleagh* seated on an Arm of the Lake of *Strangford* (from whence it is supplied with a great Variety of Fish) near five Miles N. E. of *Down*, and seven Miles S. E. of *St. Field*. It is built on a rising Ground, dry and healthy, and has a commanding Prospect of the Lake, the *Ardes*, and *St. George's* Channel; and besides is a Market and Burrough Town, of which the chief Magistrate is a Provost, who with twelve Burgeses elect their Representatives in Parliament. The Family of the *Hamiltons* created first Lords *Clanebois*, and since Earls of *Clanbrazil*, whose Titles are now extinct, had their Seat and Residence here in a Castle standing at the upper end of the great Street. This Castle is now the Seat of *Archibald Hamilton*, and *James Stephenson Esqrs*; Heirs by the Female Line of that Noble Family; and at the lower end of the Street is a little safe Bay, where Ships lie sheltered from all Winds. In the Town are some

some good Houses, a decent Market-House, a Horse-Barrack, and a Presbyterian Meeting-House. On an Eminence, a small Walk from the Town, appears a handsome Church built in the Form of a Cross, and a good Parsonage House near it, which look well together. This Place suffered grievously by the Papists in the calamitous Year of 1641, who not contented with the cruel Deaths of Numbers of Protestants at *Down* and *Castle-Island*, pursued their Thirst of Blood, and inhumanely butchered 300 of them, who fled hither for Refuge. The Scene is happily changed, the Protestant Religion flourishes, and the Linen Manufacture accompanies it; the fine Thread made here is in great Demand.

North of *Killileagh*, on the side of the Lake of *Strangford*, is *Ringbaddy*, noted now for its Oysters; but formerly for its Castle, which, together with another Castle erected on the Isle *Scatrick* not far off, formed two Places of Defence for those Parts. More Northward stands *Ringdufferin*, a House and Improvement of *Edward Bayly Esq;* and next between that and *Cumber*, the Parish Church of *Killinchy*, seated on a high Hill, and therefore by some called in Jest, *the Visible Church*.

Barony of Kinelearty S E C T. VI. The Barony of *Kinelearty* is bounded on the N. and N. E. by the Barony of *Castle-Reagh*, on the S. and S. E. by the Barony of *Lecale*, and on the West by the Barony of *Upper-Iveagh*, and part of the Barony of *Lower-Iveagh*. This Barony, as is before said, was the *M^c Cartane's* Country; the Chieftain of which, *Acholy M^c Cartane*, submitted to *Q. Elizab.* after a Grant of some Interest herein was given to Sir *Nich. Malby*. This *Irish* Captain was then able to make 80 Foot, but no Horse.

**Balline-
binch.**

Ballinebinch is the principal, and almost only Place of any Note in this Barony, and stands near the Center of the County on a little River. It lies in the midst of the great Roads leading from *Lurgan*, *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Hillsborough* to *Down-Patrick*, and from thence

thence to the Eastern Coasts of the County. The Country about it is extremely Course, full of Rocks and Hills, which render all access to it troublesome and unpleasant, and is justly complained of by Travelers, who can only hobble through the broken and narrow Causeways : And from this terrible Condition of the Roads it has obtained the Name of *Magheredroll*,* which it truly deserves. As these Roads cannot be well repaired by the Statute or Day Labour of the Welders only, so the Gentlemen of the County, who wish well to the Commerce of it, now think it worth their Attention to repair them by a County Charge, which has been done to good Advantage in other Places. However rough and unpromising the Face of this Country may be, yet it is fully Peopled. The Vallies and Sides of the Hills produce Oats and Flax in plenty, and the morass Grounds seldom fail of yielding a full Crop of Rye, the sowing of which is of late more practised than formerly. But the staple Commodity of this part of the Country is Linen Yarn, which is sold at little Fairs here, in most Months of the Year. The Papists are numerous in this Parish, being reckoned at least a thousand Souls ; which induced the Charter Society for promoting Protestant Schools to settle a Working School here on part of the Estate of Sir *John Rawdon*. Twenty Popish Children of both Sexes are on the Foundation ; some of whom having been transplanted from Schools in *Munster* hither by application of their Parents, are constantly employed in useful Labour, particularly in Gardening and planting of Trees, to encourage which at this Place, some publick spirited Gentleman has lately given ten Guineas. Many Children have already gon out of this School into the Families of Protestant Farmers and Linen Weavers ; and, as their Parents find they are well treated, they willingly concur with the Views of the Society. The

* *Maghere* in *Irish* signifies a *Field*, as *Droibhell*, pronounced *Droill*, does *difficult* ; which compounded imports the Field of Difficulties.

Parish Church, and residentiary House of the Vicar are a short way from the School, and the Dissenters have a Meeting-house at one end of the Town. The small Lakes interspersed in the Bosom of the Hills of this Country give rise to many little Brooks and Rivers, and help to divert the weary Travellers Eyes as they pass along these comfortless Roads. About two Miles S. S. W. of this Place, on the skirts of a Mountain called *Slieve-Croob*, is an excellent chalybeo-sulphureous Spaw, of which more hereafter.

Marybrook. Two Miles S. S. E. of *Ballinebinch* is *Marybrook*, seated on a rising Ground near a small Lake, the House of Mr. *Hamilton Trayl*; and two Miles to the East

Kilmore. of this, on the Verge of the Barony, *Kilmore*, a small Village, stands on a rocky Ground near the River of *Ballinebinch*, which South of this Place falls into a Branch of the Lake of *Strangford*. On the same River, and likewise close to the Edge of the Barony, stands

Annacloy. *Annacloy* South of *Kilmore*; near which is *Loughin-*
Loughin- *Island*, a small Island in a Lake to which you have an
Island. Entrance from the Land. In this Isle stands the old

Seaford. Parish Church, which is now translated to *Seaford*, the Seat of *Matthew Ford* Esq; antiently called *Neaghen*. In this Neighbourhood the Dissenters have a Meeting-house, and many Papists live above it in the Mountains.

Clough. A Mile South of *Seaford* is *Clough*, a well laid out Village, wherein is a good Mansion-house of *Francis Annesley* Senr Esq; near which is a *Danish* Rath surrounded by a broad deep Fosse, and (which is something singular) on the top of it a plain strong Castle of Stone, the Building of which is ascribed to the *Danes*.

Upper
Iveach. SECT. VII. The Barony of *Upper Iveach* is by much the largest Barony in this County. It is an open hilly Country, has but few Plantations of Trees and Gentlemen's Seats in it, with which the lower Barony is well furnished; yet it is fully peopled, and by means of Marle Culture abounds in Corn, chiefly Oats. The whole Country looks beautiful from the rising Grounds
in

in time of Harveſt. It is bounded on the Eaſt by the Barony of *Kinelearty* and *Dundrum* Bay, on the South by the half Barony of *Mourne*, on the Weſt by *Carlingford* Bay, the *Narrow Water*, part of the Counties of *Louth* and *Armagh*, and the *New Canal*, and on the North by the Barony of *Lower Iveach*; which together with this Barony and the half Barony of *Mourne*, were antiently the Territories of the *Magennis's*, and a part of the old *Dalaradia*. It took the Name of *Iveach* or *Hyveach*, from *Achaius*, in *Irish* called, *Eachach*, Grandfather of King *Coalbhaig* before mentioned p. 74, as much as to ſay, the Territory of *Eachach*; for *Hy* in the *Irish* Language is a common Adjective denoting not only the Heads and Founders of Families, but alſo the Territories poſſeſſed by them. *Iveach* (including both Baronies) was otherwiſe called the *Magennis's* Country, as is ſaid, and in Queen *Elizabeth's* time was governed by Sir *Hugh Magenſ*, the civileſt of all the *Irish* in thoſe Parts. He was brought by Sir *Nicholas Bagnal* from paying the Tribute called *Bonaught* to the *O Neils*, and took his Lands by Letters Patent from the Crown, to be held by *English* Tenure to him and his Heirs Male. He wore *English* Garments amongſt his own Followers every Feſtival Day; and was able to bring into the Field 60 Horſemen and near 80 Foot. This Family continued powerful, and from time to time troubleſome enough until the Rebellion of 1641, the Conſequences of which put a final Period to their Greatneſs; and at preſent there are very few eſtated Men of their Name to be found through all their formerly large extended Territories. They began indeed to recover their Countenances in the Reign of the late King *James II.* as they would have done their Eſtates, if the Schemes of that Monarch for the Deſtruction of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of the People, had taken effect; and had the Repeal of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation been carried into Execution. In the South and mountainous Parts of this Barony are few Places to be met with worth remarking.

remarking. What relates to the Mountains shall be mentioned in a Chapter by itself.

*New-
Castle.*

New-Castle, a House and well improved Demesne of *Edward Matthews Esq;* formerly belonging to *Magenis*, Lord *Iveach*, was forfeited in the Rebellion of 1641, and granted to *William Hawkins of London Esq;* Great Grandfather to the present *Robert Hawkins Magill Esq;*; but through several Mesne Conveyances it now belongs to the said *Edward Matthews*. The Castle was built by *Felix Magen* in the memorable Year 1588, as appears by an Inscription on a Stone over the front Door. It was exceeding strong; but is now made a commodious dwelling House, and is situated on the verge of the Ocean, which washes the Foundations of some of the Out-Offices; by which position when a strong Easterly Wind sets in, the Leaves of the Trees in the Garden behind the Castle are moistned by the Spry of the Sea, and taste saltish. It has an open Prospect to the inland Country N. and W.; but the huge Mountain of *Donard*, not a Quarter of a Mile from it bounds the View to the S. W. and at a Distance seems as if it would tumble on it; from the top whereof a Brook issues, which in its Descent forms as lovely a variety of Sheets and Cascades as can be well imagined; after which it is lost in the Sea, except a small Stream conveyed from it for Family Uses, which, passing through the Brew-house and other Offices, supplies a Well in the Yard, in which *Grauls* a Species of small Salmon (taken plentifully on this Coast in spring Tides) are kept for the Kitchen sometimes more than a Week, and are thought to receive a sensible Improvement by the fresh Water. When the Tide is out three Miles of hard and smooth Sand afford in Summer a most delightful Airing, or, if the Wind blows fresh, the same Advantage may be had in a Coney-Warren, sheltered all round by rising Hills, the Grass and wild Herbs of which are kept shorn as close by the Rabbits as by a Scyth. The Coast affords plenty and variety of Sea Fish, and such

Quanti-

Quantities of Sand Eels have sometimes been taken on it, particularly in the late Season of scarcity, that the Poor carried them away in Sack fulls. Add hereunto the Benefits of the neighbouring Mountains, which afford various kinds of wild Game, and particularly the Heath-powt in great plenty.

On this Coast near *Bealachaneir Pass* is a deep narrow Cave, wrought by the Violence of the Surges into a Rock of Flint; and on the Brow of the Hill not far from it by the Sea side is a large Hole, like the shaft of a Mine, into which the Sea rolls underneath, called *Armar's-hole*, from one *James Armar*, murdered here by his Son *James* about the Year 1701, who deservedly suffered for the Fact at the ensuing Assize.

The Soil about *New-Castle* towards the Sea is sandy, and abounds with Rabbits: More inward it is rocky and hard; but the Labour and marle Culture of the present Proprietor has already done much towards the Improvement of it. It is remarkable for Health and old Age, of which many Instances might be given. Before we leave *New-Castle* we must not omit an Instance of great Barbarity committed here in the Rebellion of 1641, when an *English* Man, a *Scotch* Man, and a *Welch* Man were imprisoned in the Stocks, and obliged by their merciless Enemies to sit on raw Hides without Breeches, and kept in that condition so long, till their Joints rotted, and the Foot of one of them, when they were hanged, fell off by the Ankle.

About three Miles South of *New-Castle*, near the edge of this Barony, and that of the half Barony of *Mourne*, is the Pass of *Bealach-a-neir*, † or *Ballyonery*, *Bealach-a-neir* infamous for the murders of the Protestants of *Newry*, *neir* (as will be related hereafter), who were left here exposed and mangled without the Rights of Burial.

Upwards of two Miles N. W. of *New-Castle* stands *Briansford* or *Tullamore*, near which on the skirts of *Briansford*.

† *Bealach* in *Irish* signifies a Path or Gap; so that *Bealach-a-neir* is the Path Way or Gap to the Mountain of *Neir*, which hangs over it, now corrupted into *Ballionery*.

Sliev-neir and *Sliev-snavan* (Mountains so called) the Lord *Limerick* has two Deer Parks (remarkable for excellent Venison,) or rather one divided into two by a Wall carried through the middle of it, finely wooded, cut into Ridings and Vistoes, and watered by a River running through it in a channel of Rocks and Precipices, which passes under a Bridge of hewn Stone, from whence are beautiful Prospects of the Sea.

Mahera. A Mile E. of *Briansford*, in the Road to *Dundrum*, at *Mahera*, are the Ruins of an old Church where is a noted burial Place; and near it formerly stood an high round Tower, which about thirty Years ago was overturned by a violent Storm, and lay at length and entire on the Ground, like a huge Gun, without breaking to Pieces; so wonderfully hard and binding was the Cement in this Work.

Castle-William. *Castle-Vellen*, now changed into *Castle-William*, near two Miles North of *Briansford*, is the Head of a Manor, and formerly, when the House was standing, one of the Seats of the Family of *Magenis*, now of *Francis Annesley Junr. Esq.* It is pleasantly situated on the side of a small Lake, called after the Name of the Place. A Mountain, part of the Manor, cloathed with Wood, and a good Prospect of the Sea to the South, enliven the natural wild Beauties around it. The Parish Church of *Drumgoolan* is N. W. of *Castle-Vellen* about three Miles, and is remarkable for little else than a *Stone-Cross*, erected about thirty Feet from the Church Door, composed of one intire course gritty Stone fixed in a Pedestal three Feet and a half square, and four Feet above the surface. The Shaft or Cross part is ten Feet high, one Foot thick, and eighteen Inches broad. The want of Letters on it, and the coarseness of the Work shew its Antiquity. North of *Drumgoolan* the Country is Course and Mountainous, and more employed in Grazing than Tillage. For at the Bottoms, and in the Bosom of the large extended Mountains called *Sliev-Croob*, *Sliev-na-boil-Trogh*, and other Mountains hereabouts,

abouts, are to be seen more black Cattle than in any other part of the County.

Banbridge, a Village so called from a stone Bridge *Banbridge*. built here over the River *Ban*, stands near the Northern Edge of the Barony, where some of the greatest Fairs for Linen Cloath are held five Times a Year, constantly attended by Factors from *England*. Many Protestants, especially Dissenters, have settled near this Place, where they have a Meeting-house. Near the Village were discovered three Urns in so many small stone Chests under a Karne or heap of Stones; but no mention is (*e*) made either of the Contents found in them, or the time of the Discovery. The Turnpike Roads from *Newry* to *Belfast* and *Randalstown* divide here in two Branches; that to *Belfast* proceeds to *Dromore*, and from thence to *Hilsborough* and *Lisburn*; the other by *Magherelin*, *Moyra*, and so to *Antrim*. A little North of *Banbridge* you have the Parish Church and Vicarage House of *Sea Patrick*; and three Miles East of it on the edge of the Barony stands the Parish Church and Vicarage House of *Garvaghy*.

(*e*) Bp. of
London's
Camd.
Ed. 1722.
p. 1399.

From *Banbridge* to *Loughbricklan* S. W. may be reckoned two Miles. It is a Village consisting of one broad Street, at the South End of which is the Parish Church said to be rebuilt by Dr. *Taylor*, Bishop of *Dromore*, soon after the Restoration. It formerly stood at *Aghaderig*, half a Mile N. W. of this Place, where the Ruins are now to be seen; and the Parish yet bears that Name; but the Site of the Church was changed by Sir *Marmaduke Whitchurch*, who removed into *Ireland* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* to cloath the Army, and had *Loughbricklan* and other Lands granted to him in Debenture for that service. He first made this a Town by encouraging Protestants to settle in it, and also built a strong House near it on the Edge of a Lake, the Ruins of which still remain. His only Daughter and Heiress married *Edward Trevor*, Lord Viscount *Dungannon*. This Town is a great thorough Fare, and the Turnpike Road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passes

Lough-
bricklan.

passes through a red Bog near it; the Benefit of which all Persons cannot but be sensible of, the Road being thereby considerably shortned, and two uncomfortable steep Hills avoided. That Body of *English* Forces which were quartered in this part of the North A°. 1690 had their first Rendezvous here under King *William*, who encamped within a Mile of the Town. His Majesty and Prince *George* of *Denmark* lay in the Camp, extended in two Lines, the Horse in one, and the Foot in the other, as far as *Scarvagh* and *Pointz's* Passes. These Places, which in the Rebellion of 1641 were infamous for the Murder of Numbers of Protestants flying for their Lives, will now transmit to future Ages a more pleasing Memorial of another Nature, viz. The first assembling of the *English* Army conducted by King *William* for the Relief of some of the Posterity of those very Protestants, who were not far from the same Fate in 1688. Marle lately discovered in this part of the Country begins to enrich the Farmer's Grounds, and the Linen Manufacture enables them to pay their Rents. *Loughbricklan* takes its Name from a small Lake covering about 90 Acres, and standing South of the Town, called *Loughbricklan* *, i. e. *the Lake of speckled Trouts*, with which it formerly abounded, till the Spawn of Pikes, finding a Passage into the Lake, multiplied so exceedingly, that they have almost destroyed the whole Breed.

*Scarvagh-
Bridge.*

North West of *Loughbricklan* about two Miles is a House and good Improvement of Mr. *John Reily*, standing pleasantly on a rising Ground near the new Canal and *Scarvagh-Bridge*, where the said Canal passes under two large Arches lately built. Mr. *Reily* has a view of forming a Village near this Bridge, where Coal-yards and Store-houses are preparing, and for this end has obtained a Patent for Fairs and Markets. There is a Salt Work here carried on in Partnership between

* *Breac* in *Irish* signifies a Trout, from *Breach*, speckled, or party Coloured, and *Lan* bears the Sense of full.

Mr. Reily, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Steers of *Liverpool*, the latter of whom has the Salt Rock in his own Land, and sends the same by Water Carriage to *Scarvagh*. Though the Salt made here is of a beautiful Colour, and exceeds most pounded Salt in finess, yet it cannot be expected but that their produce must be less than if they wrought with Sea Water. Formerly there were three incumbered Passes through Boggs, Woods, and morassy Grounds in this Neighbourhood, affording a bad and dangerous Communication between those parts of the Counties of *Armagh* and *Down*, called *Scarvagh Pass* †, *Pointz's* alias *Fenwick's Pass*, and *Lamb's Pass* alias *Tuscan Pass*, in *Irish Pass Turrisbane*. The first of these Passes is Northward of *Fenwick's* or *Pointz's Pass* upwards of two Miles and a half, and Northward of *Newry* eight; the second is Northward of *Lamb's* or *Tuscan Pass* about two Miles and a half also; and the third is Northward of *Newry* upwards of three Miles. A Castle was formerly erected at each of these Passes, and the Stumps of those of *Pointz's* and *Tuscan Pass* still remain; but that at *Scarvagh Pass* is utterly destroyed. Almost Midway between *Scarvagh Pass* and *Fenwick Pass* is a small Lake called *Lough-Shark*, from an Abundance of Pike, often known by the Name of the *Shark*, found in it; and another called *Lough-Dian* of smaller Dimensions than the former, but both lying near the Bank of the new Canal.

Donoghmore, a Parish Church, stands Eastward of *Donoghmore* *Tuscan Pass* near three Miles, and is about Midway between *Loughbricklan* and *Newry*. It was built by the Encouragement and Bounty of the late Lord Primate, and was consecrated on the 8th of *September* 1741. This Parish, which bounds the Lordship of *Newry*, will ever be infamous for the merciless Butchery of a great Number of *Irish* Protestants in 1641. The

† *Scarvagh Pass* was antiently called *Bealach-Ultagh*, or the Path of *Ulster*, and is so termed in the Journal of a March of the Lord Deputy *Fitz-Waters* against the Islanders of the North A°. 1556, in M. S. in the College Library. E. 3. 18.

(f) *Tem-
ple's Hist.
of Irish
Rebellion,*
p. 100.

Papists had not long broke out into Rebellion in the neighbouring Counties, before their Companions in Blood gathered together in this Parish at *Glyn* or *Glynwood*, an antient Manor of the Family of *Magenis*, now of *William Innys* a Minor, west of this Church; where in the Covert of the Thicket, like ravenous Wolves, they flew upon their Prey, and massacred upwards of twelve hundred defenceless naked Protestants. This, with other Instances of inhumane Barbarities, which Multitudes suffered in divers parts of the Kingdom, drew from the Pen of an honourable Historian (f) then in high Station in *Ireland*, the following Reflection. " If we look (says he) into the sufferings of the first Christians under the Tyranny and cruel Persecutions of the Heathen Emperors, we shall not certainly find any one Kingdom, though of a far larger extent than *Ireland*, where more Christians suffered, or more unparalleled Cruelties were acted within the space of the first two Months after the breaking out of this Rebellion." Part of these were the unhappy Sufferers at *Glynwood*, whose Persecutors hoped to leave neither the Name nor Posterity of a Protestant behind them: But their Hopes, God be praised, are fully blasted; for the Protestants in this single Parish are estimated at more than one Thousand, and the Papists not eight Hundred; and to forward the Conversion of the latter, a private Gentleman of this Parish has bestowed a House and some Acres of Land upon a Protestant Schoolmaster, to encourage him to teach the poor Children the Principles of the Protestant Religion.

*Rathfry-
land.*

Rathfryland, four Miles S. E. of *Donoghmore*, and near seven East of *Newry*, appears on an Eminence, having four great strait Roads leading up to it, and centring in the Town. It is built on a Freestone Rock of a firm close Grit, fit for Building, with which the adjacent Lands abound, and is easily cut into Squares, Pillars, Urns and Vases. The Sand raised out of the Quarries is of excellent Use in Garden Walks, being

being always dry and of a bright Colour. At one end of the Street is a small decent Church, built and furnished with suitable Ornaments by *John* and *Robert Hawkins Magill* Esqrs, to the latter of whom the Castle, Manor, and Lands about it belong; and here the Dissenters have a Meeting-house, and a little South of the Town is a small Horse Course. On the Summit of the Hill are the Ruins of an old Castle, antiently one of the Mansion Houses of the *Magenis's*, Lords *Iveach*; whom the *O'Neill's*, after the Example of the more powerful *Irish* Septs, cruelly oppressed by an Exaction imposed at Pleasure, called, *BONAGHT*.† This Castle was a much larger Building than what it now appears to be, having been pulled down by Mr. *Hawkins*, the first Protestant Proprietor of it after the Rebellion of 1641; with the Materials whereof he built the Inn and other Houses in the Town. *Lisize*, a neat Improvement, is at the Foot of the Hill Northward, and upwards of a Mile N. E. *Ballyroney*, a fair Plantation of young Forest Trees near the Verge of a pleasant Lake, called, *Ballyroney Lake*, the Property of Mr. *John Forsyth*, a Minor.

A little South of *Rathfryland* the Mountains of *Iveach* begin to rear their lofty Heads, and, except a few dispersed Villages, little occurs remarkable until you come to *Rose-Trevor*, upwards of seven Miles to the S. W. This Place was so called from an Heiress, ^{war.} whose Name was *Rose*, that married into the Family of the *Trevors*; and was the Seat of the *Trevors*, Viscounts *Dungannon*, a Title now extinct. It is a small Village, seated on *Carlingford Bay*, yet well defended from the severity of the Winds and open Sea; and here *Robert Ross* Esq; has a large good old House, and well planted Demesne. The high Mountains above it, planted with well grown Oaks, and at the

† There were two Sorts of this Exaction, viz. *Bonaght-borr*, or the great *Bonaght*, being free Quarter at Discretion or in Specie, and *Bonaght-beg*, or the lesser *Bonaght*, being a Commutation for it in Money or Provisions.

Bottom an Arm of the Sea, forming a noble Basin afford an agreeable Prospect. At the lower end of the Village is a small Kay for Ships, which ride at Anchor within a few Yards of the Shore; and here is also a Salt Work, and a Pottery for white Earthen Ware, made of the fine Clay found near *Carrickfergus*, and frequently exported to foreign Parts.

Near *Rose-Trevor* at *Kilbroney* stands the old Parish Church; but a new one is now built in the Town; and North of it about two Miles is the Church of *Clonallan*, near which the Incumbent Dr. *Joshua Pullein* has a few Years since built a handsome Parsonage House, called *Marley*, from the Advantages he has had in Improvements by Marle lately found thereabouts in Plenty. Two Miles from hence is *Mount-Hall*, the Seat and Improvement of *Roger Hall Esq;*; and about two Miles E. of *Newry*, *Crobane*, that of Mr. *Wallis*.

Half a Mile E. of *Newry* are the Rocks of *Creeve*, of which see hereafter in the Chapter of Fossils. Here are the Remains of an old Chappel, whose Name is lost. A little further and more than a Mile E. of *Newry* is *Crown-bridge*, so called from a *Danish* Rath seated in the Neighbourhood; and Southward of the Mount on a little Hill, at the North End of a small Lake, called *Derickelagh*, are the Ruins of the Chappel of *Temple-Gaurin*, which in the *Irish* Dialect signifies Goats Church.

Newry.

Newry, though not the Shire Town of the County, yet is the most considerable for Trade and Compass in it. It stands 47 Miles distant from *Dublin*, and is seated on a River, called, after its Name, the *Newry Water*, which is a Boundary Westward to a part of this Barony. The Situation of this Town is but indifferent, though healthy, being spread along the side of a steep Hill, occasioned (as is probable) from the following Causes. As it was a considerable Pass leading through the Bogs and Mountains between *Dundalk* and these Eastern Parts of *Ulster*, with which at that time there was no other Communication by Land, the *English* erected

erected some Castles here as a necessary Security to command the Head of the Bridge, under the Protection of which the Town took its rise. Add to this the Resort to its Harbour, in order to secure the infant Settlements of the *English* early planted in this Country by *John de Curcey*, and the Advantage of a sumptuous Abby founded here not many Years before the Arrival of the *English*. The Town is almost surrounded by Mountains and rocky Hills, except to the North and North-West, where a Prospect opens into a good Country, through which the new Canal is now carried. At the Bottom of it runs the *Newry-Water*, over which are two handsome Stone Bridges, one on the *Dublin* Road of six Arches, and the other in the Way to *Armagh* of ten. It has the Benefit of a large weekly Market on every Thursday, a good Market-House, and two Fairs in the Year; and the Turnpike Road leading from *Dublin* to *Belfast*, *Antrim* and *Armagh* pass through it, where is also the lowest Lock of the new Canal promoted by Parliamentary Encouragement for the Benefit of the inland Navigation, the Course of which will be described in its proper Place.

As a Town of any Consequence, it owes its Rise to Sir *Nicholas Bagnal*, Knight Marshall of *Ireland*, who with excellent Conduct did many memorable Exploits here: He re-edified the Town, and erected the Church, on the Outside of the Steeple whereof we find the Date (1578) cut in Stone, with the *Bagnal's* Arms; about which Time he built a strong Castle for the Defence of the Town. At his coming into these Parts, he found the Lordships of *Newry* and *Mourne* altogether waste, and *Shane O-Neil* dwelling within less than a Mile of *Newry*, at a Castle called *Fedom*, suffering no Subject to travel from *Dundalk* Northward; but after the Buildings and Fortifications made by the said *Bagnal*, all the Passages were laid open, and much of the Country adjacent reduced to Civility. Here an Abby of Cistercian Monks was founded in the Year 1157 by *Maurice Mac-Loughlin*, King of *Ireland*, and placed under

under the Invocation of *St. Mary*, *St. Patrick*, and *St. Benedict*, the Endowments of which were confirmed by *Hugh de Lacy*, Earl of *Ulster*, A. D. 1237. It was called the Abby of *Newry*, in Latin *Nevoracense Monasterium*, and in the Foundation Charter *Ibar Cyn tracta* * i. e. the flourishing Head of a Yew-Tree ; and that the Place took its Name from Yew-Trees is confirmed by a current Tradition of the Natives, who say, that two large Yew-Trees formerly grew within the Precincts of this Abby ; from whence it was called in the barbarous Latin of that Age, *Monasterium de viridi ligno*, and in Irish, *Na fúr*, of the Yew-Trees, and in antient Writings the Appellation of it is for the most part plurally, viz. the *Newrys*. It is still fresh in the Memories of some antient Inhabitants of the Town, that in the Year 1688, certain *English* Soldiers, in burning their Dead, discovered in the S. E. Quarter of the Abby the Stumps of some Trees of fine Wood, and without regard to the Place, rooted up and converted them to several domestick Utensils, the Wood being red, and bearing a fine Polish. A mitred Abbat formerly possessed the Lordships of *Newry* and *Mourne*, and exercised therein Episcopal Jurisdiction, which, after the Dissolution of the Abby, was done by the Temporal Proprietor ; and at present *Robert Needham* Esq;, to whom the Town and Manors belong, being one of the Coheirs by the Female Line to Sir *Nicholas Bagnal* enjoys an exempt Episcopal Jurisdiction within the said Manors, and the Seal of his Court is a mitred Abbat in his *Albe*, sitting in a Chair, and supported by two Yew-Trees, with this Inscription, viz. *Sigillum exemptæ Jurisdictionis de viridi ligno, alias, Newry et Mourne*. The Arms used by the *Bagnal* Family were the same with those of the Court. Some Remains of the Chapel of this Religious House were standing till very lately.

* *Jubbar* and *fúr* signifies in old *Irish* a Yew-Tree, *Cyn*, a Head, and *tracta*, Strength.

This Abby was converted into a Collegiate Church for secular Priests by King *Henry* the 8th. A. D. 1543. at the Suit of Sir *Arthur Magenis*, who was at the same time Knighted, and received 50 l of the King's Bounty ; but a few Years after it was totally dissolved, and granted by King *Edward* the 6th to the said Marshall *Bagnal*, who made it his Dwelling-House, and soon after built and fortified the Town, strengthening it with several Castels, of which some still remain and are inhabited. Mr. *Needham's* Castle was the House of the Abbat, and is a very old Building. Lord *Hilsborough's* Castle was erected by one *Crelly* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, part of the Town and some Lands near it being reserved to *Crelly* in the Patent passed to *Bagnal*, to whom and his Heirs *Crelly* was obliged to pay a Chiefry of 3 l. 5 s. — a Year. This Interest was purchased from the Heirs of *Crelly* by Mr. *Hill*, Father to the late Lord *Hilsborough*. These Castles and the Houses of the Town are built with a very durable Fire Stone, which is easily squared and hewed, and has been an Encouragement to building, there being good Quarries of that sort in the Neighbourhood.

At one end of the Town, seated on an Eminence, stands a good Church 90 Feet by 28 in the clear, exclusive of a Vestry Room 20 Feet square, which was the Place of Sepulture for the *Bagnal* Family ; all which, together with the Steeple, were erected by the said Sir *Nicholas*. It was ruined in the Rebellion of 1641, yet not so but that the Steeple and Walls remained intire. After the Restoration, one half of the Church only was covered, together with the Vestry or Court Room. About the Year 1720, the other half of it was repaired, and in the Year 1729 it was raised six Feet higher to make room for a Gallery for the Reception of a larger Congregation, which the former Height of the Walls would not admit. These several Alterations shew the Increase of this Town from Time to Time, especially in Protestant Inhabitants of the Church of *Ireland*. Not far from the Church is a Presbyterian Meeting-House, and

and in another Part of the Town a Mass-House lately erected, and a Latin School near the Road to *Rosetrevor* ; which is not endowed with any Sallary ; but Mr. *Needham* gave the Ground on which the School-House stands in the Year 1735, and contributed with the Inhabitants half the Expence of building it. There is a Scheme on Foot for erecting Alms-houses in the Town for the Reception of six reduced Protestant Families of the Parish ; to which Purpose Mr. *Needham* has appropriated a Lot of Ground near the Church for the Term of 999 Years, of the Value of Ten Pounds *per Annum*, and a Fund for executing the Design is for the most part raised.

Newry is a Burrough Town, and sends to Parliament two Burgeses, of whom the Inhabitants (vulgarly called *Pot-Wallopers*) who pay Scot and Lot, are the Electors, and the Seneschal of the Manor the Returning Officer. Being a Frontier Town, it was often exposed to the Ravages of Enemies ; but in the Intervals of Peace, and by its own happy Situation for Trade, it as often revived ; so that before the Rebellion of 1641 it was in a flourishing Condition ; but was then destroyed by the *Irish*, who exercised numberless Cruelties * on the Protestant Inhabitants. It was surprized by Sir *Con Magenis* at the first breaking out of that infamous Rebellion, and continued ten Weeks in his Possession, when it was retaken by the Lord *Conway*. During this Period the Protestant Townsmen suffered the common Calamities of War in a high Measure, such as Ransackings, Plunderings, Imprisonments, Misery, Hunger and Cold,

* Original Depositions of the Inhumane Barbarities of the *Irish* in the Rebellion of 1641 are extant in M. S. in 33 Vols. Folio in the Library of the College of *Dublin*, taken by virtue of a Royal Commission ; which would afford useful and plentiful Materials for compiling a *Martyrology of Protestants* at that Period. There has been often occasion to quote these Depositions in this Survey ; and therefore, wherever any of these Cruelties are mentioned let the Reader once for all conclude, that they are cited from the said Collection.

by which many perished. But these were only slender Misfortunes, if compared to the Sufferings of others. For in *January* that Year Mr *Tudge*, Minister of *Newry*, and Chaplain to Sir *Arthur Tirringham*, Lieutenant *Hugh Trevor* and his Wife, Mr. *Weston* and others, to the Number of twenty four Protestants (some say fifty) were made Prisoners by Sir *Conn Magennis*, and sent from *Newry* to *Carlingford*, in order to be imbarqued for *Dublin*, as he pretended. But waiting for a Wind, *Michael Garvy*, then Subsheriff of the County of *Down*, came with a Warrant from Sir *Conn*, empowering him to carry them over to *Green Island*, at the Mouth of *Carlingford* Bay, and from thence to convey them (as he pretended) to *Down*, in order to exchange them for some *Irish* Prisoners. But no sooner were they brought to *Newcastle*, about nine Miles short of *Down*, than Sir *Conn* met them, and the next Day caused them to be sent back from thence a few Miles into a Wood, called the Pass of *Bealachaneir*, alias *Ballyonery*, where they were most barbarously cut, slashed, hacked, and at length hanged by *George Russel* of *Rathmullen*, and divers of his Assistants, instigated and commanded by Sir *Conn*. Two of the Examinants, in Proof of this inhumane Action, add further, that Sir *Conn* falling sick, and lying on his Death-bed, conceited that Mr. *Tudge* would require his Blood at his Hands, and was still in his Sight, and often willed his Friends to take away Mr. *Tudge*, as if he had seen him; for that he thought he was come to fetch him away; and he left Directions with his Friends, that no more Protestants should be slain but in Battle, dying in that raving Condition. They add, that the Viscountess of *Iveagh* was so cruel against the *English* and *Scottish* Protestants of *Newry*, that she often expressed her Resentment against the Soldiers for not putting them all to death. Many other inhumane Barbarities were committed on the *English* Inhabitants of this Place; but Peace being restored with the Royal Family, the Town recovered greatly between that Period and the Revolution; when it suffered a new

Calamity, being burned down by the Duke of *Berwick* A°. 1689. on his Retreat to *Dundalk* from Duke *Schomberg* and the *English* Army, who on their Approach found it in Flames, a square Castle or two, and five or six Houses only escaping, which the *Irish* had not Time to destroy. Since the Settlement of the Kingdom in 1691, it is greatly improved in Trade, Inhabitants and Buildings, and is now in a thriving Condition, being the largest and most trading Town in the County, and is still likely to improve further by the Conveniency of the New Canal. The Stage-Coaches from *Dublin* to *Belfast*, and back again, lodge here twice a Week, and for the Summer Season a flying Coach is supported, that carries Passengers from thence to *Dublin* in a Day, and back again on another. It is said, that the Lordship of *Newry* formerly claimed the Privilege of a Palatinate ; but at present it is subject to the Sheriff of the County.

Barony of
Lower
Iveach.

S E C T. VIII. The Barony of *Lower-Iveach* is bounded on the North by the County of *Antrim* and part of *Lough-Neagh*, on the East by the Barony of *Castlereagh*, and part of the Barony of *Kinelearty*, on the South by the Barony of *Upper-Iveach*, and on the West by the County of *Armagh*, and a part of the new Canal. Most of this Barony, and especially the North part of it, is fully inhabited, the Lands fertile and well improved, Tillage and the Linen Manufacture carried on in it to great Perfection, and the Industry of the Inhabitants rewarded by the Fruitfulness of the Country.

In this Barony was an antient Territory called *Kilwarlin*, the Chieftain whereof in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, was by Surname *M^r Swine M^r Rory*, who then submitted to the Queen, but before yielded *Bonaght* to the *O Neals* of *Claneboy*. He was able to bring into the Field twelve Horse and eighty Foot

Hillsbo-
rough.

The Entrance into this Barony on the N. E. side from the County of *Antrim* from *Lisburn*, is by *Coslet's Bridge*, over a small River called *Garriclogh* River, that rises out of *Lough-Heney*, from whence passing by *Carnbane*
S. W.

S. W. in about two Miles you come to *Hilsborough*, a Town finely situated on a healthy gravelly Soil, in view of *Lisburn*, *Belfast*, the Bay and Town of *Carrickfergus*, and commanding a great Extent of Prospect into a well improved Country. It is a Market and a Burrough Town, of which a Sovereign is the chief Magistrate, who with twelve Burgeffes elect their Representatives in Parliament.

In this Place are the Ruins of a noble large House, built within the Area of a regular Fortification, which is now intirely demolished, having been burned down by an accidental Fire, and in the room of it two large Squares erected at great Expence, designed by the late Lord *Hilsborough* for Barracks. The present Right Honourable Lord intends (as we hear) to build a new Mansion House on the same Site, and has fixed on a Plan for a new Town to be built in the Form of a large Square, with a stately Market House in the Center ; to settle in which great Encouragement will be given to Linen Manufacturers. His Lordship has already erected two Ranges of commodious Houses, to each of which are annexed a Garden and Park of five Acres, with Ground for Bleach Greens at a convenient Distance, and plenty of Firing in the adjacent Mosses. A very expensive Brewery, with Malt Houses, consisting of two large Squares, was erected by the late Lord, contiguous to the Town, which hitherto has not been converted to that Use.

In digging the Foundation for a Linen Manufactory House, a great Number of pieces of Silver of the Coinage of Queen *Elizabeth*, K. *James I.* and *Charles I.* were thrown up, supposed to have been buried there in the War of 1641. In this Town K. *William the 3d*, the glorious Asserter of our Liberties, soon after his landing at *Carrickfergus*, halted two Nights, and from hence gave Orders to his Army to take the Field, and march to *Dundalk*. The *Mase-Course*, a Place set apart for the publick Diversions of Horse-racing, is upwards of a Mile North of the Town, near the Banks of the River

River Lagan. A rising Hill in the middle of the Course, about two Miles in Circumference, gives the Spectators a full View of the whole Field ; and on the Top of the Hill a wooden Tower is erected, open on all Sides, for Spectators to sit in, and view the Course.

This Town, and the Parish wherein it stands, was antiently called *Crumlin* ; but changed its Name to *Hilsborough* from the Family of the *Hills*, one of whom, *Sir Moses Hill* Kt. settled here in the Reign of King *James* the First, and became possessed of a very considerable Estate in this Country. The Parish Church antiently stood near the Bridge at the Entrance into the Town, and is now in Ruins ; but was in the Year 1662 translated by Colonel *Arthur Hill* to a more commodious Place for the Inhabitants in the Town, and a new spacious well contrived Building erected, on a rising Ground, in the Form of a Cross, and dedicated to St. *Malachias* ; at the West Entrance whereof is a handsome *Gothick* Portal. In the Body of the Church is erected a Monument six Feet high and two Feet broad, the Plate of which is white *Italian* Marble, bordered with black *Irish* Marble, and on it the following Inscription to the Memory of a worthy Clergyman lately deceased, *viz.*

Underneath

Lieth interred the Body of the Reverend John Leathes,
A Gentleman of a most blameless Life,

And innocent Conversation,

Exemplary for every Virtue which can recommend a Cler-
gyman,

Every Grace which can adorn a Christian.

Without Art or Ostentation to appear what he was not,

His Modesty concealed from the World what he re-
ally was,

Learned in his Profession

Moderate in his Desires,

Temperate in his Enjoyments,

Humble in his Deportment,

Peaceable

*Peaceable in his Disposition,
Patient in Afflictions*

*Having never wronged any Man, he needed not to restore
Fourfold ;*

*But he really did bequeath half of his Goods to the Poor
at his Death,*

*To whom he had constantly given a fourth Part of his
yearly Income in his Life.*

*Where the good Man's Heart always was there he laid up
his Treasure also.*

Daniel Muffenden of Belfast Merchant

*Erected this Monument to preserve the Memory and
Example of his Friend.*

*Reader, lead the Life of this Righteous Man, and thy
last End shall be like his, Peace.*

He died December the 22d. 1737, Aged 70 Years.

Anabilt Church, three Miles S. E. of Hillsborough, Anabilt.
has been lately built at the Expence of Archdeacon
Thomas Smith, Rector of the Parish, and it was conse-
crated on St. Peter's Day 1741. There is but one
Popish Family in this whole Parish, all the rest of
the Inhabitants being Conformists or Dissenters A large
Bog near this Church abounds with Grouse, green
Plover, wild Geese in Winter, Ducks, Snipes, Cur-
lieus, Godwits, and Plenty of Hares. Quarries of the
Grit kind of Stone have been dug up in the same Bog,
and in the West Ditch of the Church Yard a Pair of
Querns or Handmills of nine Inches diameter. Am-
munition Balls of about one Pound in size, and half a
small hollow Ball, like a Grenado, were found in the
Lands bordering the Church ; from whence some have
conjectured, that the old Church and Church Yard
here were formerly used in troublesome Times as a
Place of Strength ; though these Things might have
been dropped there in the Rout of an Army, and
possibly in that of Sir *Phelimy O Neill* at *Lisburn* in
1641, when he was obliged to throw his two Field
Pieces into the River *Lagan*.

G

Though

Dromarab.

Though there is but one Family of Papists in *Anabilt*, yet in the neighbouring Parish of *Dromarab* there are great Numbers, by computation, about 900 Souls of that Persuasion. The old Parish Church of *Dromarab*, about three Miles S. S. W. of *Anabilt*, lay in Ruins since the general Devastation of Churches in 1641; but good part of the Walls out-braving the Injuries of Time, were lately repaired, and the Church rendered fit for service the last Festival of *St. Matthew*, when it was restored. Near this Church a good Slate Quarry was found on the Estate of Lord *Hillsborough*.

The Face of the Country hereabouts is rough, bleak and unimproved; yet produces the Necessaries of Life sufficient to support a large Number of Inhabitants, who have little other Bread Corn but Oats, of which they make great Quantities of Meal to supply not only themselves, but the neighbouring Markets. They are an industrious hardy People, and may be properly said *to eat their Bread in the Sweat of their Face*, the Course-ness of the Land obliging them to great Labour. The Coldness of the Soil occasions their Harvests to be late; yet by due Care and Culture it yields Rye and great Quantities of Flax. The Plenty of cheap firing got out of Bogs and Mosses throughout this whole County does not a little contribute to the Service of the Linen Trade.

Waringsford.

About two Miles W. of *Dromarab* Church stands *Waringsford*, situated on a Branch of the River *Lagan*, the Seat of *Henry Waring Esq;*; and near three Miles N. of it on the same River, and about the Center of the Barony, *Dromore*, which like many other Places in *Ireland*, borrows its Name from its Situation, and signifies the great Back of a Hill*, being a Cluster of Houses spread on the side of a Hill.

Dromore.

Conveniunt rebus Nomina sæpe suis.

* *Druim*, in *Irish*, imports a Back, and *Mor* great, *i. e.* the Great Back.

By

By Observation this we often see,
The Names of Things and Natures do agree.

It is a Manor, a Market Town, and the See of a Bishop, which was founded by St. *Colman* in the sixth Century ; but was since enlarged, and several Town Lands granted to the See by Letters Patent of King *James I.* in the eighth Year of his Reign ; by which also the Chapter of *Dromore* was then appointed to consist of a Dean, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Chantor, Treasurer, and the Prebendary of *Dromaragh*. By the same Patent the King also erected the Lands of *Dromore*, alias *Ballynegalga*, and *Ballinaries* in the Territory of *Iveach*, and many other Denominations specified in the said Patent into a Manor, to be called the *Manor of Dromore*, and created a Court Leet to be held twice every Year at *Dromore*, and a Court Baron every three Weeks to hold Plea of any Sum not amounting to five Pounds ; and granted a free Market every *Saturday*, and two Fairs yearly to be held near the Church of that Town, where a great stone Cross then stood. The Cathedral of *Dromore* is but small, yet is commodious and decent ; it is not built in the usual Manner of Cathedrals in Form of a Cross, nor is there any Revenue for supporting Cathedral Service ; the Incumbent of *Dromore*, who is Treasurer in the Chapter, discharges the Duties of the whole Parish. Consistorial Courts are generally held here, and from hence adjourned to other Parts of the Diocese, as the Vicar-General sees it necessary.

Upon a rising Ground near the Church an Episcopal House was carried on by Bishop *Buckworth* A°. 1641 : But the Popish Rebellion unexpectedly breaking out the same Year, the House with the Town and Church were totally destroyed, the Bishop, at a few Hours Warning, being forced to fly for the Preservation of his Life to *Lisburn*, and from thence to *England*, where he died in 1652. He expended 500*l.* on the old

Episcopal House, and the Improvements about it, which were all destroyed by the Rebels. The Church lay in Ruins until it was rebuilt after the Restoration by Bishop *Taylor*, and dedicated to *Christ our Redeemer*, as appears by the Altar-Plate which he gave to the Church. There are four Prelates of this See interred in one Vault in the Chancel, viz. *Taylor*, *Rust*, *Digby* and *Wiseman*, without any Monument or Inscription.

At the West Entrance into the Town two decent *Alms Houses* were a few Years ago erected by Contribution of the Bishop and Clergy, with good Gardens laid out, for the Reception and Entertainment of two Clergymen's Widows of the Diocese. On one side of these stands the *Diocesane School-house*, built and repaired at the County Charge, in which is a small Parochial Library; on the other, two Acres of Land are set apart for an *English School* to train up poor Children in the Protestant Religion pursuant to the Statute. On a Hill at the S. E. End of the Town are two Meeting-houses of the *New* and *Old Light* as they are called, which Terms signify the Subscribers or Non-Subscribers to the Confession of Faith by the Assembly of Divines, or the Westminster Confession, agreed to by the Presbyterian Divines A°. 1649.

In the Square of the Town is now erected a Market-house on Stone Arches. Considerable Quantities of Linen Cloth are sold in the Markets and Fairs held here; and in and near the Town are many Linen Weavers; they have store of Firing in the neighbouring Turbaries, and Marle in the adjoining Lands. This Town was in the fourteenth Century the Place of Exile of two corrupt *English Judges*, viz. Sir *John Holt* and Sir *Robert Belknap*, who for delivering their Opinions, that King *Richard II.* was above the Laws, were found guilty of High Treason and condemned to die; but at the Intercession of the Clergy and some Temporal Lords, their Sentences were changed into Banishment to the Village of *Dromore* in *Ireland*, and they were confined not to go out of the Town above the

the Space of two Miles on Pain of Death. *Belknap* had a yearly Allowance of 40*l.* and *Holt* of 20 Marks for their Support. They were terrified into a Compliance by the King and Court, and *Belknap* upon signing his Opinion declared, *that there was nothing wanting but a Sledge, a Horse, and a Halter to carry him to the Death he deserved.*

Near this Town the first Protestant Blood was shed in the memorable Year 1688, and through it the glorious King *William* marched on the 24th of *June* 1690 to join his Army for our Deliverance from Popish Tyranny and Arbitrary Power. The Turnpike Road from *Dublin* to *Belfast* passes here, and it is from hence that the honourable Family of *Fanshaw* have the Title of Viscount. The River *Lagan* washes and divides the Town, over which a Bridge of two Arches gives an Entrance into it; and at the N. E. End thereof a high *Danish* Rath of great Extent is conspicuous to Travelers, and the adjacent Country.

Gill-hall, a Mile and a half West of *Dromore*, is a *Gill-hall*. handsome Seat of *Robert Hawkins Magill Esq*; seated on the River *Lagan*, over which is a Stone Bridge near the House. We ought not to omit mentioning the memorable Services done to the distressed Protestants of this Kingdom soon after the Rebellion broke out in 1641 by *William Hawkins* of the City of *London Esq*;; Great Grandfather to the present Proprietor of this Seat, who with some of his Friends so effectually solicited for the Bounty of benevolent Persons in the City of *London*, that 5000 poor Protestants, who fled thither for Refuge, had sufficient Cloathing provided for them; and a large Quantity of the same was sent over to *Ireland* to the Sufferers here who had no means to Escape. By his generous Application among the States of the United Provinces the Sum of 30000*l.* was raised by voluntary Contribution, and sent over in Corn, Cheese, and Butter for the Protestant's further Relief. Nay more, he and five of his Friends advanced the Sum of 45000*l.* for our Help before any Money was raised

in the Way of Adventure by the Parliament of *England*. These and many other good Actions of that worthy Gentleman appear yet among the Memoirs and Papers of this Family ; and as they have not hitherto found a Place in the publick Histories of those calamitous Times, that we know of, we have taken the Liberty to mention them here, before we pass by the Seat of the Family.

Maralin.

Magherelin,* now called *Maralin*, is a small well planted and well watered Village seated on the River *Lagan*, where the Lord Bishop of *Dromore* has a Demesne and a good See House, and the Incumbent of the Parish, who is Chantor of the Cathedral, a Glebe and Parsonage House. The Village is adorned with a handsome Church and Steeple, and through this Place two Turnpike Roads lead to several parts of the Country, and a Stage Coach passes Weekly from *Dublin* to *Belfast*, and back again. The Bishop's Demesne was created out of the See Lands by Dr. *Tobias Pullein*, Bishop of *Dromore*, soon after his Advancement here in 1695, and he built the Episcopal House, which was afterwards enlarged by one of his Successors, the present Lord Bishop of *Clogher*.

At one End of the Village is a long stone Bridge erected over the River *Lagan* ; and at the other the House and Improvement of *John Stotbard Esq;*. Part of the Lands hereabouts, and of those leading to the County of *Antrim* abounds with a white flinty Lime Stone, mixed with Chalk, which renders the Springs issuing from the higher Grounds extremely soft, well tasted, and particularly noted for washing and whitening Linen. This Limestone is like to prove an useful Manure for Wheat and Wheat Grounds ; and the Grass and Herbage growing on the Places, where it appears, is remarkably sweet. Marle Pits have been lately opened in the Neighbourhood ; and near it are several Linen

* *Magherelin*, i. e. Waterfield. *Maghere* in *Irish* is a Field, and *Lin* a Pool of Water ; which is agreeable to the natural Situation of this Place.

Manufactures and Bleach Yards, there being scarce a Farmer hereabouts but what carries on some Branch of the Linen Business.

Moyrab, about a Mile East of *Magherelin*, and upwards of four North of *Dromore*, is a well laid out, and thriving Village, consisting of one broad Street, inhabited by many Dealers, who carry on the Linen Manufacture to good Advantage. Lately a monthly Market hath been opened here the more effectually to promote that Branch of Trade. At the N. E. End of the Town is a handsome well planted and full grown Avenue leading up to the House of Sir *John Rawdon*, built many Years ago, and covered with *Shingles*, being the usual Covering of other Houses, and of some Churches in this County. The same Method is used in the *Grison's* Country near the *Alps*, which the Inhabitants there call *Wooden Slates*. The Improvements and Gardens here are extensive, the Walks, Vistoes, and Espalliers regular and grown to Perfection, and furnished with Variety of good Fruit. The Garden is adorned with a pretty Labrynth, Ponds, Canals and Wood cut out in Vistoes, at the Bottom of which is a Decoy. Upwards of fifty Years ago Sir *Arthur Rawdon* employed one *James Harlow*, his Gardener, to go to *Jamaica* to bring from thence some exotick Trees and Plants for these Gardens; in which they have grown to great Perfection, and some of them still remain; particularly the *Locust of Virginia*, a Tree 30 Feet high, and of a Body at least a Foot and half in diameter, bearing a Pod longer than any Pea, and full of Honey, supposed to be the Food that St. *John Baptist* lived on in the Wilderness.—The *Ucca* or *Adam's Needle*, which has a Leaf like a Flag, and a Point as sharp as a Needle.—The *Indian Honey-Suckle*, spired like a Rocket, with a Crimson coloured Flower, which it emits but once in three or four Years.—*Parsley-leaved Elder*, or an Elder Tree with a Leaf like a Parsley Leaf.—The *Pine* or *Pinaster*, about 26 Feet high, which bears Clogs every Year, and is reputed to be upwards of 50 Years old.—
Calamus

Calamus Aromaticus.—*The Gooseberry-leaved Curran.*—*The doubled blossomed Whitethorn.*—*The Gooseberry Thorn, &c.*

In a Parterre near the House is a well furnished Library; and on an Eminence in View of it a handsome Parish Church finely situated, the Front of which, and part of the Steeple are well executed in hewen Stone. It was built at the Expence of the late and present Sir *John Rawdon*; by whose Bounty also was founded a neat Charity School for the cloathing and educating 24 poor Children in the Protestant Religion. Near the School stands the Parsonage House, with a convenient Glebe laid out by the present Sir *John Rawdon* at a reasonable Rent, in pursuance of a Statute of the third of *George II.* The Dissenters have two Meeting-houses here divided into the Old and New Light; and in the Parish are many Quarries of white Lime-Stone.

*Maghere-
inch.*

Woodfort.

Drumbane

A small Walk extending from the West End of *Moyrab* is *Maghereinch*, the Seat of *John Bateman Esq;* standing on an Eminence, and having a beautiful Prospect of Wood, and the Meanders of the River *Lagan*; near which is *Woodfort*, a House and Plantations of Mr. *Henry Stanhope*; and Northward of the Town near the Edge of the County, *Drumbane*, of *Adam Stothard Esq;*

This Barony Northward of *Magherelin* and *Moyra* terminates by a narrow Point in *Lough-Neagh*, where is a small Kay lately made for landing Coals from the County of *Tirone* Side of the Lake to serve this Neighbourhood.

*Waringf-
town.*

Waringstown, antiently called *Clan-Connell*, is a neat well planted and improved Village, about two Miles S. W. of *Magherelin*, and near 14 North of *Newry*. In this Town and the Neighbourhood of it the Linen Manufacture is carried on to great Advantage, where it was introduced and cherished by the late *Samuel Waring Esq;*, well known for the great Services he has done his Country in this Trade; which has spread so considerably

considerably here since that Time, that a Colony of fine Diaper Weavers were transplanted lately from hence to *Dundalk*. Several Gentlemen have Houses and pleasant Seats in and near this Town, which are too numerous to be mentioned particularly, and a greater Number of well built Farm Houses, with Plantations round them, appear within half a Mile of it, than perhaps in any other part of the Kingdom of the same compass, all inhabited by industrious Protestants, most of whom are engaged in the Linen Business; which is all owing to the Encouragement of long Tenures, and kind Landlords, living on their Estates among their Tenants. The elegant Seat of this Family is at *Waringstown*; and their House, built on a rising Ground, commands the Prospect of a pleasant well improved Country. A small Walk from the House is a well finished Church, roofed with *Irish* Oak, and remarkable for the Workmanship of it. *William Waring* Esq;,, who first settled here, gave the Ground for this Use, and obtained an Act of Parliament for changing the Site of the old Parish Church from *Donoghcloney* Bridge. After which, in the Year 1681, he built this Church at his own Expence, which encouraged Protestants to settle in the Village, at that Time thin of Inhabitants, and overgrown with Woods. Money is now raised by Subscription for erecting a Steeple at the West end of the Church. The Papists in this Parish are but few, it is said not more than twenty Families. whereas the Protestants of all Denominations amount to near 1800 Souls.

Gilford, a Village on the River *Bann*, about three Miles S. W. of *Waringstown*, belongs to *Richard Johnson* Esq;,, who has here a House and Gardens. The Meanders of the River about this Place (over which is a good Stone Bridge) and the rising Grounds surrounding it, adorned with Wood, and the Bottoms variegated with Bleach Yards, afford altogether an agreeable Prospect, especially in the bleaching Season. The Parish Church of *Tullelish*, built high over the River, is less than a Mile S. E. of *Gilford*, and near it is *Halls-Mill*, *Gilford.*

Mill, where one Mr. *John Nicholson* has a Bleach-Yard, noted for its large Extent ; and a Village is beginning to make its Appearance already. The *Bann* Water is esteemed excellent for whitning Linen. A gloomy Plantation of Fir, called *Monroes Grove*, on the steep Banks of the River, gives a Traveller no unpleasing Variety ; his Prospect however is soon changed into an open, though hilly, Country, full of Corn.

We shall close the *Chorographical* Chapter of this County with *Lough-Kernan*, about half a Mile South of *Tullelish Church*, and on the Edge of this Barony. This Lake, though small in Extent, being not above half a Mile long, a quarter of a Mile broad, and near twenty Feet deep in the Middle, yet cannot be passed by without Notice, being remarkably infamous for the Destruction of near Fourscore unhappy Protestants at one time, in the Rebellion of 1641 ; whose Deaths were attended with such Circumstances of Cruelty, as one would think Humane Nature could scarce be guilty of, and what perhaps the wildest Savages in *America* would start and shudder to bear a Part in. The Fact was thus. Sometime after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Sir *Phelim O'Neil* sent Fourscore Protestants from the County of *Armagh* towards *Claneboys* in this County. The Bridge of *Portadown* being then destroyed by the Rebels, these unhappy Sufferers in all Probability took their Way by *Scarvagh-Bridge*, then a noted Pass from one County to the other. They were met by Captain *Phelim M^cArt M^c Brien*, and his Company of Rebels ; who not having Patience to conduct them as far as *Claneboys* in the Eastern part of the County, forced them on *Lough-Kernan*, then covered with Ice, where they all miserably perished. Of this Tragical Scene there is yet a current Tradition remaining among some of the antient People of the Parish ; and about twenty Years ago several Humane Bones were taken out of the Lake, of which some were locked together, and with them some Brogues and Shoes, with other pieces of Leather. However let the
Reader

Reader take the whole Account of it, as it stands in the Deposition of *Peter Hill Esq*; sworn by virtue of a Commission from the Government on the 29th of *May* 1645, who says, “ That about the Beginning of *March* 1641 Four score Men, Women and Children, *English* and *Scottish*, were sent by Direction of Sir *Phelim O-Neill* from the County of *Armagh* to *Claneboys* in the County of *Down*, where they were met by Capt. *Phelim M^cArt M^cBrien*, and his Company of Rebels, most of his own Sept, who carried and forced all these Protestants to a Lough called *Lough Kernan*, † in the same County, and forced them upon the Ice, both Men, Women and Children. That finding the Ice so frozen that they could not be drowned, they forced them as far as they could on the Ice; but not daring to pursue them for fear of breaking the Ice under their own Feet, they took the sucking Children from their Parents, and with all their Strength threw them as far as they were able towards the Place where the Ice was weak; whereupon their Parents, Nurses and Friends, striving to fetch off the Children, went so far that they broke the Ice, and both they and the Children perished together by drowning, all save one Man, that escaped from them wounded, and one Woman.”

SECT. IX. To conclude with some general Remarks on the whole County.

More than half of it is generally under Tillage, Tillage. and it affords great Quantities of Oats, some Rye and Wheat, and plenty of Barley, commonly called *English* or *Spring-Barley*, making excellent Malt Liquor, which of late, by the means of drying the Grain with *Kilkenny* Coals, is exceedingly improved. In many places of the

† Dr. *Borlase* applies this Fact to *Lough Earn* in this County, instead of *Lough-Kearnan*, deceived probably by a faulty Copy of the Deposition; but in the Original it is *Lough-Kearnan*, as here.

County

County the Ale is remarkably good, distinguished, and greatly commended for the fine Colour and agreeable Flavour. The People find the Benefit of a sufficient Tillage, being not obliged to take up with the poor unwholesome Diet, which the Commonalty of *Munster* and *Conaught* have been forced to in the late Years of Scarcity and Distress, and consequently the Sickness and Mortality in the North was not near so great as in other Provinces in the Kingdom.

Tempera-
ture of the
Climate.

The County is naturally coarse and full of Hills, the Air sharp and cold in Winter, occasioned by earlier and longer Frosts than they feel in the South; however in general it may be well reckoned temperate and healthy. The Plague that raged in the last Century

Soil.

about *Dublin*, *Cork*, and other Places, scarce found a Way into the Northern Counties, and the Quartan Ague is a Disorder very uncommon here. The Soil of it inclines to Wood, unless constantly plowed and kept open, and the low Grounds degenerate into Moss or Bogg, when the Drains are neglected; yet, by the constant Labour and Industry of the Inhabitants, the Morass Grounds have of late, by burning and proper Management, produced surprizing large Crops of Rye and Oats. Course Lands manured with Lime, have answered the Farmer's Views in Wheat, and yielded a great Produce; and wherever Marle is found, there is great Store of Barley. The Barony of *Lecale*, where Marle-pits abound, produces as good Grain of that kind as any in the Kingdom, most of which is exported from *Killough* to *Dublin*.

Linen.

But the Staple Commodity of the Country is Linen, a due care of which Manufacture has brought great Wealth among the People. The Northern Inhabitants already feel the Benefit of it, and are freed from much of that Poverty and Wretchedness too visible among the lower Class of People in other parts of the Kingdom, where this valuable Branch of Trade has not been improved to Advantage.

The County is observed to be populous and flourishing, though it did not become amenable to the Laws till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, nor fully till that of King *James* the First. The *English* Habit, Manners, and Language may be said almost universally to prevail here ; but a *Shiboleth* of the *Scottish* and North Country *English* Dialects appears on many Tongues, and Multitudes of Words are adopted into the Language from *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, a few Specimens of which are these ;

Habit,
Language
and man-
ners.

Mor or *More* for a *Hill* or *Mountain*.

Tiny for *puny* or *little*.

Bracken for *Fern*.

Bearn for a *Child*.

To *rowt*, for to *low* like a *Cow* or *Ox*.

Shear *Corn*, for to *reap* *Corn*.

Gang, for to *go* or *walk*.

Till for *to*, as *till* go to such a *Place*, for *to* go to such a *Place*.

The *Irish* Tongue is in a manner banished from among the common People, and what little of it is spoken can be heard only among the inferior Rank of *Irish* Papists ; and even that little diminishes every Day by the great Desire the poor Natives have that their Children should be taught to read and write the *English* Tongue in the Charter or other *English* Protestant Schools, to which they willingly send them.

The Inhabitants are warm and well clad at Church, Fairs and Markets, their Trade and Commerce are carried on in the *English* Language. Tillage and the Linnen Manufacture keep them in constant Employment, and free from Idleness ; and a busy laborious Life prevents many Excesses and Breaches of the Laws, which in no part of the Kingdom are more revered. The People are regular in their Attendance on the publick Worship of God on *Sundays* ; they have a due regard to the Sacredness of an Oath, and are not generally guilty

ty of common Swearing. Few Breaches of the Peace, Felonies, Burglaries or Murders come before the Judges at the Assizes, and Convictions for capital Offences seldom happen. Men travel securely by Day, and are afraid of little Disturbance at Night to keep them on their Guard. Every Man sits down in security under his *Vine* and his *Fig Tree*, and enjoys with comfort the Fruits of his honest Labours.

Such are the happy Effects of a well peopled Country, *extensive Tillage*, the *Linen Manufacture*, and the *Protestant Religion*. Men will scarce be induced to settle their Families in any part of the Kingdom, where they have not a Prospect of Food sufficient, and at easy Prices. If they find they are to send to *America* for their daily Bread (which to the Astonishment of all *Europe* has been often our Weakness) they will be tempted rather to seek it there themselves, than run the Hazard of starving at home; which was the hard Fate of Multitudes of this Nation in the Dearth and Scarcity of some former Years. However, since that Time a Spirit of Tillage has arisen among us, and so many useful Papers have been written to encourage both that and Granaries, and above all the most seasonable Præmiums wisely distributed by the *Dublin Society* for promoting of Agriculture of all kinds have been attended with such sensible good Effects, that little need be said on these Subjects.

Religion.

The Protestant Religion has made greater Advances in this County than perhaps in any other part of the Kingdom of the same Extent. There are but two Gentlemen in it of the Romish Perswasion who have Estates, and their Income is very moderate. The great Bulk of the People is Protestant. In the Return made from the Sessions at *Down Patrick* in 1704, pursuant to an Act for registering the Popish Clergy, the Priests of that Religion were then but thirty, and now they are much fewer. Since that Return, an Account has been taken in 1733 from the Books of the Hearth-Money

Money Collectors, of the proportion between Protestants and Papists, which stood thus.

Protestant Families in the County of <i>Down</i>	—	14060
Popish Families	— — — — —	5210
Difference in Numbers of Families on the Protestant Side	— — — — — }	8850
Total Protestants reckoning five to a Family		70300
Total Papists reckoning five to a Family	—	26050
Difference in Numbers of Souls on the Protestant Side	— — — — — }	44250
Total Souls in the County Protestants and Papists	— — — — — }	96350

By which you see the Protestants are more than the Papists near three to one.

Yet from hence a Stranger must not conclude that *Ireland* is a *Protestant Island*, since that in some Counties of *Leinster*, *Munster*, and *Conaught* the Papists are 6, 8, 10, 12, to one *Protestant*, and in the Extent of many large Parishes scarce ten Protestants are to be found in the Whole. The Papists of this County, it is true, are of the lowest Rank; yet Papists they still are, under the unbounded Guidance and Conduct of their Priests, who have their private and publick Meetings as they think proper; and while the Bull of Pope *Urban VIII.* which expressly justifies the Massacre of the Protestants, still continues unrepealed, and that detestable Action unrepented of; while all the Romish Bishops bind themselves under the most solemn Oaths to use their constant Endeavours utterly to extirpate Heresy, or the Protestant Religion, (which is the same in their Dialect;) when we well know that to destroy Hereticks is one of the avowed Principles of the Church of *Rome*, and when the sanguinary Doctrines of that truly *Heretical Church* were actually enforced on the Consciences of the Papists in 1641, the fatal and dire Effects of which soon appeared by the various and
cruel

cruel Deaths, which the Protestants suffered during that period of their Power; may we not presume, that the serious Consideration of these Things will awaken Protestant Gentlemen to endeavour to prevent such exceeding great Evils from breaking out again, by extirpating Popish Principles out of the Minds of every young Generation; and by early inuring them to Labour, and shewing them the happy Fruits of it, to make them relish nothing more than the Sweets of honest Industry.

CHAP. IV.

Containing a Survey of the NEW CANAL, in the Condition it is at present.

New Ca-
nal.

WHEN great Quantities of Coals (some of which are equal, perhaps, to any Sea Coal imported into *Dublin*) were found in Lands bordering on *Lough-Neagh*, it was a natural Benefit thought very worthy of publick Regard: And accordingly a Plan was laid for bringing this Coal by Sea to *Dublin*, where the Consumption of that sort of Fuel is computed to cost 70000 *l. per Annum*. The most probable Method of effecting this was concluded to be by cutting a Channel through the intermediate Grounds between the River of *Newry* and the great *Lake* above named; which will effectually answer not only for the Coal Trade, but for all other Business that inland Navigation can promote through the greatest part of the North. This noble Undertaking was carried on by Parliamentary Encouragement. A^d. 3d *George II* An Act passed for the Encouragement of Tillage, and the better Employment of the Poor; and also for the more effectual putting in Execution an Act to encourage the draining of Bogs and unprofitable low Grounds, &c. By Virtue of which, and out of the Duties arising from Coaches, Berlins,

Berlins, Calashes, Chaises, and Chairs, as also from Cards and Dice, and manufactured Gold and Silver Plate imported into or made in this Kingdom; the Commissioners impowered to execute it began the Canal in 1730, and through many Interruptions carried it on in this County beyond *Monallan*, which is almost the extreme N.W. Bounds of it, near two Miles Northward of *Gilford*.

If a Stranger coasts it Southward to *Newry* the following Observations may occur to him as he passes.

Fifteen Locks of different Denominations are already fixed, and the best part of them compleatly finished, the whole Extent taking up about 14 <i>Irish</i> Miles from the lowest Lock Southward of <i>Newry</i> to a little Northward of <i>Truman's</i> Lock, where the Canal breaks off from the River <i>Bann</i> near <i>Knock-bridge</i> . It takes a pretty equal Course between the two Counties of <i>Armagh</i> and <i>Down</i> ; but the greatest part of it seems to pass through the latter.	Number of Locks.
	Extent of Miles.

In cutting a new Channel for carrying on this Work, South of the Place where the River *Cusher* falls in, at *Stranmore* near *Monallen*, a Forrest was discovered, or a great Multitude of fallen Trees of Oak, Ash, Alder, &c. lying for near a Mile in length, under a Covering of Earth in some Places six in others eight Feet deep; many of them of large Bulk, tumbled down one over another, some lying in strait Lines, and others in an oblique or transverse Position. Discoveries of this Kind are very frequent in *Ireland*, and there are few Bogs in it, but what afford plenty of various Sorts of Timber buried in them deeper or shallower in proportion as the loose and spongy Earth lies so: For all such that we have observed lie on a Body of Marle, Clay or Gravel. It would be vain, with the vulgar Opinion, to suppose, that these Trees have lain here since the universal Deluge; for though the Soil of a Turf Bog hath been remarked for a wonderful Quality of preserving Bodies inire many Years, by means of the Bitumen or Sulphur incorporated with it; yet it cannot be

Subterra-
neous
Timber.

well imagined, that the porous Texture of Timber especially of Birch and Alder, which are frequently found so buried, could remain solid and intire, as it often happens, after a Period of between four and five Thousand Years. If Trees thus found were felled by the Deluge, they would all lie in one Position; whereas in the Instance before us the contrary appears; none of them would be found with the Mark of the Ax on them, or in part burned, as is often the Case. We must therefore seek for more solid Causes of these subterraneous Woods; and they seem to be more than one. First, Want of Industry, which is the Cause of Bogs: For if a great Access of Water either from Springs inwardly, or from Rivers or Streams outwardly, be by Laziness or Negligence stopped, this naturally causes a Bog by softening and loosening the Earth; and that being done in course of Time to the Depth of the Roots, the Trees are left subject to be overturned by the Violence of Storms; and this is the Case where Trees are found in Bogs with the Roots adhering to them. Trees thus falling upon the soft Surface must by their own Gravity necessarily make a Bed in the yielding Soil; and this again causes a further Stoppage in the Course of the Springs and Streams, and consequently increases and swells the loose Earth by a yearly accession of Scruff, Moss, Grass and Weeds. Add to this Cause, that the higher Lands being gradually dissolved by repeated Rains, and washed down by Floods, in a long Course of Time cover the lower Grounds with many Layers of Earth; of which the Writers (g) upon Natural History have furnished us with several undeniable Instances. This then being the Case, it is not strange to find Trees buried under the Earth to the Depth of eight, ten, or twelve Feet. Secondly, Various Colonies from Time to Time arriving in this formerly uncultivated and woody Island, it is not unnatural to imagine, that their first Industry was employed in making room for Tillage and Pasture by clearing the Ground of great Forrests, which were then an Incumbrance

(g) Plot's
Stafford-
shire, Ch.
3. p. 113.

cumbrance to the Country : And this practice appears from many Instances in the Histories of the early Times of this Kingdom, the Names of which Forrests reduced to Plains are yet preserved. Thus, where in Bogs we find Trees in part burned, and others with the Marks of the Ax on them, we may well imagine these Circumstances to have happened from the Labours of some of those Colonies, who, being obliged to fight as well as work, were often repelled by the invaded Natives, and driven from the Places where they intended to make their Settlements ; and Trees being thus left felled and scattered over the Face of the Plain might have caused the Stoppage of Water before mentioned, and consequently in time have created a deep Bog covering the said Trees to a considerable Depth. We are told of Bogs lately formed in *Ireland* ; particularly that in the Year 1601, when *Tirone* and *O-Donnel* marched to the Relief of *Kinsale* through *Conaught*, (which by Means of the Earl of *Clanriccard* continued for the most part loyal) they laid the Country waste, and that there is a great Tract of Ground, now a Bog, which was then plowed Land, and that a Mansion House of a Nobleman is to be seen in the midst of it.

To proceed with the Course of the Canal. On each side of it in several Places are back Waters, Brooks or Loughs, which may be either admitted into or excluded from it, as Occasion requires. The Locks are 15 Feet 6 Inches wide, and 44 Feet long, except three, which vary a little from these Dimensions ; but they are of an unequal Depth, according to the Situation of the Ground, some being 12, and others 13 Feet and a half deep.

Back Waters.

Dimensions of the Locks.

Between *Pointz's Pass* and *Terybogan* a Rivulet from *Ellen-Money Bog* falls into the Canal, called in Irish *Ellen-Money*, or the wonderful Bog, from the Nature of its Current, that immediately on its Rising separates into two Branches, which take a Northerly and Southerly Course ; one Branch running towards *Lough-Neagh*, and

*Loughs,
Shark,
Dian,
Bricklan.*

the other towards *Newry*. Between these Places lies the highest Ground of the whole Canal; where by means of two Locks the Water is forcibly retained on a Level for near three Miles. Were it not for this Contrivance, as the Course of the Waters incline North and South, the intermediate Space would be left dry. *Lough-Shark*, *Lough-Dian*, and *Lough-Bricklan* lie East of the Canal almost opposite to *Aetón*, the two former near the Banks of it, and the latter almost two Miles distant from the others. It is said there is a subterraneous Communication between the three Lakes, by which means the Water of them all may be applied to feed the Canal; at least the Water of *Lough-Shark* is intended to be brought into it by a Trunk or other proper Conveyance, the Canal running nigh the Edge of it. This Lake covers about 80 Plantation Acres, and is three Fathom deep, and at the driest Season can emit a solid Foot of Water. *Lough-Dian* is of something a smaller Size; but *Lough-Bricklan* exceeds the first, as covering ten Acres more.

*Dimen-
sions of the
Canal.*

The Canal is carried on through various Soils, such as Gravel, blew Clay, Bog, and in some Places Marle. At *Truman's Lock*, which is the remotest Lock Northward, it is 42 Feet broad, in other Places something less. The whole Course of it is extremely pleasant either to ride or walk on, some part of it being situated among fine Lawns, and others interspersed and enlivened by Woods and variety of Plantations, among circling Hills, which form many natural and beautiful Terrasses. From *Monallen*, North of *Gilford*, to *Tuscan Pass* about three Miles from *Newry* several agreeable Prospects of Wood and Water present themselves, with some scattering Houses, pretty Improvements, small Villages, and the little Town of *Aetón*, South of *George's Island* in full View. From *Tuscan Pass* to *Newry* it is not so pleasing to the Eye, the Country thereabouts being more open, naked, and unimproved; yet the solid broad Banks to take the Air on, and the Exuberance of Water

ter here, make some compensation for the Absence of other natural Beauties.

The River *Cusber* falls into the Canal a little Northward of *Knock-bridge*, near *Truman's Lock*, and brings with it a considerable Quantity of Sand, which in time may much incumber and choak up the Navigation between that and *Portadown*; to remedy which a new Cut is intended to be drawn through a red Bog northward of the said Lock. From the *Cusber River* to *Newry* several small Streams empty themselves into the Canal, which at some Distance northward of the Town is drawn into *Newry River* for about 400 Yards in one Place, and 140 in another. When it was thought necessary to forsake this River they secured it by Wears, in order to retain a sufficient Quantity of Water to supply the Canal. These Wears are fixed in wooden Frames, and made opposite to the Place where they began to cut the Canal again; and these two Places are the only two observable Ones where the *Newry Water* is useful to the Canal. From thence the artificial Locks are carried until you pass the Bridge of the Town.

The Locks are faced with a hard gritty Stone conveyed by Water from *Benburb*, in the County of *Armagh*, down the River *Black-water* to *Lough-Neagh*, and so through a part of that Lake, and from thence by *Portadown* into the Canal. They are all boarded at the Bottom with Deal Planks two Inches thick. Some of them next to *Newry* are already pitched to render them stanch; and the rest intended to be so done. The Lock next the Sea south of the Bridge of *Newry* is contrived either to receive or shut out the Tide as Occasion may require. That next to *Madenabony Bridge*, opposite to *Gilford*, has a Level to fill up of a hundred Yards, and takes near 28 Minutes to fill it, so as to bring the Vessel over the Cill of the Flood-gate. The next has about 18 Yards to fill, and takes nine Minutes to do it. The third has a Level of about twelve Yards to fill, which is compassed in seven Minutes.

nutes. Each of these Locks raises the Boats about two Feet above the natural Level of the Canal as it lies below the Lock.

Several Breaches have been made in the Canal by the Winter Floods, where the Soil is loose or boggy, which are repaired; and the Workmen have been obliged to face the Banks with Lime and Stone. or Sods, the better to fortify them against such Accidents.

It is observable that in one of the Locks, where the greatest Fall of Water is, viz. at *Pointz's Pass*, the Sluices are not fixed in the Flood Gates, as in the rest, but in the side Walls, some space from the Gates, in order to break the Force of Water falling from too great a Height upon the Heads of the Boats, as they pass; the Water for that Purpose being discharged pretty near the bottom of the Lock. The Bridges on the Canal consist all of single Arches (except that at *Scarvagh-Pass*, which has two) all neatly finished, as are also those on the back Drains; and as the Boats pass through them they lower their Masts. Some Openings are made in the Banks of the Canal to let out the Water, if at any time it proves Redundant. Store-houses and Coal Yards are preparing in fit Places near the Banks of it, particularly at and near *Scarvagh*, the better to answer the Designs thereof.

In many Places the Canal is carried in a direct Line for a considerable Space; in others it forms several Angles. Two small Vessels called the *Boulter* and the *Cope* passed through it to *Newry* and so to *Dublin* loaded with Coals in *March* 1741. The latter named of these Vessels has this Motto painted on the Stern, *Vincet Amor Patriæ*.

The Benefit arising to the Kingdom from the Execution of this Scheme will be very considerable, as a thorough Trade will be carried on by inland Navigation between *Dublin* and the Counties of *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim* and *Tirone*, for all kinds of Goods and Manufactures; besides that *Dublin* and all other Parts on the Eastern and Southern Coasts will be supplied with

Firing

Firing at a very ealy rate; while other parts can be easily served from the Collieries at *Ballycastle*, where a safe Harbour for this purpose has been made with surprizing Expedition. Both these Collieries will save a prodigious Sum of Money yearly to the Nation in the single Article of Firing. And this Inland Navigation (which is intended to be carried on through the *Shannon* and other Rivers in other parts of the Kingdom by the Benefit of the same Act) is executed solely by a Tax upon Luxury; the Duties being only paid by the Rich, who are well able to spare them, which again circulates through the Nation from the Hands of the Artificers and poor Labourers, great Numbers of whom are employed in Undertakings of this Nature. One Advantage more from this Inland Navigation we ought not to pass over, which is, that by the broad and deep Channels which are cut for this end through the moist and low Grounds, great Quantities of Land will be hereby effectually reclaimed and recovered to the Nation; the Benefit of which would otherwise be lost. Add to these Benefits the fixed and reasonable Price, which foreign Coals have been at in the Winter Season, since this Scheme has had a Prospect of Success, though small Quantities only have been yet imported into *Dublin* by this new Conveyance.

C H A P. V.

Of the MOUNTAINS in this County.

TH E *English* Language has two Words to signify observable Heights rising above the level of the Earth's Surface; *i. e.* *Hill* and *Mountain*, in the same Sense as the *Latins* use *Collis* and *Mons*, and the *Greeks* *Βουνός* and *ὄρος*; and these only are distinguished *quoad majus* Moun-
tains.

majus et minus, the former Word in each Language signifying a smaller Elevation, and the latter a more considerable Height. The *Irish* Language is more fruitful in this particular, and affords three Words to mark out such Elevations, viz. *Knock*, *Slieve*, and *Beinn*; the first signifying a low Hill, standing single, without any continued Range of Hills; the second, a course high Mountain gradually ascending, and continued in several Ridges; and the last a Pinnacle or Mountain of the first Magnitude, ending in a sharp or abrupt Precipice. The two last are often to be seen compounded together in one and the same Range. Instances of each Sort are in this County; for through the whole, and especially about *Down-Patrick*, are dispersed a Number of Hills of a moderate Height, which (as is said before) have been compared to Bowls inverted, or Eggs set in Salt, and in their Natures are fruitful, the Furrows of the Plowmen being carried to the Top of them. *Slieve-Croob*, in the Barony of *Upper-Iveagh*, and near the center of the County, is an Instance of the second Kind; being a Chain of Mountains considerably high, and called by various Names in different parts. Of the third Sort are the Mountains of *Mourne*, * and *Iveagh*, which are one great Group of vast Moles, known by these Names from the two Baronies of *Iveagh* and *Mourne*, through which they are extended for many Miles. Among these, in the half Barony of *Mourne*, such as are known by Names, are the *Bein-gan*, † and *Brin-Bein-gan*; * and in the Barony of *Upper-Iveagh*, *Slieve-Neir*, *Slieve-Snawan*, and *Slieve-Donard*, the last of which is known also by the latter Name of *Mount-Malby*, from a Captain so called, of no inconsiderable Reputation in the Wars of

Slieve-Croob.

Mourne and Iveagh Mountains

* *Mourne*, i. e. *Mor-Rinn*, the 'great Partition, or great Hill; *Rinn*, (in old *Irish*) being taken in both these Senses, and *Mor*, great.

† *Bin* or *Bein*, in the *Irish* Language, signifies a Pinnacle, and *Gan*, difficult; i. e. the Pinnacle of difficult Ascent.

* *Brin-Bingan*, i. e. an Excrescence or Drop from *Bingan*, standing in such a manner as if it started out of the Side of the other.

Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Name yet continues about *Dundrum*. But the antient Name of *Slieve-Donard* was *Slieve-Slaing*, so called from *Slaing*, the Son of *Partholanus*, who is said to have been buried here A.M. 1982. St. *Domangard*, corruptly written *Donard*, a Disciple of St. *Patrick*, spent the Life of a Hermit on this Mountain, and built a Cell or Oratory on the Top of it towards the close of the 5th Century; for he died (according to the Martyrology of *Taulaght*) in the Year 506, on the 24th of *March*, which Day is sacred to his Memory. But the Patron Day seems to be the 25th of *July*, St. *James's* Day; for then the bigotted Members of the Church of *Rome* in this Neighbourhood climb up this Mountain to do Penance, and pay their Devotion perhaps to both Saints.

On the Summit of this Mountain are two rude Edifices (if they may be so termed) one being a huge Heap of Stones piled up in a piramidical Figure, in which are formed several Cavities, wherein the Devotees shelter themselves in bad Weather while they hear Mass; and in the center of this Heap is a Cave formed by broad flat Stones, so disposed as to support each other without the help of Cement. The other Edifice is composed of many Stones, so disposed in rude Walls and Partitions, called, *Chappels*, and perhaps was the Oratory and Cell erected by St. *Domangard* before hinted. Sir *William Petty* mentions in his Maps a Chappel on the N. E. side of *Slieve-Donard*, which he calls *Leniord's* Chappel; but probably for want of due Information he has corrupted the Name, and that the true Name of it is *Donard's-Chappel*. A Tradition in this Neighbourhood highly celebrates the Virtues, Devotion, and Miracles of St. *Donard*, now called *Donogh* or *Donat*, and that by his Application much Money was collected for building the Cathedral of *Down*; which must then be understood of the first Church erected there in the Time of St. *Patrick*.

Slieve-Donard is indisputably the highest of that whole Ridge of Mountains, which extend from *Rosetrevor* to
New-

New-castle, from which last place an Eminence on the side of it intercepts the sight of its Top. But it appears like an huge Cone, and a vast Buttress to all the rest from the adjacent parts of *Mourne*, and also from *Down-Patrick*, from the latter of which Places it is seen to great Advantage, the Distance being sufficient to shew its full Height and Superiority over the neighbouring Mountains. It is reckoned to rise three Miles in gradual Ascent, and according to Experiments made by the *Toricellian* Tube it appeared, that between the Foot of the Mountain on the Strand and the Top of it the Mercury had sunk three Inches and three tenths ; from whence, estimating thirty two Yards to a tenth, the perpendicular Height is calculated to 1056 Yards. From the Northern Brow of this Mountain issues an exuberant Fountain, which emits more than half a Foot of Water immediately, rapid, and pure. This Stream and many others conspire in their Descent to form a River, which, running through a Channel of white Stone of 10000 different Breaks and Windings, makes in Summer a Prospect of Waterfalls, Cascades, Jetd'eaus, Ponds, &c. the most various and delightful ; but in Winter or Autumn Floods the Roar and Impetuosity of this Fall is greatly terrible. From the Top down to the Rocks hanging over the Sea is one continued Descent ; and the lower parts, though craggy and rude enough, are covered with Ash, Hazel, Holly, &c, those next to the Sea-cliffs being old, bowed, stunted and languishing, while it is worthy of Notice, that those more remote, though higher situated, are as flourishing and healthy ; and all this on the Face of a Mountain exposed to a wide, open, Eastern Sea : From whence no Gentleman need to despair of adorning his Seat with beautiful Plantations, let his Exposure be what it will, if he copies from this and the like Patterns of Nature. In the Descent Southward near the Bottom one is forced to slide down a sort of Thatch composed of Furzes, long Grass, and Juniper.

A deep and narrow Vale divides *Slieve-Donard* from *Slieve-Snavan* *, or the creeping Mountain, so called, because it must be climbed in a creeping Posture ; and through this Vale winds a pretty serpentine Stream, which discharges it self into the Sea to the Eastward of the Mountains. The creeping Mountain stands to the S. W. of this Stream, and presents to the View an huge Rock, resembling at a Distance an old Fortification, very high, over-hanging, and detached, as it were, from the Eastern side of this Mountain. After Rain a Stream rushes from the West side of the said Rock, which shooting from the Top falls in a large Cascade ; to the East of which is a huge natural Cave, affording an Entrance as wide as the Cave it self. This frightful Chamber is lined with Fern, Grass, and several other Mountain Plants, and inhabited by a vast Number of Hawks, Jack-Daws, Owls, &c. and at the further end of it the Light breaks in through natural Crevices. To the left of this Cave you climb up through a very narrow Passage to the Top of the Rock, and land on one of the most beautiful, most magnificent, and romantick Spots, that can well be conceived. One there finds that the Rock mentioned is only the advanced part of a large Shelf, which projects at about half the Height of the Mountain with a sweep, and leaves the space of about two Acres on the Top. Round the North-West, the West and South of this Area the Mountain rises to a great Height, and stands like a vast Wall. The Area itself is almost round, and slopes gently from all sides towards the middle, where is formed a beautiful Lake, circular also, and as clear as Chrystal. As the Soil of this Spot seems tollerably good, if Nature were a little helped, and it were cut into circular Terrasses and Slopes, and embellished with Flowers, it would make, for so much, perhaps one of the most grand and beautiful Improvements in the World ; from whence you have

* *Snavan*, in *Irish*, signifies to *creep*.

in full view many majestick Objects, as well as natural Beauties of Woods, Cascades. green Slopes and huge Rocks seeming ready to tumble. To the West you see the rocky Top of *Slieve-Beingan*, to the East *Slieve-Donard's* stately Cone, and in Front the Ocean, the Isle of *Man*, and in a clear Day the Shores of *England*, and a part of the South of *Scotland*. We cannot pass over unmentioned several verdant Vales to be met with in the Defarts among the Mountains, which by the Help of due Culture would be exceeding fruitful ; nor a remarkable flat Rock on the Top of a Mountain here called by the Natives *Sephin*, (perhaps *Slieve-Snavan* before mentioned) through which, it is said, there springs up transparent Water, without any perceptible Fissure in the Plate, and that it is never dry even in the warmest Seasons.

When you descend from these Mountains to the Strand at the Foot of them, South of *Newcastle*, you come to a Place, where several curious Subjects of the *Zoophyte*, or *Plant-Animal* Species, have been discovered.

In the Year 1738, one of these was found on that Shore left by the Tide. It's Body consisted wholly of a blewish Cartilage, without a mixture of any thing more dense, or that might bear a Resemblance to Bone. It was of a roundish flat Figure, about sixteen Inches Diameter, with some Inequalities, that seemed to imitate Leggs. On the Edges it was about the thickness of ones Hand ; but in the middle part thrice as much. It had no Head ; but its Belly (as I must call it) was partly open, and discovered a plain Representation of Bowels ; in which nevertheless there was no continued Tube or Gut, but the whole consisted of an Assemblage of Bladders of several Sizes and Shapes, and such, as without a closer Examination, might be taken for an animal Abdomen laid open. In short it seemed to be something intermediate between a sensitive and vegetable Body, or looked, as if Nature had attempted to form an Animal, and been disappointed. Upon spreading

spreading it on a Rock, by the power of the Weather and Sun, it all gradually dissolved into Salt Water.

These Mountains of *Mourne* and *Iveagh* are reckoned among some of the highest in the Kingdom, are visible at a great Distance, and useful Land-marks for Seafaring Men on this and the neighbouring Coasts. They afford Variety of Plants, and have been searched in Summer 1743, in order to exhibit to the World a Specimen of such rare and useful Plants as no doubt might be found in all Parts of this Kingdom, if sufficient Encouragement were given to such fatiguing and expensive Enquiries.

Many Rivulets and Springs of Water flow from them, and they give Pasture to a great Number of Cattle in the Summer, being Commons to the adjacent Parts of the County. In the Bosom of the *Mourne* Mountains there is a Place called the *Deer's Meadow*, and by some, the *King's Meadow* (because People have their Grazing in it free) extending some Miles in Breadth and Length; to which great Numbers of poor People resort in the Summer Months to graze their Cattle. They bring with them their Wives, Children and little wretched Furniture, erect Huts, and there live for two Months, and sometimes more, and often cut their Turf to serve for the next returning Season; which done, they retire with their Cattle to their former Habitations. In *Slieve-Donard* are quarried Mill-stones, and in another of these Mountains are found Christsals, but mostly of a smoaky and clouded Colour; to which Particulars may be added the Reputation they have of late born in respect to Goat's Whey drinking, of which more hereafter, as well as of the Plants growing thereon.

Mountains, however coarse and rugged their outward Face may appear, yet are found to be of singular Advantage to Mankind. In their Bowels are generated Beds of Mines, Minerals, Coals, Quarries of Stone, Slate, and Marble, Veins of Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, and sometimes Gold and Silver. On their outward

Advantages of
Mountains

outward Surface grow store of medicinal Plants, Herbs and Vegetables peculiar to these Places. They serve as Alembicks, where Vapours exhaled by the Sun are condensed into Clouds, and fall in Rain and Showers, to render the lower Grounds fruitful. When we behold the surprizing Heighth and Bulk of some of these vast stupendous Moles, we cannot but be affected with exalted Ideas of the great Creator's Skill and Knowledge, who by his transcendent Power formed these everlasting Mountains out of Nothing, and still preserves them for the Service of the World. But when we consider that to the Mountains we are indebted for the Origin of Springs and Fountains, Rivulets and Rivers, so absolutely necessary to the Well-being of *Mankind*, to afford them Drink, to prepare their Food, to promote the Trade and mutual Commerce of Nations, as well as to quench the Thirst of an innumerable Multitude of four-footed Beasts, and feathered Fowl, and to give the different Tribes of River Fish their proper Beds for spawning, growth and increase, we cannot but conclude of the Divine Being, *that in Wisdom he has made them all; the Earth is full of his Riches.*

CH A P. VI.

Of the Bays, Harbours, Creeks, Roads, Islands, Rocks, Points, and Head-Lands on the Coasts of this County; and of Things relative to them.

IN giving an Account of these Matters we shall set Sail from the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, (as all the South part of it bounds this County) shall then coast down the Eastern Shore of the *Ardes*, and from thence visit the South and South West parts, until we cast Anchor in the Bay of *Carlingford*.

TH E Bay of *Carrickfergus* is as safe and spacious a Bay as any in *Ireland*, some few in the Counties of *Kerry* and *Galway* excepted. The Entrance into it is bold, being about five Miles wide, and having a Depth of Water from twenty to twelve Fathom, which grows gradually shallower till you advance opposite to the Town of *Carrickfergus*, where it is from five to eight Fathom deep in the middle of the Road. I am sensible the Author of the *Atlas Maritimus* gives six Leagues to the Breadth of this Bay at the Entrance, while some confine it to three and some to four Leagues. But these different Accounts are occasioned by fixing upon various points for the Entrance of it ; but if we take it from *Bangor* to the Island *Magee* it is but five Miles, or not much more. It grows narrower by degrees for several Leagues from the Mouth to the Bridge of *Belfast*, where it is not above three quarters of a Mile broad, if so much ; and there at full Sea it is not above eight or nine Feet in Depth, and at low Water not above a Foot, except in Freshes, when it is something deeper. At a Mile distance from the Town of *Carrickfergus* S. W. a Bank of Sand stretches out, which has on it a Fathom and half at low Water, and lies just before the Road ; and to the N. and S. it has two Fathom, and further S. W. three.

From the Shallowness of the Water at the Bridge of *Belfast*, *Garmayl* or *Carmoyl-Pool* is made use of as the Harbour for Ships trading to that Town ; where is a Depth that twenty Vessels may ride in afloat at low Water, though within Cable's Length Barks lie round them dry ; and from thence small Ships sail up at high Water to the Kay of *Belfast*. This Pool lies about a Mile from the South Shore near *Holywood* ; about five Miles S. W. of *Carrickfergus*. It is extremely full of Weeds in the Channel ; but from thence to *Belfast* are several Poles erected as Marks to direct the Course ; and those who are unacquainted may have Pilots at *Carrickfergus*

rickfergus. There is a long Spit of Sand runs out from the North Shore ; to avoid which, and come safe into *Carmoyl* the Sailor must run up into four Fathom at low Water almost opposite to the *White House*, bring *Castle Rock* to bear upon a little Village standing on the Shore, and then run two thirds over, which will bring him fair before *Carmoyl*. The *Castle Rock* stands on a Hill to the East a little above *Carmoyl*. There is deep Water on the South Coast from *Bally-Coltra* to the Entrance of the Bay, Eastward of *Bangor* and *Grooms-Port*, which are two Ports on the South of the Bay ; the first of which is a safe sandy Bay, and the other affords some Security for Boats to the West of another sandy Bay called *Ballyholm Bay*.

In the Bay of *Carrickfergus* are but few Shoals or Rocks, except a Reef of black Rocks running out into the Sea for about three or four hundred Yards from the North side of it, which are covered at high Water, and are called the *Briggs*, i. e. the *Tombs*, in *Irish*, but by the *Scotch* the *Claghan*, resembling at low Water a Village of Cabbins, which the *Scotch* call *Claghans* ; and except also some foul Ground, and a dangerous funk Rock on the County of *Down* side, lying between the *Copland Islands* and *Donaghadee*, called the *Deputy-Rock*. There is also a little S. W. of *Carrickfergus* one Shoal, on which lies three Fathom Water at Ebb Tide in the middle of the Bay. The *Speedwell*, a *Scotch* Ship, in King *William's* Reign, was the only Vessel that ever was known to suffer on it. Three or four Miles S. S. W. of the Town is safe riding within a Mile of the Shore at *Folly*, and *Three mile Water* ; and if a Storm at E. N. E. which blows into the Bay, should happen to force Ships from their Anchors, they may run ashore a Mile or two higher between *White-House* and *Belfast*, upon a soft Ooze without Damage. Some Kelp is burned on the North-side of this Bay ; but nothing in Proportion to the Quantity burned in *Strangford Lough*, and on the Numbers of Islands and stony flat Coasts in and about it.

The Bridge of *Belfast*, under which the River *Lagan* *Belfast* empties it self into *Carrickfergus* Bay, is one of the most Bridge. stately Bridges in the Kingdom, consisting of twenty one Arches, all turned with hewn Freestone raised in the Hill of *Scraba*, of which eighteen are on the County of *Down* side, and three in the County of *Antrim*, the Channel dividing the two Counties running through the third Arch. The whole Bridge, including the dead Work at each End extended over the Marshy Grounds, is 2562 Feet long, of which the twenty one Arches take up 840 Feet, and the dead Work 1722 Feet. The Breadth of the arched Part is twenty two Feet, and of the rest nineteen. It was built at the joint Expence of the two Counties, and cost about 8000l. (some say 12000l.) The Foundation of it was laid about the Year 1682, and it was not compleatly finished until the Revolution; soon after which in Spring 1692 seven of the Arches fell in, the Bridge having been weakned by Duke *Schomberg's* drawing his heavy Cannon over it some time before, as well as by a Ship driving against it. But it was soon after repaired by a new Charge on the two Counties, and has continued ever since in tolerable good Order till of late, having received considerable Damage from Winter Storms and Floods; and if proper Care be not in time taken, it may probably suffer more. Before it was built, the nearest Bridge Travellers had to pass from one County to the other was *Shaw's Bridge*, upwards of three Miles South of *Belfast*, which was formerly small, but now consists of six Arches. Yet a Communication was maintained here over the *Lagan* by a Ferry, where this Bridge now stands; which Ferry probably gave Name to the Town.*

The Bay of *Carrickfergus* will for Ages to come be famous for the landing of Duke *Schomberg*, who anchored in *Grooms-Port* Bay near *Bangor* on the 13th

* *Beul*, signifies a Mouth, and *Farshady*, a Ferry, i. e. *Belfast*, or the Mouth of the Ferry.

of *August* 1689, with 10000 effective Men, being sent by King *William III.* with the first Body of *English* Forces to assist the Protestants of this Kingdom. *Carrickfergus* surrendered to him on the 27th of that Month, and he was soon after created Earl of *Bangor*. The King himself followed the Year after, and landed near *Carrickfergus* on the 14th of *June* 1690.

The Mayor of *Carrickfergus* is Admiral of all the Coast from *Fair-Foreland*, near *Ballycastle*, in the County of *Antrim*, to *Beerlooms* in this County near the Bar of *Strangford*, the Creeks of *Bangor* and *Belfast* excepted; and the Crown granted to that Corporation for ever the Customs of Goods imported in any Harbour in that Tract, except in the said two Creeks. But this Grant proving prejudicial to the Crown, the Earl of *Strafford*, then Lord Lieutenant, A°. 1638, prevailed

(k) *Strafford's* Let. on the Corporation (k) to surrender it for 2000 l, which occasioned the Removal of the Custom-house to *Belfast*, and the Town hath ever since declined in proportion as *Belfast* hath improved.

At the South Side of the Entrance into *Carrickfergus* Bay lie three Islands, called the *Copland Islands*, from a Family of the Name of *Copland*, who settled in this Country in the twelfth Century, in the time of *John de Curcey*, long since extinct; of whom some Footsteps remain also in a Town-Land called *Ballycopland* on the Continent opposite to these Islands. They are distinguished by the Names of the *Big-Island*, the *Cross-Island*, and the *Mew-Island*. The *Big-Island* is distant a large Mile and half North of *Donaghadee*, and near four Miles East of *Bangor*. The Sound between the Island and the Main Land is very good, and has in Depth from seven to eight Fathom Water; but the side next the Main Land is foul, and therefore must be avoided especially to the Northward. In this Sound lies the *Deputy Rock* before mentioned, a third part from the Continent, and two parts from the Island, on which there is at low Ebb but 10 Feet depth of Water; and therefore the Sailor is obliged to keep nearer

nearer the Island than the main Land in his Passage. The Length of the *Big Island* exceeds a large Mile, and is more than half as much in breadth, bearing E. N. E. and W. S. W. from the Kay of *Donaghadee*. It is reckoned to contain 225 Acres of arable Land plantation Measure, besides rocky Ground with some Spots of Soil intermixed. It produces plenty of Oats, Barley, Pease and Beans, being fertilized by an inexhaustible Fund of the *Alga Marina* or *Sea Wreck*, which is cast up every Tide. From this Manure they have three successive Crops, one of Barley and two of Oats. They have no Fences in the Island; but to preserve their Corn from Trespasses, they fold their Cattle within Inclosures raised of Sods, and let them out to graze at proper Seasons, and watch and hurd* them, as it is called there; and the same custom is used in the Barony of *Ardes*, and most other parts of this County. The Island is likewise remarkable for a very large breed of tame Poultry, as Geese, Turkeys and Hens, as also with Sea Fowl, as the *Gull* and *Pyrmar*, who build in the Rocks, and hatch vast Quantities of young Ones. Nor is it deficient in exceeding good fat Mutton and Beef; and abounds with Springs and fresh Water, and has a tollerable good Slate Quarry in it. There are only six Families in this Island, who intermarry through one another, and live in great Harmony together, without Ambition or Faction. They hold the Land of *James Ross Esq;* of *Portavoe*, whose Estate it is, at 60*l.* per Annum Rent and some Duties; yet they are only Tenants at Will, as their Ancestors for many Generations were, and depend intirely on the Indulgence of a kind Landlord. They pay their Rent for the most part by the Trade of Fishing. Their Religion is Presbyterian, and their Place of Meeting at *Donaghadee*, though they live

* To *Hurd* is the same as to *Herd* Cattle, *i. e.* to take care and keep them grazing together to prevent their Trespassing; from whence *Sheep-herd*, *Cow-herd*, and the like.

in the Parish of *Bangor*. About half a Mile N. E. from this Island lie several Rocks, called the *Pladdens*, which render the Passage through the Sound between this and the Cross Isle something difficult for Strangers; though it be a deep Water of 18, 20, and 24 Fathom, and entirely safe for Ships of the greatest Burthen with a small degree of Care to avoid the Rocks aforesaid. The dry Measure made use of in this Island is called the *Hoggat*, consisting of ten Bushels, and is equal to the *Bow* on the Continent. The little Ports or Bays belonging to it, capable of receiving Boats or small Craft, are in Number Five. First, on the West side, *Chappel-bay*, so called from a Church close to it, the Ruins of which remain, and in the Cemiteriy whereof the Inhabitants bury their Dead. Secondly, on the N. W. End, *Port Dandy*, so called from a Gentleman who built a House near it for his own Residence. Thirdly, on the N. E. Side, *Port Raman*. Fourthly, on the South End, *Port-Ninian* (whether so called from St. *Ninian*, the Apostle of the Southern Picts, and Bishop of *Candida-Casa* in the neighbouring Shire of *Galloway*, in *Scotland*, however probable it may be, we will not affirm) and Fifthly, on the S. W. End *Slaty-Port*, so called from a Slate Quarry contiguous to it. Extended from the West End of the Island is a long ledge of Rocks, called *Kaddy-Karne*, from a small *Karne* or Heap of Stones placed near it on the Island.

Between the *Big-Island* and the *Cross* and *Mew Islands* is a very good Sound, a Mile broad, and from seven to eight Fathom Water. The *Cross-Island* lies East of the *Big-Island*, and is near a Mile in compass by Water, though it contains only thirty Acres, or thereabouts, of arable Land. On it stands a *Light-House* (called therefore by some the *Light-house-Island*) built of Lime and Stone, which the Island affords in Abundance, of a square Form, 70 Feet high to the Lantern, and the Walls of it seven Feet thick. It consists of three Stories, of which the lower and second are laid with Beams and boarded; but the third is Arched

Arched and covered with large Flag Stones seven or eight Feet in length, of which there are several Quarries in the Island. In the middle of the House is erected a round Tower, on which the Grate is fixed on a thick iron Spindel. *Scotland* supplies it with Coals, of which, in a windy Night, it consumes a Tun and Half, burning from Evening to Day Light both Winter and Summer. It sheds it's Light to the S. and E. to save Ships from the N. and S. Rocks (about three Leagues and a half distant from it) and to the N. and W. to warn Ships from the Danger of the *Whillans* (Rocks so called) that *Whillans* lie between the Mouths of *Larne* and *Glenarm* Bays, or *Maid-* and are called also the *Maidens*, about four or five *dens.* Leagues distant from it. The Light is plainly seen at *Port-Patrick*, and the Mull of *Galloway*, which last Place stands near ten Leagues distant from it.

Light-Houses, though of no great Antiquity, yet have been of singular Advantage to the commercial *Advanta-* World; and this in particular to such as sail in these *ges of* narrow boisterous Seas. What Comfort must it give *Light-* to the distressed Mariner in a dark tempestuous Night? *houses.* How must it cheer him to discern the Object, which must direct or alter his Course of Steering? These only, who feel the Benefits of such a nightly Guide, can best describe the Blessings it affords.

This Island is inhabited but by one Family, being that of the Person who has the care of the Light house, who yields for it 14 *l.* a Year to Mr. *Ross* of *Portavo*. It was formerly well supplied with Rabbits; but since the Erection of the Light-house, being about thirty Years ago, they are almost destroyed. In this Island (which is the highest Ground of all the rest, and therefore chosen for the Light-house) is a Well, which springs out of a Rock about 20 Yards higher than the Level of the Sea, and runs due North, which never fails of Water. There are two other Springs in the Island on level Ground, which yield sufficient Water for Cattle. On the E. N. E. is a little Creek or

Harbour for small Vessels to unlade their Coals, but dangerous enough.

*Mew-
Island.*

The *Mew-Island*, so called from the great Abundance of *Sea-Mews* or *Gulls* frequenting it, is a little flat Island, nor far distant South from the *Cross-Island*, between which two there is a Channel for small Vessels, but full of foul Ground; there is also a little Reef of Rocks running from it. This Island contains about seven or eight Acres of pasture Land, but none Arable, maintains about six *Sum* † of Cattle, and is farmed from the Proprietor, Mr. *Ross*, at 25 s. a Year, by the Inhabitants of the *Big Isle*, who in Summer fatten poor Cattle on it; and the Herbage thereof is so rich and medicinal, that in less than a Month it restores and fattens either a surfeited or a very poor Horse. But this Quality it has in common with other Lands washed by the Spry of the Sea. It is divided, as it were, into four Islands by means of sundry Guts running across it: Not being inhabited it abounds more with Sea Fowl than the other two Islands. A great Tide runs off from the East of the Island to the N. E. and the Mull of *Galloway*, commonly called the Tide of *Stranygore*, occasioned by the Flood Tide coming in from the North, and meeting with an intercepting Tide from the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, which runs Tide and Quarter Tide.

*Stranygore
Tide.*

*Donaghadee Har-
bour.*

From the *Copland-Islands* the Coast bears South, with a little Inclination to the West, down the *Back Shore* of the *Ardes* to the Entrance into *Strangford Bay*, and all along this Coast the Ground is for the most part very foul and full of blind Rocks, which therefore the Sailor must carefully avoid by keeping aloof. The Harbour of *Donaghadee* is the first we meet with in the Naviga-

† A *Sum* of Cattle in these Parts is what they call a *Collop* in other Parts of *Ireland*, consisting of one full grown Cow or Bullock of three Years old, or a Horse of that Age; though in some Places a Horse is reckoned a *Sum* and half. Eight Sheep make a *Sum*.

tion from the *Copland-Islands* to the South, near two Miles, of which we have spoken before p. 65. From *Donaghadee* near two Miles South are a Group of Rocks called the *Mill-Isles*, and by some the *Plow*, no way dangerous, because well known, and seen above Water at half Tide; besides they stand near the Shore, and are imbayed on both sides. At *Bally-feris*, near a League from *Mill-Isles* the Coast bellys out to the East, and at the End of it a Reef of Rocks stretches a good way into the Sea, called the *Long Rock*, often fatal to Sailors; and South thereof another called *Scalmar-tin*, the more dangerous, because overflowed every Tide; but it is a Rock so smooth and flat that few suffer by it. South of *Scalmar-tin*, upwards of half a League, lies a Shoal, which must not be approached nearer than eight Fathom; South whereof is *Bally-balbert*, and there the Land elbows out to the East a considerable Way, and at the Point of the said Elbow lies a small Island called the *Brialls* and *Bureal Island*, and by some *Berry-Island*, from which at low Water a Bank stretches to the main Land; by means whereof Cattle wade over and graze on the Island; which feeds a Sum and a half. It abounds with vast Quantities of Fish, and Fowl of several sorts, which breed on the top of the Island, being a high Rock containing not much more than an Acre of Grass; and the Place is remarked for being the farthest Eastern Land of any in *Ireland*. W. N. W. of *Brial-point* a steep green Bank extends itself for a considerable Length, on the Summit of which a high Mount proves a good Land Mark for Sailors on this rugged Coast. From the Island runs a great Reef of Rocks northward, which are not dangerous, because never covered with the Tide. From *Brial-point* the Coast bends in a little to the West till you come to *Green-Island* about a Mile and half, which contains two Acres, always green, and to which at low Water a Man may walk dry. Here is a kind of Harbour never frequented but by Ships in great distress, by reason of

of a dangerous Entry, having on the S. the fatal N. Rocks, which are a long Range stretching N. N. E. at least a League, and of which many lie sunk at high Water ; so that it is hazardous to venture between them and the main Land. On these Rocks 18 Sailors were lost about 30 Years ago, and all buried together in one Grave in the neighbouring Church-yard of *Slane*. The North Rocks are otherwise called *St. Patrick's Rocks* from a Seat of Stone among them called *St. Patrick's Chair*, from whence the Rocks have taken this second Name. From the North to the South Rock is about two Thirds of a League, between which is clean good Ground, and safe sailing in a Water from six to eight Fathom. But beware of the South Rock, on which many brave Ships have perished ; for it is overflowed every Tide, and no Crew can save their Lives, (as it stands a full Mile from the Shore,) if the Wind blows high. Near four Miles S. W. of the South Rock is *Quintin-bay*, called also the Bay of *Tara*, from an inconsiderable Place near it.

Quintin Point.

Strangford Bay.

Quintin Point to the N. E. and *Killard Point* to the S. W. form the Mouth of the Bay of *Strangford* ; and from thence the Coast lies N. N. W. as far as *Portaferry*. The Passage from hence to the Lake of *Strangford* is by a Channel exactly half an *Irish* Mile across in the narrowest Place, through which the Sea runs both at Ebb and Flood like a Sluice, at the rate of six Knots or six Miles an Hour ; insomuch that Boats passing from *Portaferry* on the *Ardes* side to *Strangford* on the *Lecale* side are carried up or down the Gulph with great rapidity ; nor can they make the opposite Shore in a strait Line, but are forced up or down the Stream oftentimes at a great distance from whence they set off : And from this great Rapidity has the Town taken the Name of *Strong-ford*, the Current here being reckoned one of the strongest in *Europe*. The Bar or Entrance into this Channel lies near a League Southward of the Town, towards the Main Sea, where

where a long Ledge of Rocks in the middle of the Passage (which lie bare at half Ebb) renders it dangerous to Strangers, by means of the Rapidity of the Current, even in calm Weather. But there is a broad Way and deep Water on both sides of these Rocks; yet Sailors must be cautious in passing them; because the Shores on either side are rocky and hazardous. After passing these Rocks there is another Ledge of Rocks by the Eastern Shore; which must be left to the Starboard; and as you go in above *Portaferry* there is a Road called *Ballyhaven*, having a sunk Rock just before it; to avoid which the Sailor must bring the Saddle of two Hills, which are on the West shore, opposite to him, and then he may go in boldly; but let him take care to come no nearer than in four Fathom Water, the Ground being every where foul and stony. However Ships may lie safe on the West side in *Cross-Road*, *Strangford-Harbour*, and *Audley-Road*, and on the East side under *Bankmore*, *Portaferry-Harbour*, and *Bally-Henry Road*, in all which Places they are out of the Force of the Current, and in good shelter near *Bankmore*, (which is a sand Bank a Mile S. of *Portaferry* on the *Ardes* side, and about two Miles N. of the Bar.) There is an eddy Tide at the Entrance, occasioned by a Rock for the most Part under Water, called the *Ranting Wheel*, lying near *Quintin Point*, very dangerous for Boats, being a kind of *Ranting Wheel*. *Whirl-pool*; and on the West side near *Killard Point* is another dangerous Rock called *Anguish Rock*, which *Anguish Rock* however appears above Water. When the Tides and Currents are strongest Ships in this Bay are forced astern, though sailing with a brisk Gale.

About a Mile N. N. W. of *Portaferry* the Lake of *Strangford* dilates itself into a considerable Breadth, the main Body of the Water tending northward to *Newton*, and a smaller Branch westward to *Down-Patrick*. The Coast from *Ballyhenry Bay* bears N. E. and is uneven, having in it several little Bays, and some inconsiderable Islands,

Islands, among which there is one pretty large off *Ard-chin*, which is employed as a Horse-park by the Family of the *Savages*. Nothing else occurs remarkable in the Navigation to *Newtown* or *Down*; we shall therefore return to *Killard Point*.

Killard Point.

Gun's Island.

Killough Harbour.

From *Killard Point* to *St. John's Point* the Coast bears S. W. and is for the most part a rocky Iron Shore. About half a Mile S. W. of the first named Point is a small round Island, about a Mile in Compass, called *Gun's-Island*, to which one may go dry shod at the Ebb of Spring-tides. It consists of Arable and Pasture Grounds, and abounds with Rabbits; from whence you may judge that the Soil is sandy, light or loose. At *Sheepland*, near *Gun's-Island*, is a little rocky Creek fit only for the Reception of small fishing Boats; and the Bay of *Ardglass*, though larger, is much of the same Nature. But *Killough Harbour*, now called *Port St. Anne*, lying in the Neighbourhood of *Ardglass*, is abundantly more safe and commodious, and made so by the great Care of the Proprietor, Mr. Justice *Ward*. Yet a small Degree of Caution is necessary to sail into this Harbour; for a Rock stands in the Middle of the Entrance, covered at half Flood, commonly called the *Water-rock*; upon which a Perch is to be fixed for the Safety and Direction of Sea faring Men. Either to the East or West of this Rock is a secure Passage, the Inlet lying S. by E. and N. by W. A correct Chart of the Harbour has been published, by which any Stranger may safely and easily enter it. On the west Side of the said Rock, open to *Coney-Island*, is now finished a strong Kay and a Basen for Ships, where they are defended from all Winds; within which the Harbour on both sides affords good Anchorage for Vessels of 150 Tuns. At the End of the Kay the Channel is about 400 Yards wide. The Bay of *Killough* is formed by *Rin-fad*, or the *Long-Point*, to the East, and *St. John's Point* to the West, as the Inner Harbour is by a Peninsula called *Coney-Isle*, from the Number of Rabbits thereon, and not

not *Cane-Isle*, as Sir *William Petty* has it. An impetuous Sea runs on all this Coast in Storms and Spring-tides.

St. John's Point stands a Mile and half from *Killough* to the South, and is denominated by Sea-faring Men *St. John's Fore-land*, the *Isamnum* of *Ptolomey*, called *St. John's Point* so, as *Camden* conjectures, from *Isa* or *Isel*, a *British* Word, which signifies *low*, or, perhaps, from *Isheal*, an *Irish* Word of the same Signification, from its flat low Appearance. It is remarkable for nothing but its ancient Name, unless one should except a great Quantity of *Buckthorn*, with both red and white Flowers, and Abundance of *Samphire*, which grows on the Rocks about it, and between that and *Killough*.

From *St. John's Point* the Coast bears first to the North, and from thence W. N. W. to the Entrance into the Inner-bay of *Dundrum*; and all along that Tract you have for the most part a light Sandy Shore. *Bay of Dundrum*. The outer Bay of *Dundrum* is large and spacious, and formed by *St. John's Point* to the East, and the Point of *Bealach-a-neir* to the West, standing upwards of two Leagues asunder; both which Points are surrounded with Rocks. It is one of the most dangerous Bays for Shipping in the Kingdom, by reason of Sand-banks, which shift their Stations almost in every Storm; yet it is mentioned as a safe good Haven by *Dr. Boat*, and the Author of the *Atlas Maritimus*: But we suppose they both mean the Inner-bay, which is small and very secure. It extends from the Entrance near 3 Miles northward, and is in Breadth about one at a Medium; except a Spur that stretches out from the South end Westward, and receives a little River called *Slideryford* River. But the outward Bay is shallow, and dangerous; only small Vessels can ride in the Middle of it, and that too at high Water. The northern and southern Tides meet off it, and break upon *St. John's Point*, which occasion a greater Eddy or Suction inwards than in other Places; so that Ships have often found themselves

selves embayed here, when they were thought to be out in the Channel ; and if this once happens with an East or south-east Wind they have no Tide to help them out, but are suddenly forced among the Breakers. The towering Mountains near *Dundrum* are a good Mark in a clear Day ; but in hazy Weather they are of little Use, being covered with Clouds, and hid from sight. Ships sailing near this Coast ought therefore to keep a good Offing, especially in clouded Weather. The Earl of *Ardglass* found the Effects hereof to his Cost, being wrecked on this Strand.

From the inner Harbour of *Dundrum* the Coast bears south to *Bealachaneir* Point, and from thence has a western Inclination for near four Leagues to *Cranfield Point*, affording nothing remarkable, unless an Iron Shoar as far as *Kirkiel*, and a few Boat Harbours may be mentioned as such ; of which that of *Islealong* is the best, though it will not receive any Vessels but what are under 20 Tons.

Islealong
Point.

Cranfield
Point.

Carling-
ford Bay.

Haul boul-
ing Rock.

Cranfield Point juts out into the Sea south of *Green-Castle* more than a Mile, and forms the East-side of the Bay of *Carlingford*, as the south Part of the Barony of *Dundalk* in the County of *Louth* does the West-side. This is an excellent Harbour, yet with a difficult Entrance, the Bar having but nine or ten Feet at low Water, though it be near a League wide ; but the Water flows two Fathoms at ordinary Tides. There is an Island, or more properly a Rock, at the Entrance called *Haul-bouling*, which is covered before full Sea, and lies about a Mile on the West-side without the Bar and Block-house. It is a dangerous Rock, and the Tide of Flood sucks a Ship towards it. The Sailor will do well to keep to the Eastward of it, and no nearer than seven Fathom Water, nor nearer to the Main-land than three Fathom ; because both Shores are foul and stony ; but the Channel is fair, and half a League over. When the Bar is passed there is from seven to twenty Fathom Water. North of the Block-house lies a small flat Island, easily

easily avoided, on which grows vast Plenty of the best Scurvy-grass. From *Haul-bouling* Rock keep the fair Way Mid-channel up, going over to the West-side, and leaving another Island, called *Guerne-Island*, on the Star-board, between which and the Main-land you have a fair Channel in seven to eight Fathom Water ; only too large a Birth must not be given to the Point of the said Island ; for about half a Mile N. E. from it is a Ledge of funk Rocks. From this Point the Course is N. W. about two and a half Miles, and you come into the Road of *Carlingford*, where you may ride in what Depth you please from seven Fathom to running a-ground, which you may also do in soft Ooze, and sit safe without Anchor or Cable. A League and three Quarters east of the Bar of *Carlingford* lies a Ledge of Rocks covered but with eight Foot Water at full Tide ; but the Passage between them and the Shore has from eight to twelve Fathom. In the Mouth of *Carlingford* Bay are several small Rocks and Islands, one of which is called *Green-Island*, and another *Block-house-Island*, from a Block-house placed thereon, and intended as a Defence for *Carlingford*, *Newry*, and that Coast. *Rose-trevor* Bay lies near five Miles N. N. W. of *Cranfield* Point ; and there is a Kay made at the Salt-works, where any Ship that has Water over the Bar, can come in and lie with great Safety. There is also a most excellent natural Harbour at *Killowen* Point, about two Miles South of *Rose-trevor*, and about a Mile W. N. W. of *Point-Barry*. *Waring's Point*, about a Mile N. W. of *Rose-trevor* is looked upon as the Entrance into the River of *Newry*, called also the *Narrow-water*, where all Coals that come down the Canal must be shipped off for *Dublin*. On this narrow Part of the River stands the Castle of *Narrow-water*, built on a Rock, (which straitens the Channel) where two Ferry-boats maintain a Communication between this County and that of *Louth* ; and near it Dr. *Pullein* has a Salt-work. At this Place is three Fathom Water ; and from this Point to the Town of *Newry*

Newry are two small Leagues, but no Depth of Water, except for small Craft.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Rivers of this County ; and occasionally of the Pearl Fishery in the River BANN.

Rivers
and
Brooks.

THIS County is furnished by Nature with sufficient Streams and Rivulets to answer all the Purposes of Manufactures, Agriculture, and other Necessaries of Life ; yet, according to the Notion of some Geographers, there is no such thing as a River in it : For they hold, that nothing can pass under the Name of a *River* but what is considerable enough to bear the Navigation of larger Vessels, and that all other Currents, capable only of carrying Boats or small Vessels loaden, are called diminutively *Rivulets* or *Brooks*. We shall not confine ourselves to this strict Sense of the Word ; but shall take *River* in the commonly accepted Notion that it bears among us, and make the Distinction only as to *great* or *small* ; the Banks of which, through the greatest Part of the County, in the bleaching Season, give a beautiful Prospect, on account of the great Quantities of Linen made in this Part of the North.

The Mountains of *Mourne* give Rise to many small Rivulets, which running southward fall into the *Irish* Sea ; but as the Tract of Land between the Foot of these Mountains and the Sea does not extend above three or four Miles, and in some Places much less, of consequence, the Course of these Streams being very short, and not augmented by other Waters, they can be reckoned only as inconsiderable Brooks ; yet Bridges are erected over them for the Conveniency of Travellers, who otherwise would be often obstructed in their Jour-
nies

nies by rapid Mountain Floods, which, as they suddenly rise with a little Rain, so they as suddenly decrease by the Return of fair Weather. Of these, such as are known by Name are the *Urrogh* or *White-water*, the *Urrogh R.* *Melogh*, the *Leeston*, *Spence's River*, *Midpace-River*, *Melogh R.* (which falls almost perpendicular from the Mountains) *Leeston R.* and *Islealong* or *Annalong*; which last affords a Harbour for small Vessels. From the North-side of *Slieve-Neir*, in the Barony of *Upper-Iveach* issue two Streams, *Midpace R.* which uniting into one Form the River *Hanolock*; and *Annalong R.* passing eastward through the Lord *Limerick's* Deer-Park near *Tullamore*, washes *Newcastle*, near which it is lost in *Dundrum* Bay. *Slidery-ford Water* rises out of a Morass near *Castle-velen* in the aforesaid Barony; and after first a southerly, and then an easterly Course for a few Miles, discharges itself into the Spur of the Inner-bay of *Dundrum*. *Blackstaffe River*, called also the River of *Annadorne*, from an inconsiderable Place of that Name, near which it rises, takes a S. W. Course, and falls into the north End of the inner Bay of *Dundrum*, over which River, close to the Bay, a Bridge is erected for the Convenience of Travellers. *Blackstaffe R.*

A more considerable Water, and of a much longer Course is *Ballinebinch* River, which rises from four several Sources; one whereof issues from the East-end of *Lough-agbree*, in the Parish of *Dromore*, and Barony of *Lower-Iveach*, adjoining to the Parish of *Anabilt*; from whence it takes a Course eastward till it falls into another Branch of the said River. The second Head rises from the large Bog of *Anabilt*, near the Glebe-house, and takes an E. S. E. Course till it falls into *Lough-Erin*, near an *English* Mile to the West of the Church, and flowing out at the other End of the Lough keeps a S. E. Course till it unites with the before-mentioned Branch flowing from *Lough-Agbree*. The third Head of this River proceeds from a Town Land in the Parish of *Dromore*, called *Drumloch*, and the Fourth flows from *Ballinebinch R.*

from the Parish of *Hilborough*, which two last Heads meet at a Town called *Ballinlogh*, in the Parish of *Anabilt*, and from thence taking for the most part an Easterly Course unite with the Stream flowing from *Lough-Aghree*. All these Branches thus united form a pretty considerable River, which taking a Course E. S. E. for near 17 Miles by *Ballineinch*, (from whence the River takes its Name) *Kilmore* and other Places, falls into the South West, or triangular Branch of *Strangford-Lake*. From its several Heads, till it passes *Ballineinch* and *Kilmore*, and arrives at *Annacloy*, it goes by the Name of *Ballineinch River*; but from *Annacloy* to the Lake it is called *Annacloy-River*. Our Maps hitherto published carry this River into the North-end of the inner Bay of *Dundrum*, in the Place where the *Black-Staffe River* now justly stands; which Hydrographical Error, with many others, are rectified in the Map annexed to this Tract.

Newry-River.

The River of *Newry* rises not far from *Rathfryland*, in the Barony of *Upper-Iveagh*, and taking first a westerly Course, and then bending to the North, runs under *Glenny-Bridge*, *Crown-Bridge*, and *Sheep-Bridge*, North of which it again takes a circling Course to the South, and from thence runs due South till it is lost in *Carlingford Bay*.

We pass over several small Rivers in this County, not worthy of being particularly insisted on, to hasten to those of principal Note, which are only two, (*viz.*) the *Lagan*, and the *Bann*.

Lagan-River.

The *Lagan* is called by *Ptolomey* the *Vinderius* *, or rather

* The *British* Writers in some of their Dialects deduce *Vinderius* from *Vind-e-riu*, or the Head of a River, or *Æstuary*, and they say, that in the antient Dialects of the *Welsh*, *Vand*, *Vend*, *Vind*, and *Vond*, are the same as *Cand*, *Kend*, *Kind*, and *Cond*, all which signify the *Head*, as the other part of the Compound does a *River*, and from thence *Ptolomey* may have formed the Word, and given it a *Roman* Termination.

rather the *Bay of Carrickfergus*, being the Mouth of it, is so called, and has communicated its Name to the whole River, which is now called the *Lagan*, and is mentioned in the Life of *St. Colman*, the first Bishop and Founder of the Church of *Dromore*, who flourished in the 6th Century, under the Name of the *Locha* ; “ for he is said to have founded a noble Monastery on “ the North side of the River *Locha*.” It rises in two small Streams out of the Ridge of Mountains called *Slieve-Croob*, in the Barony of *Upper-Iveagh*, which unite into a River about two Miles S. E. of *Dromore*, through which it passes under a Bridge of two Arches ; from whence it runs through the Bridge of *Gill-Hall*, and soon after, being augmented by another Stream rising from two Loughs S. of *Dromore*, it passes through the Bridges of *Donoghcloney*, *Gibon*, and *Magherelin*, afterwards finds its Way by various Meanders, and woody Prospects near *Moyrah*, flows under *Spence’s* Bridge, the Bridge of the *Maze*, passes into *Lisburn*, through *Drumbridge*, *Shaws-Bridge*, and the Bridge of *Belfast*, below which it empties itself into *Carrickfergus* Bay, having made a Course of about thirty Miles through this County.

The River *Bann* takes its Rise from a few Springs *Bann-R.* in the Plain called the *Deer’s-Meadow*, by some the *King’s-Meadow*, in the Bosom of the Mountains of *Upper-Iveagh*, or the North part of the Mountains of *Mourne*, not far South of Eight-mile Bridge, where it becomes a pretty large River, forms a serpentine Course near two Miles East of *Rathfryland*, flows through *Mc Cay’s* Bridge, down to *Bann-Bridge*. thence N. N. W. by *Sea-Patrick*, *Hall’s-Mill* and *Tullelish-Church*, so on to *Gilford* and *Portadown*, where it makes a noble Appearance, and after a Course of about thirty Miles falls into *Lough-Neagh* near the *Bann-Foot* Ferry in the County of *Armagh* ; then finding a Way through the Lough, it issues again at the North end of it, bends its Course Northerly, and becomes a Boundary between the Counties

ties of *Antrim* and *Londonderry*, and having washed *Cole-rain* falls into the Sea a little North-west of it.

Pearl-
Fishery.

The *Pearl-Fishery* of this River, near *Bann-Bridge*, though it turns to small Account, yet must not escape our Observation. The Pearls are found in fresh Water Muscles, in Shape and Colour like the Sea Muscles, but of a larger Size ; the Shells of which are sometimes used by the poorer People instead of Spoons. The Fish of this Muscle cuts like the Oyster, is of a dark-green Colour, and soon corrupts ; but being of an insipid disagreeable Taste it is seldom eaten even by the Poor. The Shell is fastned by two Cartilages, one at each end, and in this particular differs from the Oyster and Scallop, which have only one in the middle. Sir Robert

(b) Letter to the
Royal Society, 13th
Oct. 1688.

Reading (b). from his own Experience, gives an Account of these Fish, and the manner of fishing for them in some Rivers in the County of *Tirone* ; which, as it differs little from the *Bann* Practice, may be applicable here.

He tells us, “ he saw the Muscles lying in part open-
“ ed, putting forth their white Fins, like a Tongue out
“ of the Mouth, which direct the Eye of the Fisher to
“ them, being otherwise black as the Stones in the Ri-
“ ver. That the Backs of the Shells above the Hinges,
“ on which the Valves open, are broken and bruised,
“ and discover the several Crusts and Scales that form
“ the Shell, which (he thinks) is caused by great
“ Stones driven over them by the Impetuosity of the
“ Floods. The insides of the Shells are of a Pearly
“ Colour, and of a Substance like a flat Pearl, espec-
“ ally when first opened ; and he was told by an inge-
“ nious Person on the Spot, that he had observed in some
“ Shells under the first Coat a Liquor orient and clear,
“ that would move on the pressure of the Finger ;
“ but that such a Muscle never had a Pearl : And Sir
“ Robert judges this Liquor to be the true Mother of
“ Pearl. He tells us, that the Pearl lies in the Toe or
“ lesser end of the Shell, at the Extremity of the Gut,
“ and out of the Body of the Fish between the two Films
“ that line the Shell. He is of Opinion (with some
“ Naturalists)

“ Naturalists) that the Pearl answers to the Stone in
 “ other Animals, and, like that, increaseth by several
 “ Crusts growing over one another, which appears by
 “ pinching the Pearl in a Vice, when the upper Coat
 “ will crack and leap away ; and that this Stone is cast
 “ off by the Muscle, and voided as it is able.

Dr. *Lifter* (i) calls Pearls found in Muscles *Senescen-* (i) *De*
tium Musculorum vitia—the Distempers of Muscles waxing *Cochlear.*
old ; and, agreeable to these Opinions, Mr. *Reaumer* (k) *fluv. Sect.*
 observes, “ that Pearls are the Effects of a Disease in 2.
 “ the Fish, and are formed of a Juice extravasated out (k) *Me-*
 “ of some broken Vessels, and detained and fixed a- *moires of*
 “ mong the Membranes.” And to evince this he rea- *the French*
 sons, “ that the Shells of Fishes and Snails are formed *Academy,*
 “ of a glutinous stony Matter oozing out of the Body of *A^o. 1717.*
 “ the Animal ; and that it is no wonder, that an Ani-
 “ mal with Vessels, wherein circulates a Quantity of
 “ stony Juice, sufficient to build, thicken and extend a
 “ Shell, should have enough to form Stones, in case the
 “ Juice destined for the Growth of the Shell should
 “ chance to overflow, and burst forth in any Cavity of
 “ the Body, or among the Membranes.” To confirm
 which, (he observes) “ that the inner Surface of the
 “ Pearl-Muscle on the Coast of *Provence* is of a Pearl
 “ or Mother of Pearl Colour from one part of its Ex-
 “ tent (which he determines) to another, after which
 “ it becomes reddish : That there are Pearls of two Co-
 “ lours found in the shell, and the Colour of the Pearls
 “ are precisely the same with the Colour of the shell,
 “ and that each Kind of coloured Pearl is found in the
 “ corresponding coloured Part of the shell : Which
 “ shews, that in the same Place, wherein the Transpira-
 “ tion of a certain Juice had formed, or would have
 “ continued to have formed a Coat or Layer of a shell
 “ of a certain Colour, the Vessels, which conveyed that
 “ Juice, being broken, there is formed a little Mass of
 “ the Juice, which hardning becomes a Pearl of the
 “ same Colour with that part of the shell to which it
 “ corresponds.”

Reading affirms, “ that the shells containing the best
 “ Pearls are wrinkled, twisted or bunched, and not
 “ smooth and equal as those that have none ; which the
 “ Fishers so well know, that though they are carefully
 “ watched, yet they will open such shells under the
 “ Water, and conceal the Pearls. That those Pearls,
 “ if once dark, will never clear upon any Alteration
 “ in the Health or Age of the Muscle, and that if the
 “ first Seed be black, all the Coats superinduced will be
 “ clouded.” He adds, “ that a vast Number of fair
 “ merchantable Pearls are offered to Sale every Sum-
 “ mer Assize, some Gentlemen of the Country making
 “ good Advantage thereof. That he saw one Pearl
 “ bought for fifty Shillings, that weighed thirty six Ca-
 “ rats, and was valued at forty Pounds ; and that had it
 “ been as clear as some others produced with it, would
 “ have been very valuable. That a Miller found a
 “ Pearl, which he sold for four Pounds ten Shillings
 “ to a Man that sold it for ten Pounds, who disposed
 “ of it to the Lady *Glenawly* for thirty Pounds, with
 “ whom he saw it in a Necklace, for which she refused
 “ eighty Pounds from the old Dutchess of *Ormond*.”

The common Method of fishing for these Muscles in the *Bann* is very simple. In the warm Months, while the River is low and clear, the poor People wade into the Water, and some with their Toes, some with wooden Tongues, and others with sharp Sticks thrust into the opening of the shells, take them up. But these Methods can be practised only in shallow Water ; whereas the large Muscles, and the greater Quantities are found in deep smooth Water ; as is experienced in the Pearl Fisheries of the *East* and *West Indies*, where they fish by Divers sometimes above sixty Feet under Water. If Dredges, or other mechanical Contrivances, were used to fish the deep Waters in the *Bann*, they might probably meet with better Success in the Size, and, it may be, in the Colour of the Pearls.

The Pearl Fishery in this River is of late not much pursued, few Pearls being to be met with, and those
 in

in smooth deep Water. Most that are found there now are not much larger than the Head of a small Pin, and of a dusky faint Colour ; yet a Pearl has been within these few Years taken near *Bann* Bridge of the size of a midling Pea, but so muddy and full of specks, that it was of little Value. About twenty three Years ago a *Scotch* Pedlar bought a few Pearls from the People about that Place, which were pretty valuable, and from thence proposed to himself some Advantage in carrying on that Branch of Commerce ; but at his Return, finding it not worth while, he gave it over. Sir *Hans Sloan* had some of these Pearls sent him, and he says they are of the same sort with those of *England*, *Lorrain*, &c. and probably may differ little from the *British* Pearls mentioned by *Tacitus*, to be *subfusca ac liventia*——— of a pale brownish Colour.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Lakes or Loughs in this County, and of the Islands therein ; together with a Disquisition into the Healing and Petrifying Qualities ascribed to LOUGH-NEAGH.

LOUGH S, like the Rivers, are distinguish- Loughs.
able into two Sorts, according to the Compass of Ground they cover. Under the smaller Kind may be comprehended all such whose Extent is discoverable to the naked Eye at one time. Of these there are many in this County ; some of which are *Lough-Agh-ree*, which lies in the Barony of *Lower-Iveagh* and Pa- Lough-Aghree.
rish of *Dromore*, bordering upon the Parish of *Anahilt*, near four Miles E. S. E. of *Dromore*, being in length near an *English* Mile, and about a quarter broad, sto-

*Lough-
Erin.*

*Lough-
Dinny.*

*Lough-
Kernan.*

red with excellent Trouts and Eels.— *Lough-Erin* lies in the same Barony and Parish of *Anahilt*, upwards of two Miles East of the former. It is of a triangular Form, each Angle extending about three fourths of an *English* Mile, and is fed by a Brook arising out of a great Morass of 500 Acres, and particularly a part of it called *Drown-Cow*, a bottomless Pit ; which Brook is in a Flood considerable, and having discharged it self into *Lough-Erin*, arises again out of the opposite End of it, and runs through a Bogg into a less Lake S. E. from *Lough-Erin*, called *Lough-Dinny*, and from thence into the main River of *Ballinebinch*. The Depth of *Lough-Erin* is prodigious, if what the neighbouring People affirm be true, viz. that a Line of sixteen Fathom has proved upon Experiment to be insufficient to reach the Bottom of it in some Places. And as this Lake is thus considerable for it's Depth, so it is remarked for breeding Pikes, Trouts and Eels of a huge size. It is said that Pikes have been taken in it of twenty six Pounds Weight, and fine yellow Trouts of ten or twelve Pounds. It affords also Roach and Bream ; but nothing particular is related of their Magnitude.— *Lough-Kernan* lies about half a Mile South of *Tullelish* Church, on the Edge of the Barony of *Lower-Iveach*, and about a Mile and half East of the *New Canal*. We have spoken of it before p. 106 on account of the infamous Murders committed there in the Rebellion of 1641. It were of little use to mention all the small Lakes lying in several parts of this County ; however we shall add a Table of a few, with their Contents of Acres, and what Fish they are stored with, as far as we are informed : being as follows, viz.

		Acres.		
In the Barony of <i>Upper-Iweach.</i>	Lough-Bricklan	about	90	[Pike and Eels.
	Lough-Dian	incertain		[Pike and Eels.
	Lough-Shark		80	[Pike and Eels.
	Lough-Ballyroney	incertain		[Pike and Eels.
	Lough-Velen	incertain		[Pike in abundance and very good.
In the Barony of <i>Kinelarty.</i>	Lough-Derileckagh	incertain		[Pike 30 Pound weight
	Lough-Iland Revy	a pretty large Lake		
	Loughin-Iland		60	[Trouts, Eels.
	Bally-kine Loughs, two	each about	20	[Large red Trouts.
In the Barony of <i>Lecale.</i>	Ballynehinch-Lough		10	[Pike and Eels.
	Lough-Maghan		20	[Pike, Eels, Roch, Bream.
	Bally-Dowgan Lough	about	30	[Trouts, Eels, Roch.
	Lough-Falcon		4	[D°.
	Ballykilbeg-Lough	incertain		[D°.
	Ballykinlar-Lough.		60	[Trout, Pike, Roch.

Note, The Loughs in Lecale have mostly Marle in their Bottoms.

The larger Lakes are such of which the naked Eye cannot command a Prospect all over at once ; and of these there are only two in this County. *viz.* *Lough-Cone* or the *Lough of Strangford*, and *Lough-Neagh*. The latter is properly a Lake, compounded of Fresh-Water, without any Access of the Tide, or mixture of the Sea. The former may with more Propriety be called an Inlet of the Sea, which finds an open Entrance into it twice every Day.

Lough-Strangford takes its present Name from a small Port-Town called *Strangford*, seated on the West side of the narrow Entrance into it from the Sea. It was of old known by the Name of *Lough-Cuan* or *Lough-Coin*; and our antient Historians relate, that it had its Beginning from the Sea bursting into and overwhelming this flat Tract A. M. 1995, in the Time of *Partholanus*, 339 Years after the Universal Deluge, according to the *Hebrew* Calculation. It may be probable that this is the Lake mentioned under the Name of *Darnart* in *John de Curcey's* Foundation Charter of the Black Priory of St. *Andrew* in the *Ardes*. For by the said Charter he endows that House with ten Plowlands in the Territory of *Art*, (i. e. the *Ardes*) in the Lands of *Mac-Colloqua*, (the antient Proprietor of them) and with all the Tythes of his Demesne from the Water of *Dar-na-Art*, to the Water of *Carlingford*. Now as *Dar-na-Art* literally signifies *by or through the Ardes*, and as *Lough-Coin* is the Boundary of most part of the *Ardes* to the West, so it is not improbable that the said Lake was the same, which is called *Darnart* in the said Charter.

The Extent of it from *Newtown* in the North to *Strangford* in the South is about 13 *Irish* Miles or better ; and if you take it from its first Entrance at *Anguish-Rocks*- it may be reckoned upwards of a League more. By Computation it covers 25775 Acres *Irish* Plantation Measure The Shape and Delineation of it in the Map annexed is given from an Actual Survey, and it bears in the whole no bad Resemblance to *Italy*, that Part of
it

it extending Westward from *Audley-Road* to *Coyne-bridge*, near five Miles, being like the Foot of the Boot, and the Entrance from *Anguish-Rocks* to *Audley-Road* like the *Heel*. Near *Coyne-bridge* it grows narrow for a short Space, after which it spreads into a Branch irregularly Triangular, not unlike *Sicily*, as it bears relation to *Italy*. The Lake is in some Places three, in some Places four, and in others upwards of four Miles broad, and the Tide flows to *Newtown* at the remotest North End of it, which is reckoned to rise in Spring Tides about four Feet at a Medium, though at other times the Swell is very inconsiderable.

The Islands in this Lake are numerous; yet we cannot but think Dr. *Boat* was deceived in affirming, from the Reports of the Neighbourhood, that they amounted to 260. However it appears from a Survey made of them last Spring, that there are dispersed up and down in it 54 Islands small and great known by particular Names, and many others Nameless. On the West side of it near the Coast of the Barony of *Dufferin* is a numerous Group of small Islands that go by the Name of the *Scaterick Islands*; some of which are noted for fattening lean and restoring distempered Horses. To avoid any interruption in the Thread of this Narrative we shall underneath annex in a Table a List of such Islands here as are known by Name, together with the Content of Acres in each. Many of them

A LIST of such ISLANDS in the Lake of STRANGFORD as are known by Names, together with the Content of Acres in each.

N ^o .		About Acres.
1	Big Swan-Island	20
2	Horse-Island	20
3	Hogg-Island	In the Triangular Branch West of Coyne-bridge. } 8
4	Wootton's-Island	
5	Inch-Isle or Inis-Curcey	
6	Little Swan-Island	
		12
		60
		5
		Sooter's

them are inhabited, most of them are well watered, and are profitable both in Grain and Grass. They abound in Lime-stone, and afford variety of wild Fowl, such as wild Geese, great Flights of Barnacles sweet and well favoured, Duck, Goold-heads, Widgeon, Teal, and four or five sorts of Divers. The great and profitable Manufacture carried on in these Islands, and on the flat stony Coasts surrounding the Lake, is the burning of Sea-Weed into Kelp, which employs upwards of 300 Hands, and is said to produce to the several Proprietors neat Profit upwards of 1000*l* per *Annum*. Four of these Islands are called *Swan-Islands*, from the Number of Swans that frequent them. *Inis-Curcey*

N ^o .	About Acres.	N ^o .	About Acres.
7 Sooter's-Island	4	33 Castle-Isle	18
8 Corn-Island	2	34 Wren's Isle	6
9 Castle-Island	70	35 Calf's Isle	1
10 Hare-Island	6	36 Neaugh-Isle	$\frac{1}{2}$
11 Goose-Island	60	37 Connely-Isle	40
12 Swan-Island	1	38 Transnaugh-Isle	10
13 Salt-Island	20	39 Drumon-Isle	5
14 Green-Island	12	40 Minnes-South-Isle	12
15 Inis-Shoan	$\frac{1}{2}$	41 Ditto	6
16 Big Lanchaugh-Isle	5	42 Ditto	6
17 Little Lanchaugh-Isle	4	43 Ditto	5
18 Shark-Isle	2	44 Aroan-Isle	6
19 Jackdaw-Isle	4	45 Roe Isle	6
20 Chappel Isle	6	46 Little Swan-Isle	1
21 Gibb's Isle	7	47 Castle-Isle off Ringhaddy	40
22 Core Isle	2	48 Daraugh-Isle	7
23 Long-Isle, stocked with } Rabbits	2	49 Inis-more	90
24 Bird-Isle	2	50 Duncy-Isle	12
25 Speers-Isle	15	51 Green-Isle	14
26 Church-Isle	10	52 Pool-Isle	40
27 Bourtree-Isle	7	53 Taigart-Isle	60
28 Rugh-Isle	7	54 Doneneal-Isle, a round } Island like a Danish } Fort	4
29 Green-Isle	$\frac{1}{2}$		
30 Reagh-Isle	90		
31 Machee-Isle	100		
32 Inis-beg	1		
			954 $\frac{1}{2}$

Curcey has a land Entrance into it, and so hath *Castle-Island* at the south End of the Lake.

Lough-Neagh, otherwise *Lough-Eagh*, only touches *Lough-Neagh* this County by a small Point not above a Mile over on the North West side, and the Description of it more properly belongs to the County of *Antrim*, which bounds it both East and North. However we shall venture upon a short Account of it here, leaving a fuller and more compleat Description thereof to a survey of the County of *Antrim*, hereafter intended to be published among the other Counties of the Kingdom, if the publick Spirit of Gentlemen, by furnishing competent Materials and Maps, should enable us to proceed through the whole Design.

It is the largest Lake or Meer in *Ireland*, *Lough-Earn* in the County of *Fermanagh* not equalling it in its Area ; and though the latter be more diversified by numerous Islands and Woods, yet considered as a Piece of Water it is far inferior to this. It exceeds in compass any fresh water Lake in *Britain*, and perhaps few in Europe go beyond it, those of *Ladoga* and *Onega* in *Muscovy*, and of *Geneva* in *Switzerland* excepted. It is pretty much of an oval Figure, indented nevertheless with some Irregularities on every side, and is reckoned to be 20 *English* Miles long from the N. W. Point to the S. E. near 15 Miles of the same Measure from N. E. to S. W. and from ten to twelve Miles broad at a Medium, overspreading near 100000 Acres of Land. We do not reckon in these Dimensions a smaller Lake, called *Lough-Beg*, or the little Lake, that lies at the N. W. End of it, which is near four Miles long, and as much broad, and detached from it by a narrow Channel. The great Lake is fed by six considerable Rivers, four of smaller Note, and several Brooks ; yet has but one narrow Outlet to discharge this great Flux of Water at *Toom* first into *Lough Beg*, and from thence through the *Lower Ban* into the Northern Sea. This narrow Outlet and lesser Lake, being within a small Matter on a Level with the great Lake, does

does not afford sufficient Vent to discharge the Waters of it in the winter Months and rainy Seasons ; by which means the Water in *Lough-Neagh* is at such times raised eight or ten Feet above its Level in Summer, and overflows the Bogs and low Grounds that lie on its Coast, thereby annually gaining on the high Grounds by washing them away ; whilst the Mud and Sand continually rise at *Toom*, choak up the narrow Passage, and consequently raise the Water in the Lake every Year more and more. In addition to these Mischiefs the Eel-wears on the *Lower Ban* and at *Toom* are every Year raised and enlarged ; so that the Lands adjoining the Lake must suffer more considerably, if the Proprietors of them do not take some Method to prevent it by opening the narrow Passage at *Toom*, throwing down the Eel-wears near it, fixing them below the Falls at *Portna*, and by blowing up or quarrying the Rocks at the Sharps near that Place to give a deeper and better Vent to the Waters. The Inconveniencies arising from hence, and the Remedies of them are laid down by Dr. *Hutchinson*, late Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, in a Pamphlet written on that Occasion in 1738, intitled, *The State of the Case of Lough-Neagh and the Bann*. I would not presume to suggest that the removing of these Obstacles would be worthy the Care of the *Legislature*, since private Property is more immediately concerned in the Inconveniencies here mentioned ; yet I cannot but think, if the *Lower Bann* could be cleared of those Impediments, and a Navigation laid open from *Colerain* into *Lough-Neagh*, and from thence through the New Canal to *Carlingford* Bay, that it would not only promote the Trade of the Countries bordering the said River and Lake ; but would be of general Emolument to the Commerce of the Kingdom. Statutes and Commissions of Sewers have been enacted and granted upon less momentous Occasions, and where private Property of Numbers have been were principally concerned ; witness the *Bedford-Level* Acts. The Statute of 28 *Hen. 8.* ch. 22. provides against

Wears

Wears and other Purprestures raised on the Rivers *Barrow*, *Noyre*, *Skure*, and *Rye*; and that of 5 Geo. II. ch. 11. gives a Penalty against the Repairers of such Wears and Purprestures. Something of this sort might be of use to prevent the Damages daily done to the Lands bordering on this great Lake; but to open such an inland Navigation as is here only hinted at, requires much more powerful Remedies. But this is a Deviation from Subject.

It may perhaps be thought a Piece of needless Vanity to point out from our antient Historians the time of the fabulous Original of this Lake. But they tell us, that it first burst out in the Reign of *Lugaid Rhiabderg*, who mounted the Throne of *Ireland* A. D. 65; and they say, that there were but three antient Lakes and ten Rivers of any consequence in *Ireland* at the time of the Arrival of *Partholanus* A. M. 1969, which they mention in six *Irish* Verses translated thus into four in *Latin*.

Fordremanus^a, *Finloch*^b, *Loch-Lurgan*^c, *Stagna*
Vetusta,

Quos, quam culta prius, fudit ferna Lacus.

Banna^d, *Sligo*^e, *Bofius*^f, *Finn*^g, *Liffeus*^h, *Erna*ⁱ, *Mo-*
dornus^k,

Berva^l, *Lius*^m, *Muadus*ⁿ, flumina prisca decem.

The

^a *Lough-Foirdream* is described to lie at *Sleeve-mis*, near *Tralee*, in the County of *Kerry*, and is, as I take it, now only a large red Bog. Sed qu?—^b *Finloch* is in the Barony of *Carrab* and County of *Mayo*, N. E. of *Lough maske*, and is now called *Lough-Carragh*.
^c *Loch-Lurgan* is described to be a spacious Bay lying between the County of *Clare* and *West-Conaught*, which must therefore be the Bay of *Galway*; in the Mouth of which lie the three South Islands of *Arran*, which Writers suppose to be the Rocky Bars left unbroken by the Sea, when it burst away the rest of the main Land here.
—^d The River *Bann* is before described.—^e The *Sligoe* washes the Town of that Name in *Conaught*.—^f The *Bofius* or *Busb* is in the North of the County of *Antrim*, and falls into the Sea a little West of the *Giant's Causeway*.—^g The *Finn* rises in the County of *Donegall*,

The Names of the Fields overspread by these ancient Lakes are also preserved in the following two *Irish Lines*.

Tomhaidhm *Lionnmbuine* tar *Liathmuine*.

Agus *Locha-Ribh* for magh *Nairbtheann*.

i. e.

Lionnmbuine burst over *Liathmuine*,

And *Lough-Ribh* over the Plains of *Nairbtheann*.

But I shall pass over these Matters, which at best are of doubtful Authority, to proceed to something more certain and material.

Healing
Quality.

This Lake is remarkable for two Properties ; First, for a healing Quality in the Water ; and Secondly, for converting Wood into Stone. As to the first Property it is a Question, whether it be diffused through all Parts of the Lake, or confined to one side of it, called *the Fishing Bay*, bounded by the School Lands of *Dungannon*, on the west Side of it. “ This Bay is “ about half a Mile broad, has a fine sandy Bottom “ without a Pebble in it ; so that one may walk in it “ with Safety and Ease from the Depth of the Ankle “ to the Chin, upon an easy Declivity, at least 300 “ Yards, before you come to that Depth.” This Description is taken intire from the Words of the “ Author † ; because from the Situation a Conjecture may arise, why the Lake may in this Quarter have the Property we are inquiring after. For it is well

Donnegall, and falls into the *Foyl* near *Lifford*.—^h The *Liffy* runs through *Dublin*.—ⁱ The *Erne* flows from the West End of a Lough of that Name, and falls into *Dannegall Bay* near *Ballyshannon*.—^k The *Modornus* or *Mourne* rises in the County of *Tirone*, unites with the *Derg* and the *Finny* near *Strabane*, and all three fall into *Lough-Foil*.—^l *Berva*, the *Barrow*, a River well known.—^m *Lius* the *Lee* runs through *Cork*.—ⁿ *Muadus*, the *Moy*, empties itself into the Sea near *Killala*.

† Mr. *Nevil's* Observations on *Lough-Neagh* at the End of *Boar's* Natural History. *Dublin* 1726. p. 120.

known

known, that the neighbouring Lands (and probably the Lands here overspread by the Lake) abound with huge Bodies of Coal, which are strongly impregnated with Sulphur and Bitumen, through which the mineral Waters and Streams passing into the Lake, and mixing with the Water thereof, may perhaps have some share in producing the medicinal Quality, and the Warmth before mentioned.

The Occasion of first taking Notice of this Bay for Cure is said to have been in the Reign of *Charles II.* in the instance of the Son of one Mr. *Cunningham*, who had an Evil to that degree, that it run on him in eight or ten Places. He was touched by the King (to whose royal Touch a Virtue was at that time ascribed of healing this Distemper) and all imaginable means were unsuccessfully used for his Recovery; his Body was so wasted that he could not walk: But at length he was bathed in this Lough for eight Days, his Sores were dried up, and he grew healthy, married, begot Children, and lived several Years after. From that time many frequented the Lake, who were afflicted with running Sores, and returned home perfectly healed. These Instances are so well attested, that they admit of no Dispute. Yet we can scarce be persuaded, but that this Lake was much more early remarked for the healing Property aforesaid than the Period here assigned; though it might in a long Tract of Time have gone into disuse, and be neglected and forgotten. The very Name of it seems to hint at this Quality; *Neasg* and *Neas* in *Irish* signifying an Ulcer or Sore. How easy is *Neasg* corrupted into *Neagh*? The same may be observed of the original Name of the Lough, *Lionnmbuine*, by which from the two *Irish* Verses, before cited, it appears to have been known. For *Lin*, poetically written *Lionn*, signifies a Lake or standing Water, and *Bhuine*, corrupted into *Mbuine*, ae Ulcer. The Skilful in the *Irish* Language must judge of these Conjectures. The Chymical Analysis of this Water discovers nothing in it peculiar or different

ferent from the Contents of other Lough or Bog Waters in this Kingdom, all of them exhibiting very nearly the same sort of Residium, as particularly appeared by Experiments made in concert on the Waters of this Lough, and the famed *Lough-Lbeighs* †, or the healing Lough, in the County of *Cavan*, each yielding upon Evaporation a small Quantity of bituminous, or at least sulphureous Matter, from which they both seem to derive their healing Quality before hinted at. For it is observable, that the solid Contents of these Waters differ greatly from those of most common Springs, which generally contain a dissolved native Lime-stone, which the Waters of these Loughs do not; but a dark brown viscid Matter, sparkling, stinking, and burning black on a red hot Iron: And herein they differ greatly from the petrifying Waters of this Kingdom and *Great Britain*, which abound with Lime-stone, and whose Petrifications are a true native Lime-stone. And this gives some Countenance to the Opinions of those Virtuosi (how fallible soever in the main it may hereafter appear) who attribute a petrifying Quality ascribed to this Lough rather to the *Soil* of it than to the *Water*; which Quality we shall proceed to examine in the next Place.

Petrifying
Quality.

(1) De
primâ ha-
bitatione
Britonum
Britan-
niæ, sub
titulo, de
mirabili-
bus Hiber-
niæ.

The second Property ascribed to this Lake, viz. of petrifying and converting Wood into Stone challenges some Attention; and the more so, as Antiquity and universal Consent have conspired to give it this Quality. *Nennius*, (1) a Writer of the ninth Century, mentions it in the following Words. “ Est aliud
“ stagnum quod facit ligna durescere in lapides. Ho-
“ mines autem findunt ligna, et postquam formave-
“ runt, projiciunt in stagnum, et manent in eo usq;
“ ad caput anni, et in capite anni lapis invenitur, et
“ vocatur stagnum *Luch-Echach*.—i. e. There is ano-
“ ther Lough that hardens Wood into Stone. Men

† *Leigheas*, in *Irish* signifies *Medicine*, as *Ligheasim* does to heal; from whence this Lough probably took its Name, viz. From its Qualities that Way.

“ cleave

“ cleave the Wood, and when they have fashioned it
 “ they cast it into the Lough, where it lies till the
 “ beginning of the Year, and at the beginning of the
 “ Year it is found to be Stone; and the Lough is
 “ called *Luch-Echach*.” now *Lough-Neagh*. But Fable
 has been fruitful in adding a remarkable Particular to
 this Property ascribed to the Lough, viz. That the
 Wood is turned partly into Stone, and partly into *Iron*,
 or that the Part fixed in the Earth becomes Iron, and
 the middle of it, as far as remains in the Water, is
 converted into Stone, the upper End above the Water
 retaining its former Nature. These extraordinary
 Properties are placed among the *Mirabilia of Ireland*,
 and told us in four Verses, viz.

*Est lacus Ultoniæ, Neachum quem nomine dicunt,
 Cujus si quivis Aquilentam affigat ad imum,
 In tres septennis species distinguitur annis,
 Pars fundo ferrum, cos fluctibus, arbor aprico.*

From whence, as Error always finds some Patrons, it
 is copied by *Bartholomeus Anglicus*, (m) and by the (m) Lib. 15
 learned Physician, *Anselm Boetius*, in his History of Ch. 80,
 Stones and Gems.

But though universal Consent has been so favourable
 to Tradition as to allow *Lough-Neagh* Stone to be
 Holly, or other Timber petrified; yet whether the pe-
 trifying Virtue resides in the Water of the Lough, or
 in the neighbouring Soil, has been the Subject of some
 Dispute. That the Water is not possessed of any such
 Virtue has been determined by an Experiment (n) (n) Collec-
 purposely made, by driving a Stake of Holly into the tion of Pa-
 Ground within the Verge of the Lake, which was pers an-
 found to continue there many Years without any Al- nexed to
 teration or Petrefaction; and perhaps upon an impar- Boat's
 tial Scrutiny there will not appear any incontestible natural
 Evidence of the Soil possessing this Virtue, or, in other Hist. of
 Terms, that *Lough-Neagh* Stones were ever once Wood. Ireland, p.
 119.

We shall examine the Arguments advanced on the Affirmative side of the Question, *viz.*

First, It is alledged, that *Lough-Neagh* Stones must needs once have been Wood, because, especially when burnt, they betray the Grain of Wood, and cleave, not like Stone, but like Wood, lengthways, their stony Striæ running longitudinally, like the Fibres of Wood, and when broken crossways, (as they may easily be when they become rotten by burning,) seeming to represent the annual Rings observable in Wood cut transversly, and some Pieces shewing a Difference in the Part at the Center answering to the Pith, and in the superficial Parts answering to the Bark: And to support all this, that Stones have been dug up in the Neighbourhood of the Lough altogether like *Lough-Neagh* Stones, which had the Appearance (o) of the Roots and Branches of large Trees petrified.

Secondly, Because *Lough-Neagh* Stones will burn Flame and Smoak like Wood.

Thirdly, Because they stir not with Acids.

To the First We answer ; as it is now a determined Point among Naturalists, that *Stones Vegetate as well as Plants*, it seems not impossible, but these may be a peculiar Stone *, which though in the manner of their Growth they may resemble Wood, and especially Holly, yet are not from that Resemblance necessarily to be admitted such, any more than those Representations of the Shells of Cockles, Oysters and Escalops, some forming, and some formed, frequently observed in Lime-stone (p) in the Peak of *Derbyshire*, are to be supposed ever to have been real Shells, or those exact Representations of the Branches, of a Lion couchant, of a human Corps laid out, nay of several artificial Things, as Chairs, a Set of Organs, and innumerable other Sportings of Nature in the vegetating

(p) *Short's*
Hist. of
Mineral
Waters.
v. 1.

* Perhaps reducible to the *Lapis Schistos*, or *Saxum Fissile*. See *Wormius's* Musæum, which that Writer observes to be also Metallick, as the *Lough-Neagh* Stone appears to be in the Sequel.

Lime-stone,

Lime-stone, are to be imagined ever to have been the real things they resemble ; and *Wormius* in his *Museum* reckons up great Varieties of the *Lapis Stalactites*, some tubulated, some like Clusters of Grapes, and others like Almonds candied with Sugar at *Tibuli* in *Italy*, of which the Inhabitants make excellent Lime for Building ; and we have in our Possession a Flint both in Shape and Perforation exactly resembling a Boy's *Penis*. Nor are such unaccountable Imitations of Vegetables peculiar to the Lime-stone, but common to several other *Fossils* ; for Instance, the *Lapis Hæmatites*, or *Blood-stone*, is well known to be frequently found resembling Stones commonly supposed to be petrified Woods, in the longitudinal Direction of its *Striæ* ; the *Lapis Amianthus* comes nearer to the Resemblance of a Vegetable in the long Filaments of which it consists ; and the Curious may find many more Instances to the same Purpose in the last cited Author, in the *Lapis Judaicus*, *Pyrites*, *Fungites nucem Moschatam referens*, &c. So that it is no infrequent thing among *Fossils*, strictly and properly belonging to the mineral Class, and not demonstrable to have ever been of any other, to find a very near Similitude to Vegetables with respect to external Figure, and the Disposition of their *Striæ* ; as on the other Hand it is also observable, that several of the vegetable Class, strictly so called, do approach very nearly to the Nature of mineral Bodies in Solidity, Hardness, and other Properties ; for Instance, the *Iron Wood* mentioned by *Ray*, (q) so called from its resembling Iron in Hardness and Solidity, and the Roots of the Tree *Todden* (r) in *India*, of which incombustible Cloaths are made, as the incombustible Paper is of the *Lapis Amianthus*. Such Vegetables as these seem to be of an intermediate Nature between Minerals and Vegetables, and to make a sort of Concatenation in the Scales of the vegetable and mineral Life, as the *Zoophyte* does between the Animal and Vegetable. However, what has been said may suffice to shew the Inconclusiveness of the first Argument

drawn

(q) Hist.
Plant. p.
1810.
(r) Abr.
Phil.
Transf.
Tom. 2.
p. 550.

drawn from the Similitude of *Lough-Neagh* Stones to Wood.

To the second Argument, *viz.* their burning, flaming, and smoaking like Wood, we answer, that in Trials made on *Lough-Neagh* Stones, the Flame and Smoak were but very obscure, and in some Pieces only; and this Appearance might be equally the Effect of a mineral as of a vegetable Sulphur, as in the burning of Lapis Caliminaris and Lime-stone: And that the *Lough-Neagh* Stone neither smoaks nor flames, *quatenus* Wood, was evident from this Experiment, that being kept seven Hours in a red hot Crucible it lost nothing of its Weight, which it would have done greatly, had it burned as Wood. This was confirmed by another Experiment made on a Piece of this Stone, which was white without, and black within, the external Part of which some would have rashly pronounced the Bark, and the Inside the Wood; but the Outside neither smoaked nor flamed in the Fire, nor lost more than two Grains out of Twenty-two kept in a red hot Crucible three Hours.

The third Argument, that these Stones do not stir with Acids, and therefore must have been Wood, is so far from being conclusive to the Purpose for which it is advanced, that it makes rather for the contrary. For 1st, common Whet-stone, Grind-stone, Fire-stone, Slate, divers Pebbles, the compound Metallick Stone in the Rocks of *Creeve* near *Newry* (of which hereafter) and most other Stones, except the Lime-stone, or Stones reducible to that Class, make no Fermentation with Acids. Secondly, the Petrifications, about which we are arrived to any Certainty, are formed by Waters called petrifying, and are no other than a Precipitation of their contained calcareous Particles, some of which incrust the Surfaces of Leaves, Stalks, Roots, or Woods they meet with; others insinuate themselves into the Pores and Cavities of the Wood, fill them up, swell and rot the Wood, expel it like a Fungus or Moss, and assume and retain the exact Figure and Order of the
Fibres

Fibres and Vessels constituting the Branches of the Wood ; and this is what is commonly called turning Wood into Stone. This appears to be the Case in those of the petrifying Waters in *Derbyshire*, minutely examined by Dr. *Short* *, whose Experiments exactly * Hist. Mineral-waters, Vol. I. agreed with ours on those of a petrifying Water at *Hermitage*, five Miles west from *Dublin*, in the Gardens of the late General *Nappier*, near the Banks of the *Liffy*. Now these Petrifications are of an intirely different Nature from *Lough-neagh* Stones, as appeared from the following Experiments made on them both in Concert.

First, these make a strong Ebullition with Acids ; but *Lough-neagh* Stones none at all, crude nor calcined.

2dly, These are easily reducible to a perfect Lime by a slight Calcination, which *Lough-neagh* Stones are incapable of.

3dly, These Petrifications reduced to Powder turn green with Syrup of Violets, which *Lough-neagh* Stone does nor.

Lastly, *Lough-neagh* Stone differs widely from the other in its superior Gravity and Solidity, and by its ringing upon Percussion seems to betray something Metallick in its Composition, which becomes manifest upon its being calcined, especially in an open Fire ; for it thereupon exhibits some Parts which fly to the Loadstone : So that if *Lough-neagh* Stone be a Petrification, it is of a Nature intirely different from those we are yet acquainted with. However, the Premisses duly considered may suffice to invalidate the Arguments advanced to prove it to have been Wood ; of which we must beg Leave to doubt until two Facts be ascertained in favour of the affirmative Side of this Point, viz. first, that a fair Specimen can be produced of a *Lough-neagh* Stone, to which is found adhering a Piece of Wood yet unpetrified. 2dly, Holly or other Wood placed by Nature or Art in the Soil, within the Neighbourhood of the Lough (the Experiments made in the Water

having, as before, proved fruitless) and found by Observation made after a due Series of Years to become Wood.

We have been the more full and particular on this Point, in order to help to remove, what appears to us to be a vulgar Error, though established by great Antiquity, and in a manner universal Consent; and if what we have said shall incite the Curious to make further Experiments or Trials to ascertain the real Fact, our End will be answered. To proceed.

The Royalties and Fishery of *Lough-neagh* were granted to the Earl of *Donnegall* under the Name of *Lough-Sidney*, or *Lough-Chichester*, by the former of which Names some chuse to call it; and they are held in Lease by the Lord Viscount *Massareen* under the *Donnegall* Family.

C H A P. IX.

An Account of the Mineral Waters of this County hitherto discovered; together with an Analysis of them.

S E C T. I.

Chaly-
beate wa-
ters.

THE principal Chalybeate Waters hitherto discovered in this County are these eight, viz. I. *Ardmillan*, in the Barony of *Castle-reagh*, close on the Edge of the Barony of *Dufferin*, and on the Lake of *Strangford*, about Mid-way between *Killileagh* and *Newtown*. II. *Killagbee*, in the Barony of *Ards*, near three Miles almost West of *Donaghadee*. III. *Grangee*, commonly called *Granshaw* in the same Barony, three Miles almost South of *Donaghadee*, not far from the Sea Coast. IV. *Cardonnell* or *Kirkdonnell*, about three Miles W.N.W. of *Newtown*. V. *Magherelin*. VI. *Dromore*. VII. *Newry*, all three Places before described; and VIII. *Tierkelly*, 2 Miles N. E. from *Rathfryland*.

The

These Waters differ from each other, as well as from most other Chalybeats, chiefly in the different Degrees of Strength of the Mineral Impregnation. They are all, except *Newry*, rich Chalybeats; as appears by their strong ferruginous Taste, the purple Colour they strike with Gall and Sumach, the blue Tincture they exhibit with Logwood, and the ochreous contents they yield by Evaporation. They strike the several Colours mentioned when transported to *Dublin*, three Weeks after they were taken up from their respective Fountains, having by putrefaction dissolved, and in part reabsorbed their precipitated Ochre. They yield but little other Contents, being light, and generally lathering with Soap, and exhibiting only a small Evidence of any considerable Impregnation with calcarious Earth or Salt, causing little Precipitation with Alcalis, excepting the Spaw of *Dromore*, which is more brackish than the rest, curdles more with Soap, and imparts some Redness to Beef boiled in it, having a greater Proportion of calcarious Nitre.

But it may be worth our while to give a more particular Account of some of these Waters from an Examination made of them on the Spot in *May 1743*.

1st. *Newry Spaw* was examined on the Spot *May* Of *Newry*.
4th 1743, at One in the Afternoon; and it struck a dilute Purple with Galls, and a Blue or deep Violet with Logwood; hence it is a Chalybeate, though of the weaker Class: However it is considerable enough to deserve Notice; for it deposits an Ochre, which upon Calcination turns red, and is attracted by the Loadstone; and moreover it yields upon Evaporation a greater Proportion of Contents than the famous *Tunbridge Water*. For whereas that yielded two Grains and a quarter from a Quart, according to Dr. *Hales's* Experiment, ours yielded almost three Grains from that Quantity.

2dly. *Dromore Spaw* stands in the Town of that Of *Dromore*.
Name by the River side, with an Exposure to the South; but being covered by an Arch and Trees, the Sun has
no

no power over it. Its Taste is strongly ferruginous, and it struck a very deep Purple with Galls, and a light Blue with Logwood, a light Purple with Brandy and rectified Spirits of Wine; all Evidences of an impregnating Iron: and it appeared to have but few other Contents; for it lathered with Soap, nor did it curdle Milk boiled with it; and by the Hydrometer it appeared to be nearly of the same specifick Gravity with the Water of the neighbouring River. Its Operation is sometimes by Stool, and it has been drank with good Success in the Gravel. *N. B.* In a former Examen of this Water sent up to *Dublin*, by reason of the Dryness of the Season, the Nitre manifested itself in it more evidently than now. But it appears upon this Review, compared with our former Trials, to be chiefly a good Chalybeate, combined with a small Quantity of Nitre, which probably has some share in determining the Operation of this Water downwards in some Habits of Body.

Of Grangee 3dly. *Grangee*, or *Granshaw*, is situated in a small Valley surrounded on every side by Hills of a gentle Aspect, has an Aspect to the East, and at a small Distance to the South is a large Bog. The Well is deep, and covered from the Sun by a Roof of Wattles and Turf, of which Care it is very well deserving, being one of the richest Chalybeates in the County, as appeared from an Examination made of it *May* 20th 1743, about six in the Evening (a time of Day the least advantageous for these Trials) when it struck a most deep Purple in a Moment's space with Galls, not far different from the Colour of Ink; and it is covered with a thick Scum white and yellow, and by Evaporation yields above 5 Grains of Ochreous Sediment from a Quart, which is a greater Proportion than the celebrated *Astrobe Water* yielded, and more than double to what *Tunbridge Water* affords from the same Quantity; further, by Comparison made with the *English* simple Chalybeats in *Dr. Short* (*w*), it appears to be of the same Strength as the strongest of them. *Dr. Todd*, a practising Physician of that Country, observes it to have retained its chalybeate

chalybeate Quality after being kept a Fortnight, and has prescribed it successfully, finding it to sit light on the Stomach, and to pass quickly; and by common Fame it is a powerful Diuretick, and has been serviceable in the Gravel.

4thly. *Killagbee Water* lies three Miles almost North Of *Kil-lagbee*. of the former, and has much the same Situation; except that there is a Bog at a small Distance from it on the East, and another on the West. The Taste and Scum on the Surface appeared to be the same as in the Spaw of *Grangee*; it struck a deep Purple with Galls, but not so quick, nor so much tending to Black as the other. *September* the 15th 1743. in a dry Season at Noon, and the Wind S. E. a curious Person filled a Bottle of the Water of *Killagbee*, the bottle exquisitely clean, well corked and rosined on the Spot. This Bottle was opened in *Dublin* not until *October* the 22d following, when it sparkled in the Glass, tasted strongly ferruginous and astringent, and instantly struck a durable purple Colour with Galls, and a blue with Logwood, and was not at all fetid. *Granshaw Water* was by the same Person taken up *September* 25th at Noon, the Wind S. W. and bottled with the same Care, as above, on the Spot, and was opened in *Dublin* the same Day as the preceding, when it also manifested the same Appearances and Evidences, as that did, of retaining its chalybeate Qualities at this Distance of Time and Place. Some of this parcel of Water filled at both these Wells on the Days before mentioned, were rebottled *October* the 22d, and being opened again *November* the 23d, were found to be still of a strongly ferruginous Taste, and not fetid. Now these Experiments seem to evince, that these our indigenous Waters (and so several others of equal strength) might be transported to *Dublin*, and other distant places, and drank there to Advantage, with this proviso, that the same Care were exercised in bottling, corking and rosining on the Spot, as in these two Experiments, the good Success of which gives Grounds to suspect, that the Feter several of our chalybeate Waters acquire when transported

transported to remote Places, may partly be owing to a foreign Taint from the Bottles having been old and contained other Liquors, some particles of which still remaining may promote the putrefaction of the Waters. This however is certain, that several of the *Irish* chalybeate Waters, of the stronger Kind, may be transported to remote Places, and drank there to Advantage, at the Distance of several Weeks after being taken up, provided the Bottles be new, well corked and rosin'd on the Spot, Circumstances of so great Moment, that it is to be hoped the Repetition of them will be excused.

Of Tier-
kelly.

5thly. Another chalybeate Water in this County is at Tierkelly, two Miles N. E. from Rathfryland, and is indeed a very strong one, as appears from it's ferruginous Taste not only at the Fountain Head, but when transported to *Dublin* 17 Days after it had been bottled. It is true, the Water was fetid, yet void of any Ochreous Sediment, the Ochre having been reabsorbed by that subtle dissolvent Putrefaction. The strength of the ferruginous Impregnation abundantly appears from it's thick blue Scum, from it's striking a Claret Colour with Galls, both at the Fountain Head and when transported hither as above, at which Time it also struck a durable Blue with Logwood, and had blackned its Cork as though dipt in Ink: And whilst it appears by these Experiments to be well saturated with Iron, it is otherwise exceedingly light, and free from any considerable Proportion of heterogeneous Mixture; which appears both by the Hydrometer, and by its continuing clear with Oyl of Tartar, and lathering smooth with Soap. Two Pints and a half of this Water, evaporated to a Dryness, afforded eight Grains of Sediment, which was chiefly ochreous, and yielded to the Magnet even without previous Calcination. This Water does not appear to have been much used, but from several casual Trials has been experienced to be very effectual both by external and internal Use in the Scurvy. It sometimes purges by Stool, an accidental Effect of this and many other pure Chalybeats, among which this challenges not the
last

last place, as being a strong, and at the same Time, light and pure Chalybeate, and doubtless well worth the Attention of any Physicians in that Neighbourhood in their Treatment of many Chronical Diseases.

It is the Misfortune of most of our Chalybeats, that they do not bear Carriage to remote Places without a great Diminution of their Virtues ; but precipitate their Ochre, lose their Transparency, Taste, and Property of striking Purple with Galls in a few Days, and sometimes Hours. The want of this Property of retaining their strength at a Distance is what gives the *German Spaws* so greatly the Preference. The Virtues of the one and of the other are in general the same ; but, to enjoy the Benefit of ours in the greatest Perfection, we must go to the Fountain Head, unless some Method were found out, either to preserve the stronger Kinds in the manner as before instanced in those of *Killagbee* and *Grangee*, or in the weaker by some mixture to prevent their Putrefaction, and preserve their Virtues at a Distance, which, according to Dr. *Hale's* Experiments, seems very practicable, by the Admixture of acid Spirits, as Oyl of Sulphur, Spirit of Vitriol, &c ; which may be done in so small a Proportion as not considerably to change the Properties of the Water. This Experiment was successfully tried on the *Magherelin* Spaw by dropping into two Quart Bottles of it severally eight Drops of Oyl of Sulphur, and twelve Drops of Spirit of Vitriol, both which being opened 15 Days after struck Purple with Galls, and that with the Oyl of Sulphur retained its ferruginous Taste, but the other with the Spirit of Vitriol had a predominant acidity, having too great a Proportion of the Acid ; but both retained their Transparency, viz. keeping their Ochre suspended : whereas a Bottle of the same Water, purposely laid by unmixed for the same Space of Time, had both precipitated its Ochre, lost all ferruginous Taste, nor exhibited the least purple Tincture with Galls ; and we are assured by D. *Todd* before mentioned, that a Bottle of *Grangee* Spaw

Spaw has by fix Drops of Sulphur been preserved four Months, retaining all that time its Property of striking Purple with Galls, and its ferruginous Taste. This Experiment is not only of great Importance in its Usefulness for preserving and transporting with their Virtues intire, or not essentially altered, our indigenous Spaw Waters, but also to enable us to conjecture with the strongest Probability what the natural Menstruum in the Bowels of the Earth is, which dissolves and keeps intimately mixed the ferruginous Matter in these Waters, viz. the *Acidum Vagum*; which when it either flies off, or becomes otherwise disengaged, lets that Matter drop in the Form of Ochre, which is thus happily prevented by substituting an artificial Acid in its room.

The Subject of our *Irish* Spaws has been scarcely touched upon by the Learned, though it be a Field large enough to employ the greatest Genius. Our Physicians, over much indulgent to the prevailing Modes and Humours of their Patients, are too much guilty of the same stupid Neglect of their domestick Spaws, as they are with relation to the indigenous Plants; whilst *Arabia* and both *Indies* are ransacked for exotick Simples, as well as many remote Parts of *Europe* for Spaws, when we might be to as good, and oftentimes much better purpose, supplied with the native Productions of our own Soil at a far cheaper Rate. Hence it is that our Account of the Virtues of the preceding Spaws, drawn from Observation and Experience, is so short and imperfect, though we have all the Evidence, that a Subject so circumstanced will admit of, that our Spaws are equally effectual in the Cure of Diseases, as those of our Neighbours. In the mean time, suffer us to observe, that nothing can more clearly shew the Absurdity of our Affectation of Foreign Commodities, than the Importation of the *Bath Waters*, a *Sulphureo-Chalybeate* of no Value but at the Fountain Head: For they lose their Property of striking Purple with Galls as soon as they grow cold. (x). Perhaps we may justly reckon the *Bristol Water* as another Instance. But let that be how it will, it is certain

(x) *Guidot de thermis Britannicis.*

certain our *Mallow Water* exceeds it in Purity, as well as in retaining its Transparency, and Faculty of fermenting with Acids when kept many Years, and to remarkably greater Perfection than the *Bristol Water*, kept the same space of Time, did ; the *Mallow Water* seeming to contain a more subtile alkaline Earth, which it keeps longer suspended without Precipitation than did the *Bristol Water* in Experiments purposely made in concert on both.

We shall not give the *German Spaws* as another Instance to the same purpose ; but shall only observe, that considerable Sums of Money are yearly sent out of the Kingdom on this Account, which by a frugal and judicious Administration of our own Spaws might be kept at Home.

It is well known to Physicians, that a very considerable part of our *Materia Medica* in the Cure of Chronical Diseases consists in Spaw Waters, not only as an *Auxiliary*, but as a *Principal Medicine*, easy to be procured, cheap, much more delightful, and at the same time not less effectual than the *Pharmaceutical Remedies*. It should therefore be the Concern of every Physician, who has the Benefit of his Patient at Heart, to examine the Contents of every Spaw in his Neighbourhood, in order to a proper Application of it, and not to make it his last Refuge in the Treatment of a stubborn Disease, after he has harraressed and fatigued his Patient with Loads of nauseous Medicines from the Shops, but to give fair play to the Credit of the Waters by a timely Use of them in the Beginning, and through the Course of the Disorder, both as a *Vehicle* and *Powerful Medicine*, in Conjunction with others, in the Cure of Chronical Diseases.

It seems therefore to be worth while to endeavour to advance the Credit of our Domestick Spaws, by shewing, 1st, that they have all the essential Ingredients of the Foreign ones. 2dly, That mixed with certain Bodies they excite the same Appearances, and 3dly, that the Virtues of each are found by Observation and Experience

rience to be much alike, and consequently that ours may in many Cases be happily substituted in the room of the others.

The *German* Spaw Waters then, by an easy Process, offering no Violence to their constituent Parts, are resolved into these Principles; 1st. An elastick Matter, more abundant indeed in these than in ours, though ours are not without it. 2dly. An Ochreous Sediment, which is precipitated when the subtile and invisible Menstruum either flies off, or becomes otherwise disengaged, and so leaves the Water void of its ferruginous Taste and Sprightliness. 3dly. A Salt, which is a calcarious Nitre in the *Pyrmount*, as well as in most of ours, and sometimes this combined with an alcali as in the *Pouhon*, and some of ours. 4thly. An absorbent Earth.

1st. Now each of these Principles are also distinctly demonstrable in our *English* and *Irish* Chalybeate Waters, which differ from the *German*, and from one another, in no other respect but the different Proportions of these Ingredients, ours being for the most part less loaded than the *German*. 2dly. As the *German* Spaws blacken their Corks, and strike Purple with Gal's, Roses, *Balaustine* Flowers, and Green Tea, so do ours, and some of these last a deeper Colour almost to Blackness; and as they strike a Blue with Logwood, so do ours, and equally intense. The *German* Spaws turn Green with Syrup of Violets; and so do ours; and lastly, they both agree in making an Ebullition with Acids, though this be less conspicuous in ours. 3dly. That the Virtues of our Domestick Spaws agree with these of the *German*, may appear from the following summary Enumeration of them, which, (as our simple and ordinary Chalybeates, whether *English* or *Irish*, differ but little save in the various strength of their impregnating Mineral) are applicable to most of them, and which, withall, if any one will be at the pains of comparing with the Virtues attributed to the *German Spaws*, by the best Writers and Observators, will be found to be very nearly alike, viz. They are an agreeable, diluting, sweetening,

ning, attenuating, deobstruent, and corroborating Medicine, and under Circumstances cognizable to the sagacious Physician, with proper Instructions premised and interposed, are of great Service in the following Diseases; in Foulness and Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, in the Gravel, in Ulcers of the Kidnies and Bladder, in vicious Humours, especially of the acid kind, in the *Primæ Viæ*, in Hypochondriack Diseases, in lost Appetite, Cholicks, Heartburning and Worms, in habitual Vomiting, whether from Relaxation or bad Humours, in flushing Heats of the Head and Face, in the Scurvy, Leprosy and Scab, both by external and internal Use, in the Jaundice, and beginning Dropsy, in Constitutions shattered by hard drinking, in Irregularities of the Menses, in a Disposition to Abortion, Fluor Albus, old Gleets, spitting of Blood, Disentery, Cough, Asthma, Hectick, and in the first and beginning of the second Stage of Consumptions. To conclude, as most of our *English* and *Irish* Chalybeates are specifically lighter, and less loaded, than the *German*, and especially the *Pyrmont*, they are, on this Account, intitled to the Preference, as being safer in Cases where we have reason to apprehend Danger from a too great Increase of the Blood's Motion and Heat.

SECT. II. Chalybeate Waters are frequently found dispersed through almost every County of this Kingdom: But there is another Kind of Water much more rare, and which challenges our peculiar Attention, as it is certainly in some stubborn Diseases endued with great Virtues, some of which have already been found out, and by the Sagacity of the Physician it may be rendered of much more extensive Use. This is a rich *Sulphureo-Chalybeate* Spring in the Estate of Sir *John Rawdon* in the Parish of *Magheredroll*, alias, *Ballineinch*, about two Miles S. S. W. of the Town of that Name, on the skirts of a Mountain called *Slieve-Croob*, in the Diocese of *Dromore*, and Barony of *Kinelearty*.

Of *Ballineinch* Water.

It is a very clear Water, and withal very cold, of a very disagreeable Taste and Smell, like the sulphureous Waters of *Aix la Chapelle*, or like the Water that has been used in scouring a foul Gun. The Quantity of this Water commonly taken is from three Pints to three Quarts; some it vomits, others it purges; but these Effects seem to be only accidental; the chief Operation is by Urine. Its Virtues hitherto found out by Experience appear to resemble those of other sulphureous Waters, particularly in its great Efficacy in scorbutick Disorders, both by bathing in, and drinking the Waters; of which there happened a remarkable Instance some Years since of a dissenting Minister, who came to this Well, over-run with leprous-like Eruptions on the Skin, which had rendred his Joints so rigid, that he could neither hold his Bridle nor feed himself. He returned home supple and clean, after having drank the Water and bathed in it a Month. There are several other Examples of the like happy Success from the Use of this Water in Cases of the like Nature, and of its removing scorbutick Pains in the Head and Limbs.

What the Principles impregnating this Water are, will appear by the following Experiments made on it at the Fountain Head, and when transmitted carefully corked and waxed to *Dublin*, upwards of 60 Miles, about Midsummer 1742, having been taken up 8 Days before.—A Silver Six-pence immersed in it for the space of 12 Minutes at the Fountain Head, became of a leaden and partly copper Colour, (a true Characteristick of Sulphur.) In what was transmitted to *Dublin* it became of a dusky brown and yellowish Colour, being weakened by its Carriage in the hot Summer Weather: However it still retained its sulphureous Smell, and heighthned the Colour of Gold and of Copper. As most of our sulphureous Waters are observed to bear Carriage very well, if carefully corked and waxed, and brought cool, there is no doubt but this Water may be conveyed to *Dublin*, and other remote parts, with very little Diminution of its Virtues.

But

But besides Sulphur, that it is also impregnated with Iron is evident. For not only at the Fountain Head did Galls strike a purple Tincture, and Logwood a blue with it, (sure Marks of a chalybeate Water) but the same Tinctures arose on the same Mixtures here in *Dublin*; so that in this Water there is a Combination of Sulphur and Iron, and the Impregnation with the latter appears to be not less strong than with the former, since it retains the Properties of striking those Tinctures at this Distance.

Three Pints and a half of this Water being evaporated by a gentle Heat in a glazed Pan yielded six Grains of Sediment of a brown yellowish Colour, and of a brackish bitter Taste, which made an Ebullition with Oyl of Vitriol and Spirit of Salt, turned green with Syrup of Violets, sparkled much, stunk and burnt black on a red-hot Iron; and an Infusion of it in distilled Water exhibited the same Appearances with Oyl of Tartar *per deliquium* and Milk, as the bitter purging Salt usually does; so that besides Sulphur and Iron, here is also some calcarious Nitre, though not in Quantity enough to make it properly a purging Water. The Iron, no doubt, in this divine Composition, must add greatly to the Virtues of the Sulphur, both as a Corroborater and Opener of Obstructions.

Of all the *German* Spaws, to which there is so great a resort of Strangers from divers Parts for the Cure of the most rebellious chronical Disorders, that of the greatest Reputation, the *Geronsterre* is not unlike this in its principal impregnating parts, *viz.* Iron and Sulphur, with this Difference, that the Sulphur of the *Geronsterre* is so volatile, that it is only useful on the Spot; whereas the Waters of *Ballineinch* retain it at a Distance.

There are several other sulphureous Waters in this Kingdom, as at *Swadlingbar*, and many others in the County of *Fermanagh* and *Donnagall*, &c. but they have no Steel combined with their Sulphur; and we have hi-

therto met but with one more like this in the Kingdom, viz. that of *Trallee* in the County of *Kerry*.

We shall conclude with one obvious Remark arising from the Analysis of this Water, viz. that our Philosophers must look out for some other Cause than what they have commonly assigned for the natural Heat of mineral Waters, i. e. the Combination of Steel and Sulphur ; since though both these Principles appear richly to impregnate this Water, it is however so far from being hot, that it is remarkable for its intense Coldness.

There are other chalybeate Waters in this County, as one near the Charter School at *Killough*, which by Reputation is both purgative and emetick ; another light pleasant Chalybeate near Mr. *Baily's* House at *Inishargy*, in the *Ardes*, and another at *Temple-Patriek* near *Donaghadee* : but as these were never sent up to *Dublin*, nor have undergone any critical Examination, we pass them over with the bare mentioning their Names.

C H A P. X.

Of the medicinal Virtues of Goat's Whey ; and the Practice of drinking it in the Mountains of Mourne.

Goat's
Whey.

THE Mountains of *Mourne* have been some Years in Repute for the Benefit of *Goat's Whey* successfully prescribed by Physicians in scorbutick and nephritick Ailments, as well as Disorders in the Lungs, being mostly frequented in the spring and summer Months, when the Shrubs and medicinal Herbs, with which these Mountains abound, are in their greatest Vigour, and afford the fittest Nourishment to the Goats; one of which here yields more Profit in Summer to the Owner, than
a Milch

a Milch Cow in the same Place. The Practice was first recommended here by Dr. *Prince*, an antient Practitioner, and well esteemed Physitian of these Parts, and that with considerable Success. Some have said, that these Mountains bear a Resemblance to the *Alps*, not so much in the Height as the *Herbage*, and that there, as with us, Goat's Milk and Whey are in use for the same Purposes.

From the Catalogue of the rarer Plants of this County (of which hereafter) where particular Notice is taken of those peculiar to the Mountains of *Mourne*, it is evident, that this great Range is furnished with a considerable Variety of balsamick and pectoral Herbs, particularly the *Golden Rod*, *Maidenhair*, *Juniper*, *Savin*, *Serpyllum*, *Rosa Pimpinellæ*, and many others, on which the Goats are observed sometimes to feed; by which Means it is highly probable their Whey is impregnated with the medicinal Qualities of these Herbs; the rather, because Milk being one of those Animal Juices, that has undergone the least Alteration by the digestive Powers, it's Whey may reasonably be supposed to retain most of the Qualities of the Aliment, which the Animal takes, the least changed, and in the present Case thereby to receive an Improvement, as an attenuating and balsamick Medicine; and indeed there have not been wanting Instances of its happy Success in some Cases of pulmonary Consumptions almost deplorable; though no Medicine can be equally effectual in all Cases and Circumstances; whence some, using it improperly and empirically, and others in the last Stages of desperate Cases, have unjustly brought this and many other valuable Remedies into Disrepute.

It is drank in the Months of *April*, *May* and *June* in large Quantities, like the Mineral Waters, as from one Pint to 8 or 9 in a Morning, and its Operation, like theirs, is various, according to the different Disposition of the Subject, chiefly by Urine, but sometimes by Stool, and sometimes by Sweat. It likewise resembles

the mineral Waters in its Efficacy in the Gravel and Scurvey; but as it retains something of the native Balsam of the Milk, when to prescribe the one or the other is the Province of the Physician.

CH A P. XI.

A CATALOGUE of the more rare P L A N T S found spontaneously growing in the County of DOWN in May 1743 by an expert Botanist employed for that Purpose, and examined in Dublin by some well skilled in that Branch of Knowledge.

THE Month of *May* is here specified for the Time when a strict Search for Plants in all Parts of this County was made; because, it is probable, if it were done when the Season was further advanced, it would have produced more ample Discoveries, which is therefore recommended to the Curious.

1. *Sambucus humilis*, seu *Ebulus*. C. B. *Dwarf Elder*, a quarter of a Mile Eastward of *Magherelin* plentifully, whole Fields being covered with it.
2. *Matricaria vulgaris*, seu *Sativa* C. B. *Fever-few*, in the western Parts of the County.
3. *Galega vulgaris* C. B. *Goats Rue*, in the western Parts of the County.
4. *Alcea vulgaris* I. B. *Vulgaris Major* C. B. *vulgaris* seu *Malva Verbenacea* Park: *Vervain Mallow*, at *Gray Abbey* in the *Ardes*.
5. *Polygonum Germanicum*, vel *Knowel Germanorum* Park: *German Knotgrafs* or *Knowel*, in great Plenty.
6. *Cruciata vulgaris* Park, *hirsuta* C. B. *Crosswort* or *Mugweed*, among the Rubbish of the Cathedral of *Down-Patrick*.

7. *Pyrola*.

7. *Pyrola*. *Winter-green*, on the Sides of the Hill of *Scraba* near *Newtown*.

8. *Chamæmelum Vulgare*, *Common Chamomile*. In the *Ardes* near *Kirkistown*, and *Ardchin*.

9. *Consolida Major* C. B. *Comfrey*, near *Dromore*.

10. *Scrophularia annua folio Urticæ* C. B. *Morison Hist. Plantar. Annual Figwort*, with a Nettle like Leaf.

11. *Hyacinthus Anglicus* Ger.—*English Hyacinth*, or *Harebells*. In the western Parts of the County.

12. *Nymphæa alba major* C. B. *The great white Water Lily* : And,

13. *Nymphæa major lutea* C. B. *The yellow Water Lily* ; both in the western parts of the County.

14. *Ptarmica Vulgaris* Park. *Sneezewort* or *Bastard Pellitory*, in great Plenty in the middle of the County, and about the northern Shores near *Bangor* and *Donaghadee*.

The following Plants, to N^o. 22 inclusive, were found on the Mountains of Mourne.

15. *Thalictrum majus vulgare* Park. *Ordinary Meadow Rue*, plentifully,

16. *Virga aurea vulgaris humilior*. Ray Synops. *Common Golden Rod*, plentifully.

17. *Sabina folio Cupressi* C. B. *Savin with the Leaves of Cypress*, on *Slieve-Donard*. This Plant is not mentioned by Writers as growing spontaneously any where but on *Mount Athos*, in *Macedon* ; and therefore the great Pains taken in our Searches after rare Plants in this County are well rewarded by this Discovery alone. Mr. *Harrison* informs Mr. *Ray*, that it was found wild in the County of *Kerry* ; and Dr. *Molyneux*, from the Testimony of an Apothecary, fixes its Place of Growth to *Lough-lean* in that County. Yet the inquisitive Mr. *Lbuyd* says, he never found it wild in *Ireland*, and doubts whether it grew in *Kerry*, where a Gang of Rapparees hindered his Searches when he was in this Kingdom. We triumph on being the

first who have reduced these Doubts to a Certainty. We are informed that Dr. *Prince*, who lives near these Mountains, has frequently gathered the right *Female Savine* on them, and has successfully used it among his Neighbours as one Ingredient in a *Deobstruent Powder*, that goes under his Name.

18. *Juniperus vulgaris baccis parvis purpureis* I. B. The common *Juniper Tree*, in great Plenty.

19. *Muscus terrestris Clavatus* C. B. *Muscus Clavatus* sive *Lycopodium* Ger. & Park. *Club-Moss* or *Wolf's-Claw*.

20. *Cichorium Sylvestre* sive *officinarium* C. B. *Wild Succory*.

21. *Adiantum foliis longioribus pulverulentis pediculo Nigro* C. B. *Common black Maiden Hair* or *Oak Fern*, plentifully.

22. *Trichomanes*, sive *Polytrichum officinarum* C. B. *English black Maiden Hair*, plentifully.

To these may be added such rare Plants as are found in Writers upon this Subject, and which escaped the Observation of the before mentioned Botanist, possibly occasioned by his making his Searches too early in the Season, viz.

23. *Chamædrys palustris Canescens*, seu *scordium officinarum*. *Tourn. Instit.* *Scordium Caspari Baubini Pinax*, *Raii Hist.* *Water Germander* or *Scordium*. This grows in the County of Down. *Mollyneux*.

24. *Chara major caulibus Spinosis*. *Comm. Acad. Reg. Scien. Paris Ann.* 1719. *Equisetum Muscosum* sub aquis repens semine lithospermi D. *Sberard*.—*Moss like creeping Horse Tail with Gromwell Seeds*. This grows in the Turf Bogs of this County, and in other Parts of Ireland.

25. *Chenopodium folio laciniato, coma purpurascente*. *Tourn. Inst.* *Blitum atriplex sylvestris dictum*. *Raii Syn.*—*Wild Orache*. Although this be no rare Plant in all Parts of this Kingdom, yet from it's Use as Food in the County of Down, and other Parts

Parts of the North of *Ireland*, where it is eaten seasoned like Spinage, affording a grateful and wholesome Dish, it deserves a Place here. The Herb gathered when grown not above two or three Inches high they likewise boil in their Pottage. They call it *Milds*.

26. *Filix minor longifolia, tarsis raris, pinnulis longis, tenuissimis et oblongis laciniis fimbriatis. Raii Hist.* This curious and rare kind of *Fern* has not as yet been found in any part of the World but on the Mountains of *Mourne*. Dr. *William Sherard* discovered it there, and carried it to *England*, and communicated it to *Plukenet*; who without doubt forgot from whence he had it; for he describes and figures it under the Title of *Filix non ramosa tenerior, pinnulis verè capillaceis, sen Filicis genus ex Jamaica molliusculum, foliis tenuissimè pennatis. Alm. 150. Mantiss. 78. Tab. 282. Fig. 3.*

27. *Fucus Alatus, sive Phasganoides. C. B. Pin. Fucus Scoticus latissimus edulii dulcis Sibbaldi.*—*Broad leaved esculent Sea Wreck.*—This as well as the *Common Sea Girdle and Hangers* are called *Tangle* in this Country. and are eaten by the poorer Sort of People.

28. *Fungus Arboreus acetabuli modo cavus, coccineus, marginibus pilosis, Raii Syn. Fungoides coccineum oris pilosis, acetabuli forma. Tournf. Inst.* It grows on rotten Oaks in *Kilwarlin* near *Hilsborough* in *June*.

29. *Fungus Pileatus major supernè coloris Castanei, lamellis Candidis, caule maculato, Raii Syn* — *Chestnut coloured Mushroom with white Gills and spotted Stalk.* Dr. *Sherard* found this in the County of *Down*, but has omitted to mention the particular Place where.

30. *Fungus pulverulentus, Crepitus Lupi dictus major pediculo longiori ventricosus. Raii Hist.*—*Dusty Mushroom the greater, with a long tumid foot Stalk,* found at *Moyra* and other Parts.

31. *Fungus pulverulentus, Crepitus Lupi dictus, pediculo longiori scabro. Dr. Sherard. Dusty Mushroom with a long rough foot Stalk,* found at *Waringstown*.

32. *Gladiolus*

32. *Gladiolus lacustris Dortmanni* Clus. cur. post.—*Raii Hist.*—*Water Gladiole.* It grows in *Lough-Neagh* near *Moyra*.

33. *Gramen Miliaceum parvum repens Hibernicum.* *Hist. Oxon.*—*Raii Hist.*—*Mountain Millet Grass.* It grows on the Mountains of *Mourne*.

34. *Gramen Cyperoides minus Ranunculi capitulo longiore.*—*Raii Syn.*—This is a Variety of the *Gramen Cyperoides minimum Ranunculi capitulo rotundo.* *Raii Hist.* which is common in most of our Bogs. The former grows in the Bogs of the County of *Down*.

35. *Helleborine foliis prælongis angustis acutis.* *Raii Syn.*—*Helleborine palustris angustifolio, flore albo,* *Hist. Ox.*—*Bastard Hellebore,* with very long, sharp, and narrow Leaves. It grows on a rotten Bog, by a Lough Side, near the Dairy-house in *Crevetenau, Ballinebinch*.

36. *Lycopus palustris villosus.* *Tournf. Inst.* *Marubium aquaticum hirsutum,* *Raii Syn.*—*Water Hore Hound,* with rough Leaves.

37. *Muscus clavatus foliis Cupressi, C. B. P.* *Cypress Moss,* or *Heath Cypress,* on the Mountains of *Mourne*.

38. *Muscus repens major foliis & flagellis longis et tenuibus donatus Sherardi.* *Hist. Oxon.*—*Hypnum repens furculis magis erectis, foliis reflexis longioribus cinctis, operculo capituli magno.* *Raii Syn.*—On the Mountains near *Ballinebinch*.

39. *Orobus sylvaticus nostras.* *Raii Syn.*—*Bitter Vetch,* found near *Rose-trevor*.

40. *Subularia erecta juncifoliis acutis mollibus.* *Raii Syn.*—*Gramen junceum Hibernicum minus Thlaspiis capitulis.* *Hist. Oxon.*—This is truly an *Irish Plant,* and grows under the Water in *Lough-Neagh,* near *Moyra*.

C H A P. XII.

*Of some FOSSILS and MINERAL PRODUCTIONS
of this County.*

WE have before, Chap. 8. treated fully of the *Lough-Neagh* Stone, and shewed by probable Arguments, that it is not a *Petrefaction*, but a mineral Production, which, from its Solidity and Gravity, and its ringing upon Percussion, betrays something metallick in its Composition: We shall therefore say no more on that Subject here, but proceed to give an Account of some other mineral Productions found in this County.

1. The *Lapis Stalactites* of the crustaceous Kind, *Stalactites* found in a natural Cave on the shore of *Ardglass*, in the North East Arm of the Bay. This is a perfect Limestone, as appeared on it's being calcined two Hours only in a small Crucible, and with an ordinary Coal Fire; by which it acquired the Properties of Quicklime, as this kind of Stone usually does, being truly a Precipitation of a calcarious Matter from some petrifying Water. The Coast for some Miles North and South of this Place discovers an evident Tendency to this kind of Petrefaction. In Places where the Sea Banks are bared and high, in the Bottoms of Fountains, in Pits either natural or otherwise, or wherever else the Earth is dug to some depth, in such Places Sand, Earth, Pebbles, &c. are all cemented into one Mass, and in some Places to a great Degree. A Mill Stone, hewn out of this sort of Stuff, is to be seen at *Ardglass*. Where the Stratum is pure Sand, it becomes like an unripe Freestone, as appears in a Shaft sunk near *Killough* in quest of Coals. When you break off Pieces of this Stone, which is daily generated, the Inside is soft, unctuous and gritty; but becomes hard by being

being exposed to the Air. The Water of the Fountains hereabouts has the same Quality in an eminent Degree ; so that the Ladies Tea Kettles have all their Insides incrusted with Stone ; yet the Inhabitants are not more subject to urinary Obstructions, than in other places, where this Quality does not prevail.

Clay.

2. A *Clay* found in the north Part of the County, near *Belfast*, whitish, and suspected to be Tobacco Pipe Clay ; but by it's calcining Red, it manifested it's different Nature.

Bole.

3. A light gray coloured *Bole* found on the south Shore of the Bay of *Carrickfergus*. It cuts smooth, feels soapy, makes no Ebullition with Acids, and acquires a Reddishness by Calcination, herein agreeing with *Fuller's Earth* and other Boles. But it has the Misfortune to be mixed with Salt from the Sea, as also with a Grit; which, and its not being easily soluble in Water, would render it not equally fit for the purposes of the Manufacturer, as the *Fuller's-Earth*, of which there is no genuine Sort found yet in the Kingdom, that we know of; but a Discovery of it would be of great Use, and make ample Amends for a great deal of Pains employed in the search of it.

Spar.

4. On the Rocks of *Creeve*, within half a Mile of *Newry*, is found in great Plenty another mineral Body, deserving the Attention of the Metallurgist. It is a compound metallick Stone, which has somewhat the Appearance of *Spar*, with a brownish Matter, and certain small black shining Bodies cemented together ; and is very ponderous. It made no Ebullition with Acids crude nor calcined ; though, in both States, powdered, rubbed, and mixed with Syrup of Violets it acquired a Greeness. Upon Calcination the brownish coloured Matter becomes Reddish, and is strongly attracted by the Load-stone, and the spar-like Matter continues its whitish Colour ; but the dark shining Bodies become of the Colour of Gold, and are divisible into very minute Parts by rubbing between the Fingers ; but upon their being digested severally by *Aqua Fortis* and

and Spirit of *Sal Armoniack*, and giving a blue Tincture to this last, and a deep green one to the other, it is evident here is *Copper* as well as *Iron*; but whether of either enough to make it worth while to work it, we shall leave to those whom it concerns.

5. In a Brook, among the Sand, on one of the *Copper*, Mountains of *Iveagh*, about five Miles N. E. of *Rose-trevor*, is found a light shining yellow Substance, partly like Gold, which our Discoverer was elated with the Hopes of having chopped upon; but upon its striking a deep bright Green with *Aqua Fortis* (one of the Characteristics of Copper) and discolouring the Fingers on handling it, the golden Dream vanished, these Experiments betraying Copper or Mundick (a Minera of Copper) perhaps contained in some of these Mountains whence that Brook flows, and of which it probably carries down some Parts in it's Current; and we are assured that it was, by a Goldsmith in *Dublin*, reduced into real Copper. Perhaps upon further Experiments this yellow gold like Substance may be found to be reducible to the Class of the yellow *Mundick Ore* in the Tin Mines of *Cornwall*, of which the Bishop of *London* (y) gives an Account; and tells us, "That it was (y) Addit. neglected for a long time by the Tinnerns, and when to *Camden*. "it was worked along with the Tin went all away in Ed. 1722. "Smoke, which was looked upon to be very un- P. 6. wholesome. But that it was tried and wrought singly "by some curious Undertakers, and found to turn to "very great Advantage, by affording true Copper. "So that, whereas before the Value of the Tin made "the *Mundick* neglected, now, the extraordinary "Return that Copper makes, is like to lessen the Value of Tin." The same Author makes it a sovereign Remedy in some Respects, as it was dangerous in others; "For where great Quantities of it were in "the Mines, the working of them was very dangerous "from the Damps and unwholesome Steams, which "often rising on a sudden, choaked the Workmen. "But that it made some Amends by another Effect; "for

“ for being applied to any Wound, before it is wrought,
 “ it presently heals it ; and the Workmen, when they
 “ receive Cuts or Wounds (as they often do in the
 “ Mines) use no other Remedy but the washing them
 “ in the Water running from the *Mundick Ore*. But
 “ if the Ore be dressed and burned, the Water in which
 “ it is washed is so Venemous, that it festers any
 “ Sore, and kills the Fish of any River it falls into.”

(z) Nat.
 Hist. Ch.
 16. Sect.
 8.

Dr. *Boat* (z) mentions a certain River in the County of *Nether-Tirone*, called *Miola*, where a dram of pure Gold was said to be gathered ; but as he gives his Relation only from Report, and supports it with no Experiment, his Account stands in need of further Confirmation : However, if his pure Gold should be found to degenerate into Copper, such an Error might give Occasion to an useful Discovery.

Lead Ore,

6. At *Killough*, below the Kay, parcels of a rich Lead Mine are found interspersed among the Rocks, between which also fine Veins of the same run. It is extremely heavy, full of Sulphur, and very bright ; but it lies within half Tide, so that it cannot be wrought but to great Disadvantage. The following Experiments have been made on it. First, four Drachms and four Grains of the Ore powdered were put into a Crucible, and placed in a Furnace, which was kept red hot some Hours. Secondly, the same Weight of the same Ore, mixed with an equal Weight of Pot-Ashes, was put into another Crucible, and kept in the same Fire for the same Space of Time. The Result was thus : The Contents of the first Crucible retained their original Weight without any separation. But the Contents of the second sparkled greatly in the Fire, and separated the Sulphur in foetid Scorix at the Surface, and left in the Bottom in weight two Drachms and ten Grains of pure Lead ; so that above half appears to be Metal, which denominates it a rich Ore. See *Boerhave's Chemie*. pt. 1.

7. Another

7. Another Lead Ore was found on the Lord *Blundell's* Estate, about half a Mile West of *Dundrum*, among the rocky Grounds, a little under the Surface. The Stratum over it was near three Feet thick, and consisted of a dry sulphureous kind of Matter, which seemed to be a Compound of Clay till, and Sulphur; the Ore was about a Foot thick in the middle of the Vein, till it was sunk about 18 or 20 Feet, and then it grew less, and so continued gradually to diminish till the Shaft was wrought about 60 Feet in a hard Rock, and then the Vein was not above two or three Inches thick. Upon this Discouragement it was dropped, after near 500 l. was spent on it. There was Ore discovered in several other Places of this Estate, which are believed to be sundry Branches spreading from a main Body of a Vein, which if discovered, might well reward the Labour and Charges; for the Ore upon Experiment afforded a Proportion of pure Lead, something indeed less than the former, *viz.* one Drachm from two Drachms ten Grains.

8. To the Class of Mineral Productions may be added a Hone-Stone, soft and well tempered for setting Pen-Knives and Razors, found between *Newtown-Clanboys* and *Bangor*. Hone-Stone.

9. Upon the Shore of *Strangford-Lake* near two Miles S. E. of *Cumber*, is a Quarry of Liver-coloured Marble, resembling Porphyry, which takes a good Polish; but for want of Demand, the Farmer, in whose Land it lies, has been at no Expence to open it properly, contenting himself with taking off the upper Stones; it may probably improve when the Veins are searched deeper. R. Marble.

10. In *Cranfield-Bay*, near *Greencastle*, and along the Coast of the *Mourne* Mountains, are found many Rocks of Marble, very like the *Kilkenny* Marble, with the Figures of Shells in various Parts of them; these Rocks, it is observed, are full of Holes, which are the constant Receptacles of small Shell-Fish. It takes a Polish, and there are several Jaum-Stones and Transoms of Windows of it in the Church and Castles of *Newry*. B. Marble.

11. In

Quarries. 11. About a Mile S. W. of *Newtown*, the Hill of *Scraba* opens into great Quarries of Freestone, which improve every Day as they are wrought deeper. The Top of the Quarry here, which furnished the hewn Stone for the College Library at *Dublin*, was not near so good as what is now raised out of Quarries opened in other parts of the Hill.

Slates. 12. There are many Slate Quarries in several parts of this County, to which the Reader will find References in the Index under the Title of Slate Quarry.

C H A P. XIII.

An Extraordinary Effect of Thunder and Lightning in this County.

**Thunder
and Light-
ning.**

NE A R the Bridge of *Magherelin*, at *New-Forge*, (so called from an *Iron-Forge* formerly erected there on the River *Lagan*) happened an extraordinary Accident from Thunder and Lightning in the House of Mr. *Close*, on the 9th of *August* 1707.

One Angle of the Cornish of the Chimney was struck off, part of the Copeing of the Splay of the Gable end beaten down, a few of the Shingles covering the House ruffled, but none shattered or carried away; part of the Cieling in the Bed-Chamber beneath the Shingles was forced down, and a share of the Plaister and pinning Stones of the adjoining Wall broken off; the whole Breach being from 16 to 20 Inches broad. At this Place a smutted Trace was left on the Wall, as if blackened by the Smoke of a Candle, pointing down towards another place on the same Wall, in which a Breach was made like the former, and of the same Dimensions, part whereof happened to be behind the Looking-glass, which

which was so violently shattered, that not a piece of it could be found of the size of half a Crown, and several particles of the Glass were stuck, like Hail Shot, in an Oak Door of the Chamber on the other side of the Room. Many of the Edges and Corners of the broken Glass were tinged of a light flame Colour, as if heated in the Fire, and the Curtains of the Bed cut in several pieces, as if done by the shivers of the Glass. Under the Glass stood a Hair Trunk full of Linen, the Boards on the Back of which were forced in and splintered, as if by the Blow of a Smith's Sledge; two parts in three of the Linen within the Trunk were pierced, the Cut appearing of a quadrangular Figure about two or three Inches over. The uppermost part of the Linen was unhurt, though the lowest parcel, consisting of 350 odd ply, was pierced through, yet all unsmutted, except the upper Fold of a Table-Cloth lying above the rest. The End of the Trunk was forced out, as the Back was drove in. Several pieces of Muslin and wearing Linen on the Top of the Trunk withoutside were scattered about the Room, but neither singed nor scorched, though the Hair of the Trunk was singed where the Breach was made. About two Feet distance from the Trunk, at the joining of the Floor and Wall, a small Breach was made in the Plaister of a size sufficient to admit a Man's Finger, and beneath it in the Kitchen the Cieling was forced down, and some of the Plaister of the Wall broken off; exactly under which stood a large wooden Vessel inclosed in a Crib, which was splintered to pieces, and most of the Brick and Lime-work scattered about the Kitchen. The Glass of two Windows in the Bed-Chamber, and of as many in the Kitchen, was so shattered, that scarce a whole Pane was left in any of them. The Pewter, Brass, and Iron Furniture, particularly a Griddel that hung on a Hook near the Cieling, were found dispersed and lying on the Floor. The Wall, both above and below a Window in the same Gabel-end, was so shattered, that it admitted the Light through the Crevices. On a large Stone underneath the same Window

dow appeared a Mark, as if made by a Sledge, and a piece of the Stone of some Pounds weight broken off. Yet with all this Damage to the House, no Hurt happened to any living Creature, except to a Cat, which was found dead in the Kitchen, with it's Legs extended, as if stricken while in a going posture, and with no other Mark of Violence about it, than that the Furr was a little singed at the setting on of the Tail. A few Days before this Accident, Mrs. *Close* had providentially removed a Table-Bed from the Place where the Hair Trunk stood, wherein two of her Daughters used to sleep. The whole Day was close, hot and sultry, little or no Wind stirring till towards Evening, when a small breeze sprung up, with some mizling Rain, which continued about an Hour. As the Air darkned after Sun-set, Mrs. *Close* saw several faint Flashes of Lightning, and heard some Thunder-Claps at a Distance, which between ten and eleven a Clock became very violent and terrible, and increased till a little before twelve. One Flash of Lightning and Clap of Thunder came both at the same Time, louder and more dreadful than all the rest, which, as she thought, shook and inflamed the whole House; and being sensible at that instant of a strong sulphureous Smell in her Chamber, which she did not perceive before, and feeling a thick gross Dust falling on her Hands and Face, as she lay in Bed, she concluded, that a part of the House was thrown down by Thunder, or set on Fire by Lightning, which caused her to call up the Family, and, Candles being lighted up, she found her Bed-Chamber and Kitchen full of Smoke and Dust; the rest of the House being safe, as she thought, made her little solicitous about any other Damage. From the Time of the great Thunder-Clap, both the Thunder and Lightning diminished gradually, so that in an Hour all was still and quiet again.

The foregoing Relation was in effect given by *Samuel Molyneaux* Esq;,, Secretary to the Philosophical Society at *Dublin*, and a Draught annexed of the Gable-End of the House, and the whole Progress of the Lightning

ning traced out, which may be seen among a Collection of Papers communicated to the Royal Society, and published at the End of Dr. *Boat's* Natural History of *Ireland*, p. 124.

The sulphureous Smell attending this Phænomenon, and the sultry Heat in the Air preceding it, agree with what Sir *Isaac Newton* advances, “that there are
“ sulphureous Exhalations always ascending into the
“ Air when the Earth is dry ; where they ferment with
“ Nitrous Acids, and sometimes taking Fire, generate
“ Thunder and Lightning.” The smutty Traces on the Wall, and the Tinge on the Edges and Corners of the broken Glass, are to be accounted for from the same Cause, Sulphur being a fat unctuous Body ; and Experience shews, that if a piece of Glass be smoked over Sulphur it will take the Tinge before described. It is well known that Thunder sometimes burns People’s Cloaths without touching their Bodies, sometimes breaks their Bones without hurting their Flesh or Cloaths, and will even melt a Sword without injuring the Scabbard. Naturalists account for such different Effects in this manner : That Exhalations vary from one another, some, approaching to the Nature of Sulphur, yield a slight lambent flame, which only affects such Things as take Fire soonest ; while others are so subtile and penetrating, as to come near the Nature of volatile Salts or *Aqua fortis*, which spare soft Bodies, and spend their whole Force on hard ones. In the Instance before us, we see the Injury done the Trunk, and the Linen that lay solid in it, with the several Fractures in the Wall, and the Death of the Cat with so little outward Appearance of Hurt ; while the Musling and wearing Linen, lying loose on the Trunk, were only scattered about by the violent Agitation of the Air without other Damage. But why the upper Folds of Linen in the Trunk should escape, and the under be pierced, is not so easily accounted for ; unless we may suppose, that the upper Plies having no Pressure on them, lay loose, and therefore, as soft and yielding Bodies, were spared ; or, (which does not appear

N

pear

pear in Mr. *Molyneaux's* Relation) that the Column of Lightning first took the lower part of the Back of the Trunk, and then forced its way out at the End, not touching at all the upper Folds of the Linen.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Caves Natural and Artificial in this County.

S E C T. I.

Natural
Caves.

OF Natural *Caves* there are few worthy of any Remark in this County, that have fallen under our Notice. One of these is mentioned before p. 123. Another, having a large Aperture, lies on the Shore within the N. E. point of *Ardglass* Harbour, and extends about twenty Yards, more or less, under a Hill of Earth, covered with a green Sward, like the neighbouring Grounds, and is divided into one large and two lesser Chambers. From the arched Roof of this Grotto hang Lumps of Stone of various Figures, all ending in a Drop, of the *Stalactite* sort, soft, unctuous and gritty; and the sides are incrustated with Exsudations or Exstillations of the same petrifying Juices issuing out of the neighbouring Rocks, the whole forming a great Variety of elegant Shapes, which Fancy may form without any Difficulty. See before p. 185 Experiments made on it. Another beautiful Grotto under a Hill, like the former, is at the Extremity of *Bally-Cam* Bay, near *Kil-lough*, with this Difference only, that at the Bottom of the latter is a Well seven Feet deep, and intensely cold, which always continues the same, and is fed by a Water perpetually oozing from the Top of the Cave through a Vein of Lime-stone. Of *Armar's* Hole see before, p. 81.

SECT.

SECT. II. But this County affords great Variety of Artificial Caves, some of which we have seen and gone into, and received Accounts of others from indisputable Authority. In the *Ardes*, three Miles N. E. of *Portaferry*, close to *Slane* Church Yard, in a plain Field, is a Cave of this Kind, formed after the Fashion of a spiral Walk, about fifty Yards in Length. The Entrance is about three Feet wide, but so low, (occasioned by Stones and Earth tumbled in) that it must be crept into on the Belly, and when you are in, you must stoop to pass through it. With the Entrance it consists of five Descents, at each of which is a Step of two Feet depth, where probably Flag-stones were placed to stop the Passage of Pursuers. It is terminated by an oval Chamber twelve Feet long, eight broad, and five high, and the whole spiral Walk, together with the Chamber at the End, is formed of large flat Stones, built like a dry Wall without Cement, and roofed with long Flag-stones placed horizontally, which are supported with other Stones projecting about six Inches from the Side-walls.

Another Cave of the same sort is in the Parish of *Dromaragh*, and Town-Land of *Cargagh*, about six Miles S. E. of *Dromore*, situated on a rising Ground, something higher than the adjacent Lands. The Entrance is of a quadrilateral Form, each side measuring about three Feet in Length, and descending near the same Number of Feet from the Surface to the lower part of the perture. Like the former; it cannot be entered otherwise than on the Belly; but some few Feet from the Entrance it is so wide and high, that a middle-sized Man can stand almost erect in it. This Cavern is in most Places six Feet broad, at the lower end something more, and runs in a direct Line thirty two Yards from North to South; and is five Feet and a half high from the Floor to the Roof in most Places, but at the Extremity exceeds that Measure two Inches. It is formed and covered in the same manner as the other. There is a semicircular Nich in the Wall on the East-side, eight Yards and a half

from the Aperture, and on the West-side near a Pool of Water, towards the end, a quadrangular Nich, much inferior in size to the other. On the West-side, about eleven Yards and a half from the Entrance, a Chamber branches off from the principal Passage, eight Yards long, and two Yards broad, the Workmanship of which is more regular, and better finished, than that of the long Entry. The Floor is sandy and tollerably level, and covered with Water most intensely cold, and exceedingly limpid, for the space of fifteen Yards, leading to the Extremity of the long Vent, which gradually becomes deeper, being two Feet and upwards at the utmost Limit. No *stalactical* Drops hang either from the Roof of this Cave, or the other ; from whence we conclude, that the Water, supplying the Basons at the end of each, do not drizzle through a Lime-stone Soil, which only forms such petrified calcarious Matter.

There is another Cave of the same Form in a Corn Field, about a quarter of a Mile from *Killough*, towards *St. John's Point*, about twenty seven Yards long, which has a winding Passage two Feet and a half broad, and in it three Doors besides the Entrance, which lead to a circular Chamber three Yards in Diameter, in which is a fine cool limpid Well.

It would be tedious and endless to describe all the Caves of this sort in the several Parts of the County ; we shall therefore only give the Names of such as have come to our Knowledge, *viz* One in *Coney-Island* near *Killough*—Another at *Ballydonald*, four Miles West of *Killough*.—Another at *Bealachaneir* near *New-Castle*.—Another at *Dundrinny* half a Mile from *Castle-Velen*.—Another on the East-side of *Tullagharn Hill*.—Another at *Tubberdony*, close to the Wall of Judge *Ward's* Improvements.—And a remarkable one near *New-Castle* at the Foot of *Slieve-Donard*.

SECT. III. The Uses that Caves were applied to in Antiquity are two-fold, which we cannot trace out from better Authority than the Holy Scriptures.

1st. They

1st. They were used as Burying Places ; as appears (a) Gen. in the Purchase of the Cave of *Machpelah* (a) by *Abraham* from the Sons of *Heth*, to be a *Possession of a Burying Place* for *Sarah* at that Time, and for his Family after him. ch. 23. 50.

2dly. They were used as Retreats and Places of Security in Times of Danger. Thus, five Kings fled out of Battle from *Joshua*, (b) and hid themselves in a Cave (b) *Josh.* at *Makkedah* ; and after they were executed, *Joshua* ch. 10. v. 16, 27- commanded them to be cast again into the Cave, and laid great Stones at the Mouth of it. So that what served these Kings as a Retreat from the Battle, was made use of as a Place of Sepulture for them. So *Saul* took shelter from *David* in a Cave (c). So in the Persecution of *Jezebel*, *Obadiab* (d) took an hundred Prophets, (c) 1 Sam. ch. 24. v. 3. and hid them by fifty in a Cave, and fed them with Bread and Water. And *Elijah* (e) fled from *Jezebel* and hid in (d) 1 Kings. 18. 4. a Cave in *Horeb*. But these seem to have been natural (e) 1 Kings. 19. 9. Caves, of which the Land of *Canaan* and all *Cælosyria* were full ; and *Strabo* (f) gives an Account of one Cave (f) Geograph. lib. 16. p. 756. edit. Casaubon. capable of receiving four thousand Men. What Dangers and Troubles King *Herod's* Soldiers were exposed to in expelling the Robbers, that had taken shelter in the Caves of *Judea*, may be seen in *Dr. Prideaux* (g). (g) Connect. v.

But there are Instances in Scripture of Artificial Caves made for the same Purposes of Security. Thus, (b) P. “ the Hand of *Midian* prevailed against *Israel*, and (b) Jud- “ because of the *Midianites* the Children of *Israel* made ges, ch. 6. “ them *Dens*, which are in the Mountains, and Caves, 2. “ and Strong-holds.”

Of the latter sort were the several Caves in this County before mentioned ; and as they are for the most part found on or near the Sea-Coasts, it is no improbable Conjecture that they were made as Places to retreat to on the sudden, to secure their Persons and most portable and valuable Effects, for a short Time, from the Inroads and Piracies of the *Danes*, or *Scotch Redshanks* and *Islanders*, who frequently landed on this Coast for the sake of Plunder, and retired home again in their small Boats,

when that End was answered; giving the frightened Natives leisure to return to their former Habitations. For if these sort of *Hypogea* had ever been applied to funeral purposes, we should have heard of some Footsteps thereof in Bones, Urns, or the like; and therefore they are to be distinguished from those Vaults and narrow Galleries discovered from Time to Time under the round Mounts usually ascribed to the *Danes*, in which Urns and Bones have been frequently discovered. That the *Irish* also hid their Corn in Caves, see *Girald Cambrensis* in his *Conquest of Ireland*, *Lib. 2. Ch. 21.*

C H A P. XV.

Of Three Sorts of Antient Monuments in this County, viz. the Crom-Liagh or Stone-Altar, Kairns, and Pillar-Stones.

S E C T. I.

TH E R E are in this County, as well as in several other Parts of *Ireland*, three sorts of Monuments, which claim some Attention, and seem to have been erected for Purposes at present only to be guessed at; however they shew the Customs and Practices of the early Planters of this Country; and these are

I. The *Stone-Altar*, called in *Irish*, *Crom-Liagh*, i. e. the Stone of Bowing or Adoration.

II. *Kairns*, or huge coped Heaps of Stones, visible in many Places.

III. *Columns* or *Pillar Stones*, rude and unshapely, erected in many Parts.

Crom-Liagh.

1. Of the first sort of these Monuments there are several in this County; but we shall describe only a few of principal Account. One stands on the Summit of a Hill called

called *Slieve-na-Grideal*, i. e. the Mountain of the *Grid-del* (so called from the Resemblance this Monument bears to that Instrument) in the Barony of *Lecale*, and near three Miles S. E. of *Down-Patrick*. It is composed of a huge, flat, unhewn Rock, of the *Lapis Molaris*, or Grit Kind, interspersed with a Mixture of red and white Flint, in shape something like a Lozenge in Heraldry, or a Diamond on the Cards, eleven Feet two Inches long from Point to Point, eight Feet and a half broad in the greatest Dimension, and a Foot and half thick in most Places, though in some not more than a Foot. It is raised upon two rude Supporters of the same kind of Stone placed edgeways, one of which is 8 Feet long, 3 Feet broad, and a Foot thick, the other is not above 3 Feet long, and seems to be a natural Rock standing in its original Position ; but by the Advantage of the Ground the Upper or Table-Stone stands pretty near on a Level, though with a small Inclination. The Cavity underneath is such, that a middle sized Man, by stooping a little, can pass through it, and the Stratum upon which the Supporting-stones stand, is a solid Rock.

Another of these Monuments at *Slidery Foord*, near *Dundrum*, stands upon three large Supporters, each four Feet above the Surface ; the incumbent Stone is flat at Top, but bellying underneath, fills part of the empty space between the Tripod. The upper Stone is ten Yards in Circumference, three Yards broad on the flat surface, and between four and five Feet thick in the Center ; and has not above an Inch Dependance on two of the Stones ; but the third, which stands North, has a slope in it to receive the great Stone.

Another, like the former, stands in the Town-Land of *Leganeney*, and Parish of *Drumgoolan*, on a Mountain called *Slieve-na-boil-trogb*, being a part of *Slieve-Croob*, near a small Lake lying in the Valley underneath it. This also is a huge gritty Rock, in the shape of a monstrous Coffin, supported by three Feet like the former, and is eleven Feet wanting an Inch long, five Feet

over in its broadest part, and diminishing gradually from thence to each end in a Point. It is twenty Inches thick in most parts, in one but eighteen, and in others two Feet. The three Supporters of this huge Stone are proportionable to the upper one, and the Cavity underneath is such, that a Man of six Feet and a half high can stand upright under it.

Another of these *Altars*, not much inferior to the former, stands in the Parish of *Dromaragh*, and Town-Land of *Finnis*, about five Miles and a half S. E. of *Dromore*.

About the middle of the *Giants-Ring*, is another antient *Altar*, something different from the others, and consisting of a huge rude upper Stone unwrought, almost circular, being seven Feet and an Inch one way, and six Feet eleven Inches the other, near two Feet, at a medium, thick, but swelling both in the upper and under Surface. Two Ranges of rude Pillars support this monstrous Stone, each consisting of seven, and round it, at about four Feet Distance, are several fixed Stones yet remaining, not above two Feet high from the Earth.

The *Crom-Liagh*, or *Altar-Stone*, is known in the *British* Language by the Name of *Crom-Lech*, in the same Sense as the *Irish* Word, *viz.* literally, a *crooked Stone*, so called, not from any Crookedness in its external Superficies, but from a Posture of Inclination that generally was given them. There are many of these *Altars* in *Wales*, and other Parts of *Britain*, erected in the same manner as those we have described before, and therefore undoubtedly were applied here to the same Uses as there.

(a) Mona Antiq. p. 47. Mr. Rowlands (a) has a good Conjecture concerning the Meaning of the Word *Crom-Lech*. For as these Monuments are not always found erected in a Posture of Inclination, and therefore from that Circumstance not to be denominated *crooked*, so he thinks, that the first *British* Colonies brought the Word with them into *Britain* from *Babel* (as they did many others) and called it *Cærem-Lech* (since corrupted into *Crom-Lech*) from the

the *Hebrew* *חרם לוח* *Cærem-Luach*, i. e. a devoted Table or Altar, the Stones being placed like a Table for this sacred Use. And it may not be improbable, that the Word *Crymmy* in *British*, and *Crumam* in *Irish*, both signifying an *Act of Adoration by Bowing*, are derived from the same *Hebrew* Fountain, *Hberem*, which imports a *Thing devoted*; from whence also the obsolete *Irish* Word, *Cruimthea*, for a *Priest*, may come, being a Person devoted to the Service of God. From hence also the celebrated Idol of the *Irish* called *Crom-Cruachd*, or the Stone of *Adoration*, which stood in *Magh-Sleachd*, i. e. the Field of Worship, in the County of *Cavan*, might have had its Name. *Tigernmas*, King of *Ireland*, is said by our Historians to be the first Author of Idol Worship in this Island, and that he died A. M. 3034, with a great Number of his Subjects in the Plains of *Magh-Sleachd*, while they were sacrificing to *Crom-Cruachd*.

The *Druids* or *Heathen Priests* were early settled in *Ireland*, and of great Authority in it, long before the Introduction of the Christian Religion antiquated the Name. They came here with the first Colonies from *Britain*, and brought with them the Modes of Worship in Practice there, as the *Britains* did many of the Appurtenances and Semblances of antient primitive Religion in Use both before and after the universal Deluge, which more or less adhered to all Colonies in their several Migrations from the Center of Dispersion at *Babel*, till the fair Face of Religion became in time clouded and obscured by Idolatry and other impious Rites.

The Scheme of Primitive Religion was short and concise, consisting only in the external Rites of Oblations and Sacrifices, whereby God was recognized, and an Attonement made for Guilt. Oblations and Sacrifices infer *Altars*, and the first Act (b) that *Noah* did af- (b) Gen. ter he left the Ark was to build an Altar, and offer burnt viii. 20. Offerings on it to the Lord, agreeable to the Antedeluvian Practices founded upon *Abel's* Offering (c) of the First- (c) Gen. lings of his Flock. But can it from hence be inferred, iv. 4, that

(d) Row-
lands, p.
214.

that our *Crom-Liagh* or the *British Crom-Lech*, bore any Resemblance to the Altar erected by *Noah*? We will not affirm it did; and yet it seems very probable, that there was no great Difference between them in their Make and Figure. We are told by the learned Author (d) before quoted, that the Word in *Hebrew* signifying, *Ædificare*, to build, imports the erecting of Stones one upon another, and that the *Chaldee* Word for an *Altar*, signifies *Stones orderly erected*. Such then are found to be our *Crom-Liagh*, and the *British Crom-Lech*, viz. *rude unhewn Stones placed one upon another*, and such seem to have been the first *Altars* after the Flood: Nor can it be supposed, that *Noah* could be furnished with any other than coarse unhewn Stones, such as the Mountains afforded, wherewith to erect his Altar. It may be presumed also, that they had a strict Precept for such rude erections, if that Passage, *Exod. xx. 25.* (*If thou wilt make me an Altar of Stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn Stone; for if thou lift up thy Tool upon it, thou hast polluted it.*) with more Instructions of the same kind, be a Repetition of the old Original Law, which the Patriarchs before that Time in all Likelyhood strictly observed, and the Nations descending from them, after their Example, probably as strictly followed. From whence it appears no way improbable, that the *British Crom-Leche*, and our *Crom-Liagh*, are only the remaining Effects of that antient Law and Custom of *not striking a Tool upon the Stones of their Altars*, but to sacrifice on plain unhewn Stones, such as they could find; the Effects of which Laws planted in the Minds of the several Colonies of Mankind descended from the Patriarchs, we may well conclude to have prevailed here, and that our *Crom-Liagh*, and the *British Crom-Lech* are the Remains of that antient Institution.

Kairns.

SECT. II. Of the second kind of Monuments called *Kairns*, or coped heaps of Stones, there are two sorts in this County, chiefly differing from each other in size. The smaller sort are dispersed in several parts, though they

they fall not much under Notice, because generally hid from Sight by a Covering of Bushes, and often a grassy Mold. But of the larger *Kairns* there is a remarkable circular one upon the Summit of the highest Part of *Slieve-Croob*, being 77 Yards in Circumference at the Bottom, 45 Yards in Circumference at the Top, 18 Yards in Conical-Height on one Side, and not above six on the other, occasioned by its being placed in part on the Side of the Summit. On the Top of the grand *Kairn* are 22 smaller *Kairns* raised, some of them five, some of them four, and others not above three Feet high. The Stones composing this *Kairn* are of various Sizes, all portable, and mostly of the Grit kind. Many of them are now scattered, and they seem to have been placed with more Regularity than they appear in at present. The Mountain on which they stand is boggy, and of difficult Ascent. This is the largest *Kairn* we have seen, except one at *Karnbane* (so called from it) near *Newry* on the Edge of this County, but in the County of *Armagh*, being 180 Yards in Circumference, and 10 Yards in Conical Height.

These *Kairns*, the lesser and the larger, seem to have been applied to different Uses. Common Tradition makes the smaller *Kairns* to have been originally the *Graves* of Men, signal either for eminent Virtues, or notorious Villainies; and to erect them was an antient Practice in other Countries as well as ours. Thus among the *Trojans*, *Homer* has left a Description of *Hector's* Funeral, correspondent to these *Kairns*, at the End of his *Ilias*; and that it was a Custom among the *Romans* to heap Stones on Malefactors appears by an Epitaph ascribed to *Virgil* on the Robber *Balista*.

*Monte sub hoc lapidum tegitur Balista sepultus,
Nocte. die, tutum carpe, viator, Iter.*

Balista, now beneath a Load
Of Stones hath here his last Abode;
And Travellers both Night and Day
May now securely pass the Way.

The same Custom prevailed among the Children of *Israel*, as appears in the Instance of *Achan* in the Book
of

(f) Ch. of *Joshua* (f) “ And they raised over him a great
 vii. v. 26. “ Heap of Stones unto this Day.” And this Custom
 is still practised among us, without knowing a Reason
 for it ; for, when any unhappy Wretch lays violent
 Hands on himself, and is buried in Cross-ways out of
 Christian Burial, the Passers by, for some time, throw
 Stones on his Grave, till they raise on it a considerable
 Heap ; which Practice has introduced a proverbial
 Curse both in *Wales* and *Ireland*, to wish a *Kairn* upon
 a Man, when you wish him ill Luck ; and the most
 notorious Thieves are called in both Languages *Kairn-*
ladbron, or a *Kairn-thief*. Perhaps this Custom was
 taken up from the Practice of the *Jews* putting to death
 their vilest Malefactors, by stoning or heaping Stones
 upon them, commanded, *Deut.* xvii, 5. and practised,
Joshua, vii. 26. Bones and Urns have been discovered
 in these Heaps near *Omagh*, (g) in the County of *Tirone*,
 and in other Places ; and the intire Bones of three Per-
 sons lying close to each other in an oblique Posture have
 been found about a Yard deep in one of these Heaps in
 the Isle of *Anglesey* (b). These are pregnant Instances
 that the smaller *Kairns* were used as Graves. But as to
 the larger *Kairns*, such as we have described at *Slieve-*
Croob, and at *Karnbane* near *Newry*, there are various
 Opinions held. Some say they are the Burial Places of
 eminent Commanders, who falling in Battle. and being
 interred in these Places, their Soldiers, out of Respect
 to their Memory, carried each Man a Stone to lay up-
 on their Graves, as they carried Earth in their Hel-
 mets to raise up a Mount over them in other Countries ;
 and this would seem to agree with the Funeral Pile of
Hector beforementioned, and from whence the *Apotheosis*
 of the first Heroes may have taken its Rise, and from
 thence the gross Idolatry of the *Gentiles* to departed
 Men. Others will have them to be *Mercurial Monu-*
ments, erected in Honour of *Mercury*, the Guide and
 Protector of Passengers in the High-ways ; and others
 call them *Scorpions*, set up for Meers and Bounds of
 Lands between neighbouring Proprietors ; and it may
 be not improbable that they might have been applied to
 every

(g) Phil.
 Trans. A.
 1713. p.
 254.

(b) Row-
 land, p.
 223.

every one of these Uses in different Ages; in particular as to Meers and Bounds it is said, that three or four Gentlemen's Estates meet in a Point on the Top of *Slieve-Croob*, at the Place where the *Kairn* stands.

Mr. *Rowlands* (i) has framed a new Hypothesis upon this Subject, which we cannot but say carries in it a good Shew of Probability. He thinks, that the larger *Kairns* are Remains and Monuments of antient *Sacrifices*, the positive Rights of Religion and Worship in the early Times, which were instituted principally for the Establishment of *Covenants* and *Fæderal Sanctions* both publick and private; of which there are some Hints in the Book of *Genesis* (k), particularly in that solemn Transaction between *Laban* and *Jacob*, which may be supposed to have been an antient Patriarchal Custom, and consequently might and did (as the visible Remains of it do still witness) prevail in remoter Countries. The Passage mentioned by *Moses* is full to the Purpose, and while our Monuments agree with these Descriptions, it is no way unreasonable to ascribe them to the same Causes. “ Now therefore (says *Laban*) come thou, let us make a *Covenant*, I and thou, and let it be for a *Witness* between thee and me. And *Jacob* took a *Stone* and set it up for a *Pillar*. And *Jacob* said unto his Brethren, gather *Stones*, and they took *Stones* and made an *Heap*, and they did eat there upon the *Heap*. And *Laban* called it *Jeger-Sabadutha*, but *Jacob* called it *Galeed*. And *Laban* said, this *Heap* is a *Witness* between me and thee this Day.” And Verse 51. “ And *Laban* said unto *Jacob*, behold this *Heap*, and behold this *Pillar*, which I have cast betwixt thee and me. This *Heap* be *Witness*, and this *Pillar* be *Witness*, that I will not pass over this *Heap* to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over this *Heap* and this *Pillar* unto me for Harm. The God of *Abraham* and the God of *Nabor*, and the God of their Father judge betwixt us. And *Jacob* sware by the Fear of his Father *Isaac*. Then *Jacob* offered *Sacrifice* upon the *Mount*, and called his Brethren to eat Bread ;

(i) Ibid. 1
p. 48. 218.

(k) Chap.
xxxi, 44.
&c.

“ Bread ; and they did eat Bread, and tarried all
 “ Night in the Mount.” It seems manifest from the
 Solemnity of this Transaction, and the many Acts and
 Ceremonies used in it, *viz.* of Invocation, of swearing
 by the Names of their Fathers, eating of Bread, watch-
 ing, and particularly of the highest Act of Religion, *Sa-*
crifice, that this was then no *Novel*, but an antient In-
 stitution and Practice, and that the early Colonies ar-
 riving in *Britain*, after the Dispersion at *Babel*, and from
 thence into *Ireland*, may be supposed to have brought
 with them some Imitation of that primitive Pattern, and
 to have derived the Custom of *heaping of Stones*, as well
 as *Jacob* and *Laban* did theirs, from one and the same
 Original, *i. e.* the Patriarchal Practice, founded upon
the Statutes of the Sons of Noab. *Laban* and *Jacob* call
 this Heap by different Names, but both in the same
 Sense. The first, being an *Affyrian*, calls it *Jegar-Sa-*
badutha in his Country Language, which signifies *A-*
cervus Testimonii—a Heap of Testimony, the other in *He-*
brew, *Galeed*, *i. e.* *Acervus testis*—the Heap of Witness,
 as it was to be a *Witness of the Covenant* made between
 them. In *South-Wales* and in *Ireland* it is called *Kairn*,
i. e. a Heap, without any Addition ; but in other parts
 of *Wales* they call it *Karnedde*, or the *Coped Heap*, which
 the before named Author draws from the *Hebrew* Words,
 קרן נד * *Keren-nedb*—a *coped Heap*, being expressive
 of the Thing signified. and all importing one and the
 same Thing in the primitive Tongue, but from diffe-
 rent Circumstances ; the one Word being taken from
 the Shape and Figure, the other from the Application
 of such Heaps to *Federal Uses*.

Pillar-
 Stones.

S E C T. III. The vast *Columns*, and unshaped
 rude *Pillar-Stones*, are also very numerous in this Coun-

* קרן נד Seems to signify *Acervus excelsus seu eminentior*, an
 High Heap, not a Coped Heap. It properly signifies an Heap
 raised above the Surface of the Earth, like a Horn projecting from
 the Body of an Animal.

ty, and seem to be Appurtenants to the *Kairns* and to the *Crom-Liagh* or *Stone Altars*, being generally placed at no great Distance from them. They are composed of a grit Stone, are usually from six to nine Feet high from the Earth (but some few are taller, and many shorter) and about ten Feet in Circumference. They stand in a Posture of Inclination to the East, and have for the most part a regular Surface at Top ; though one near *Slieve-Croob* has an oblong Hollow in it, which is probably an accidental Circumstance only ; for we meet with no others in that manner. Near the *Stone Altar* at *Slidery Foord* is a Circle of these *Pillar Stones*, and an Entrance into it by two larger than ordinary set up edge-ways. About the Base of the coped Heap of Stones at *Karn-Bane*, near *Newry*, are forty two of these *Columns*, some of which are pitched upright, and others lie flat on the Ground, turned out of their Places ; one of which measures fifteen Feet in Length, two Feet in Breadth, and one thick. In an adjoining Field southward are eleven of these Stones, pitched on an End in the Ground, irregularly placed, and bearing no Form to each other, the furthest of which is within 300 Yards of the *Kairn*. One of these pitched Stones stands single among the Mountains of *Slieve-Croob*, and has a Cross cut on it, and the Date 1675 ; both which it is certain are modern.

These *Pillar* or Pitched Stones differ from each other only in this Circumstance, that in many Places they stand single, and in some circularly and collectively, as in those mentioned at *Slidery-Ford*, and *Karnbane* near *Newry*. And as both these sorts are found pitched near the *Kairns* and *Crom-Liagh*, and as one of them appears to have been set up near the *Heap* of *Jacob* and *Laban* before mentioned, so they are judged to have been some Appurtenances of antient instituted Religion, or Memorials of some of our Ancestors original Customs and Ceremonies. The single Stones seem to have been erected to serve for two Purposes, 1st, as Memorials and visible Records to perpetuate the Remembrance of Persons or Things in these inaccurate Times ; and 2dly, as Places
of

(l) Gen.
xxxv. 19.
20.
2 Sam.
xvi. i. 18.

of *Worship* upon private Occasions. Of the first sort are the *Pillars* of *Rachael* and *Absalom* mentioned in Scripture (l). “And *Rachael* died and was buried in the Way to *Ephrath*, which is *Beth-lehem*, and *Jacob* set up a *Pillar* upon her Grave, that is the *Pillar* of *Rachael*’s Grave unto this Day.” The Case of *Absalom* is to the same Purpose. “Now *Absalom* in his Life time had taken and reared up for himself a *Pillar*, which is in the King’s Dale ; for he said, I have no Son to keep my Name in Remembrance : And he called the *Pillar* after his own Name, and it is called to this Day *Absalom*’s Place.” It is probable also that the *Pillars* of the Sons of *Seth*. who was the Son of *Adam*, mentioned by *Josephus*, (m) were of this sort.

(m) Antiq. Lib. i. ch. 2.

(n) Gen. xxviii. 18.

2dly, As Places of *Worship* upon private Occasions ; of which we have an Instance also in Scripture. (n) “And *Jacob* rose up early in the Morning, and took the *Stone* that he had put for his *Pillow*, and set it up for a *Pillar*, and poured *Oil* upon the Top of it. And he called the Name of that Place *Bethel*, (i. e. the House of God) but the Name of that City was called *Luz* at the first.” It appears from this Passage, that *Jacob*’s *Pillar* was to serve for a double Use, one *Temporary*, as a *Libation of Thanksgiving*, and the other *Perpetual*, as a *Monument* of his Vision to remain to Posterity. Such of these *Stones* as are found placed circularly and collectively, may be judged to be local Consecrations and Temples to serve as Places of Sacrifice and *Worship* for whole Tribes or Districts of People, met together upon the most solemn Occasions, and also as Memorials for the Preservation of some great Transactions to future Ages. Upon the Passage of the Children of *Israel* over *Jordan*, *Joshua*, by God’s Command, pitched twelve *Stones* in *Gilgal*, (o) “And when your Children (says *Joshua*) shall ask their Fathers in Time to come, saying, What mean these *Stones* ? That ye shall let your Children know, saying, *Israel* came over this *Jordan* on dry Land.” That they were also used as Temples and Places of *Worship*, may be

(o) Josh. ch. iv. 20.

collected

collected from other Parts of the Holy Scriptures, and when the true Religion began to falter became Objects of Idolatry. Thus 2 Kings xvii. 10. "They set them up Images and Groves in every high Hill, and under every green Tree." In which Passage, the Word *Matzebah*, which by Translators is rendered, *Images*, properly signifies a rude unhewn uneffigiated *Pillar*, from the Word *Jatzab*, to pitch; by which Word the *Pillars* of *Rachael* and *Absalom* before mentioned are expressed; whereas a true *Image* is always in the Original Tongue described by the Words *Tzelom*, *Pezel* or *Terab*; from whence it is manifest, that these rude *Pillars*, such a *Rachael's* and *Absalom's*, were set up for Memorials as aforesaid, and that *Jacob's Pillar* was to serve both as a Memorial of his Vision, and for Libation and Sacrifice. Thus as these erected *Pillars-Stones* and Columns in the early Ages of the World made up their *Proseucha's* or Oratories, so those Places of Erection, being surrounded with Groves of Oak, compleated with them the Notion of Temples and Sanctuaries. When the true Religion began to degenerate into Idolatry, we find God, even in the Days of *Moses*, giving strict Warning to the *Jews*, that they should not adore those *Pillar-Stones*, which it seems they were then wont to do. (p) "Ye shall make you no Idols nor graven Image, (*Even-Maschith*, i. e. a *Stone of Bowing*, as it is in the Original) neither rear you *Matzebah*, i. e. a standing Pillar, to bow unto them, and worship them." And from the idolatrous Use of these *Pillar-Stones*, and of the Groves about them, God at length absolutely forbade the Use of them, "Thou shalt not plant a Grove of any Trees near unto the Altar of thy God, which thou shalt make thee, neither shalt thou put up a Pillar which the Lord thy God hateth."

(p) Levit.
xxvi. i.

Upon the whole, it will appear probable, since we have such numbers of these *Pillar-Stones* among us, exactly corresponding to the Description given in Scripture of those in *Syria* and *Palestine*, which were undoubtedly worshipped by the idolatrous *Jews*, that ours were
 O worshipped

worshipped in the same manner, when the real Use of them, as Memorials of Things sacred, was forgot, and our Priests and Druids became as ignorant and corrupt in their Notions of Divine Worship as their Neighbours.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Mounts, and Rathes in this County, usually ascribed to the Danes.

S E C T. I.

BESIDES the *Crom-Liag*, or *Stone-Altar*, the *Kairns*, and erected *Pillar-Stones*, described in the foregoing Chapter, there are two other sorts of Monuments of Antiquity in this County, and in many other Counties of the Kingdom, usually called *Danes-Mounts*, and *Danes-Raths*, as if that People were the sole Authors of them: Whereas (especially in what relates to the Mounts) it can be easily made appear, that most other Nations fell into the same Practice of raising high *Mounts* of Earth, or of Stones mixed with Earth, as Monuments to cover the Bones or Ashes of their deceased Friends.

(a) 2 Sam. xviii. 17. Thus in the Funeral of *Absalom*. (a) “ They took *Absalom*, and cast him into a great Pit in the Wood, “ and laid a very great Heap of Stones upon him.” So *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Alexander* the Great, describing the Funeral of *Damaratus*, the *Corinthian*, says, “ The “ Old Man making a Visit to *Alexander* then in *Asia*, “ fell sick in the Camp and died, and had a most magnificent Funeral, the whole Army raising him a Monument of Earth four score Cubits high, and of a “ vast Circumference.” *Herodotus*, speaking of the Tombs the *Scythians* raised for their Kings, says, “ they “ laboured

“laboured earnestly to raise as high a Mount of Earth
 “for them as possible.” And *George Keisler* in his
Northern Antiquities tells us, “that in such parts
 “where there were no Stones, as about *Bremen* in *West-*
 “*phalia* and *Friezland*, they made them of Earth and
 ‘Turf, and of a vast size.” *Adam Olearius* in his *Tra-*
vels into Muscovy and Persia speaks (b) of such a Sepul- (b) Lib. 5.
 chre on the Banks of the *Volga*. So *Virgil*, describing a P. 297.
 Funeral Monument raised over an antient King of the
Aborigines, that governed *Laurentum*, long before the
 Time of *Æneas*, has these Words.

—— Fuit ingens monte sub alto
 Regis *Dercenni* terreno ex aggere bustum
 Antiqui *Laurentis*. *Eneid. Lib. II.*

There like a Mountain rose a lofty Hill,
 In which Old *Laurent's* King *Dercennus* lay
 Stately interr'd, tho' in a Tomb of Clay.

And *Lucan* alludes to this ancient manner of Buryal,
 where he says

Et Regum cineres exstructo monte quiescunt.
Phars. lib. 8.

Under a Mountain, rais'd by Hands, they keep
 Kings sacred Ashes that securely sleep.

It was this sort of Funeral that *Quintilian* calls *Sepul-*
tura Collatitia, a Funeral to which many contributed,
 in Allusion to the *Cæna Collatitia*, where every Guest
 brought his Dish. So in this sort of Interment every
 Soldier brought his Helmet full of Earth, till the whole
 Army had raised a sufficient Mount over their Com-
 mander, answerable to his Dignity. In *England* they
 are usually called *Burrows* and *Barrows*. The *Danish*
 Writers have been more than ordinarily industrious in
 preserving and publishing the antient Monuments of
 O 2 their

their Country, and as those Northern People domineered in *Ireland* for upwards of 400 Years, it is not to be questioned but that during the long Continuance of their Power they raised in this Country many such *Mounts* and *Raths*, and especially in these Northern Parts, which first felt their Rage; we shall therefore without scruple indiscriminately call them *Dane's Mounts* and *Dane's-Raths*, where-ever they fall in our Way.

The *Dane's-Mounts* are made in a circular Form, diminishing gradually as they rise from a large Basis, till they terminate at the Top, not in a Point, but a flat Surface. The largest of them are commonly seated upon rising Grounds, near some publick Road, that they may be conspicuous at a Distance, and taken Notice of by Travellers. They differ in their Dimensions and Height, according to the Difference of the Character of the Person for whom they were raised; and they differ also in the Materials of their Composition, some being made of Earth only heaped together, others of small round Paving Stones with a little Sand or Earth mixed, and piled together into a round high Cone, covered with a Coat of green Sods to delight the Eyes of the Spectators. But these and many other Particulars relating to the general Antiquities of the Kingdom, we pass over, and

(b) At the
end of
Boat's
Nat. Hist.
Irel. p. 189

refer the Reader to Sir *Thomas Mollyneux's* (b) Account of the Mounts and Rathes of the *Danes*, where he has from the *Danish* Writers given every thing necessary to be known upon this Subject. We shall therefore only mention one of these *Artificial Mounts* in this County near *Waringstown*, which was opened about the Year 1684, and in it found a large flat Quarry Stone placed upright like a Door, which being removed, laid open an Entrance into a narrow low Passage about ten Feet long, and only wide enough to admit a Man to creep in upon his Hands and Knees. This Passage led into a small round Vault about six Feet high and eight Feet wide placed in the Center of the Mount. In the middle of the Vault four long small Stones were fixed in the Ground,

Ground, each about two Feet and a half high, standing upright as Supporters to a flat Quarry Stone, two Feet and a half long, and twenty Inches broad placed on them in manner of a Table; under which on the Ground stood an handsome earthen Urn of a dark brownish Colour, as if not thoroughly baked, about a quarter of an Inch thick in it's Sides, containing broken pieces of burnt Bones, mixed with Ashes and Fragments of burnt Wood. The Author before mentioned is of Opinion, that this rude Table was intended as an Altar to offer Sacrifices upon for the deceased, whose Bones were contained in the Urn, of which he has given us a draught with all its outward Ornaments of Work, discovering more skill than what was usually seen on Urns found in this Country. Yet two Things should be considered before a just Conclusion be drawn, that the Table here described was intended as an *Altar* for Sacrifice. 1st. The Straitness and Difficulty of the Entrance to a Place, which, if designed for Sacrifice, must be often resorted to; and 2dly, whether the *Danes*, (granting this *Mount* to be their Handy Work) had their Altars and Places of Sacrifice in such inclosed Grottos; which they had not, if we may take the Word of their Antiquary, (c) who says, "that their Ancestors looked on it as an indecent thing (*præter decorem*) to shut up their Gods under any Roof or Covering, and that therefore they sacrificed *sub dio*, in the open Air, on Altars after a peculiar manner fashioned, (which he describes such as the *Crom-Liag* mentioned in the foregoing Chapter) but that afterwards when Luxury increased, they built for these Purposes sumptuous Shrines, Temples and Altars in some Places." And he cites a Passage out of *Tacitus* (d) "that the antient Germans had no other Temples of their Gods than Woods and Groves called after their Names."

(c) *Olaus Wormius*
Monum.
Dan. Lib.
6. cap. 3.

(d) *De Morib. German.*

SECT. II. The *Danish Forts* or *Raths* are of a different Structure from the *Mounts* or *Barrows* before mentioned, and raised for other Purposes than those; yet as the outward Shape and Contrivance of them has something in common with the Figure of the *Mounts*, there are not wanting those who have mistaken one for the other, and called them by the same promiscuous Name. But there is such a remarkable Difference between the *Raths* and the *Mounts*, that it is manifest the former were cast up, not as funeral Monuments for the Dead, but as Places of Security for the Living. Though they are circular like the *Mounts*, yet they are always contrived with Ramparts, Ditches, or Intrenchments round them; whereas the *Sepulchral Mounts* are not encompassed with any such Works, but are raised by Hand from the surface of the Earth, and wholly formed by Art; the *Raths*, especially the largest, owing their Height more to natural Situation than to Art, being placed upon some rising Ground, and are little more indebted to human Industry than for their round Figure, and the Ditches and Intrenchments cast about them, dug out of the Hill, on which they stand, to give more security to the Place. Some of them have but one wide Ditch cast round the Bottom, while others are encompassed with two or three, and have several Intrenchments that divide the Ditches. Some are hollowed at the Top, or made to sink a little in the Middle, in order to afford a better Shelter and Defence to all within; while others not only have the same Advantage, but have also thrown up within the hollow a high trowning Mount, that rises in the Center much above the Fort, commanding all the Works below, and upon Occasion answering the purposes of a Watch Tower, to discover the Approaches of an Enemy at a Distance.

These Forts are of various Sizes; some so small as not to measure more than ten or fifteen Yards in their Diameter, and as much in Height; while others are so vastly spacious, as to take up eighteen or twenty Eng-
lish

Irish Acres within their Circuit. Of the first fort there are great Numbers in this County, where, for many Miles they lie within Call and Sight of each other, and are of such narrow Dimensions, as to be incapable of receiving Numbers considerable enough to form a Garrison, but rather seem designed for the Habitations of single Families, that by means of these raised Situations lived more secure from the sudden Onsets of their surrounding Enemies, and at the same time were within call of Assistance. From the security these little *Forts* afforded they took the Name of *Raths*, which in the old *Irish* sometimes signifies *Surety*, and sometimes a *Village*, and in a metaphorical Sense an artificial *Fort* or *Barrow*, as it gave the same security to small collective Bodies of People, as Towns or Villages did to larger Numbers. The Words *Rath* and *Dún* are used promiscuously in the antient *Irish* Histories for one and the same Thing, and both signify a *fortified Place*, generally on a Hill, where such Fortifications were usually made; and it is not improbable that *Down-Patrick*, in *Irish* *Dún*, and by another Name *Rath-Keltair*, was so called from a large *Rath* now to be seen near it. From whence it would seem to follow, that as *Down-Patrick* was called *Dún* and *Rath-Keltair*, long before the Invasions of the *Danes* in the ninth Century, that the *Irish* antiently practised this way of fortifying for Security, and did not take it up in Imitation of the *Danes*, though indisputably both Nations practised it.

Sir Thomas Mollyneaux (e) tells us, “ That many (e) As before p. 209.
 “ of the larger *Raths* have *Caves* contrived within
 “ them under Ground, running in narrow Galleries,
 “ some of them above 26 Feet in length, five Feet
 “ high, and as many broad, which make several Re-
 “ turns, and join to one another in almost right
 “ Angles; where they meet, the Passage is enlarged,
 “ and at the Corners form a sort of Closets that are
 “ Square in some Mounts, and in others round. The
 “ Walls or Sides of these Galleries are made of Stone
 “ laid flat on one another, without Mortar or other Ce-
 ment,

“ment, like dry Walls and covered with Flag-stones
 “laid across, that rest on the side Walls.” He gives
 a Scheme of one of them, and thinks, “That being
 “so strait and small, without Light, they could never
 “be designed for the Reception of Men; but that
 “they were contrived for the convenient Disposal of
 “their Stores, their Arms, Provisions, and other
 “warlike Necessaries, that here lay secure from Wea-
 “ther, and at Hand, still ready for their Use, and
 “under such a guard, that kept them safe from Thieves
 “or Enemies.” That there is such a vaulted Gallery
 in the *Rath* of *Donaghadee* is very probable; for about
 40 Feet high from the Bottom of the Trench, on the
 North Side of the Mount, is a small Hole, which
 will receive a Rod of four Inches round; and many
 have tried and thrust such a Rod 14 Feet into it before
 it met with a Stoppage.

The most remarkable of the large *Raths* in this
 County are the following, viz. I At *Donaghadee*. II. At
Down-Patrick. III. At *Dromore*. IV. The *Giant's*
Ring near *Drumboe*. And V. At *Crown-bridge* near
Newry.

I. The *Rath* at *Donaghadee* stands on the N. E.
 Side of the Town, on a natural Hill of a tolerable
 Height, which has been by Art formed and shaped
 round, so that the Mount appears as if placed on ano-
 ther of the same sort. On the Top of it a Hollow is
 cut from East to West, the Earth of which thrown up
 has raised part of the Mount higher than the rest, and
 seems to have been intended as a Place for a Watch to
 discover better the Approaches of an Enemy. It is
 encompassed by a large dry Fosse 33 Feet broad in
 some Places, in some 27, and in others less, out of
 which the Mount was formed. The Circumference at
 the bottom of the Trench is 480 Feet, but much more
 if measured from the Outside. The Circumference at
 the Top is 219 Feet, and the conical Height on the
 North side is 140 Feet. You ascend the *Mount* by se-
 veral narrow Paths, which are carried about it in the
 Fashion

Fashion of a Screw, and appear to have been originally made with the Mount, from the Top of which the bearings of several Parts of *Scotland* and of the *Isle of Man* appear very visible in favourable Weather. It is probable there is an arched Gallery within the Body of the Mount, of which before. Both the Mount and Town are commanded by a rising Ground about a Quarter of a Mile to the South, called *Carnathen-bill*, or *Scots-bill*; and on the South Side of the *Rath* is an Area or level Piece of a fine green Sod, on which 3000 Men may be drawn up in Rank and File, which, together with the Mount, maintains three or four *Sums* or *Collops* of Cattle every Day in the Year.

II. The *Fort* or *Rath* at *Down-Patrick*, lying on the N. W. Side of the Town, takes up a vast Extent of Ground, and comprehends at least three Quarters of an *English* Mile within the Circuit of all the Works. The Circumference of it is 2100 Feet, the conical Height 60 Feet, the Diameter at the Top bearing a Proportion with the other Parts. Three great artificial Ramparts surround it, the most considerable of which is 30 Feet broad.

III. The *Fort* or *Rath* at *Dromore* is seated at the N. E. End of the Town over the River *Lagan*, and is always green, and conspicuous to Travellers and the adjacent Country. The Circumference of this large Mole is 630 Feet in the Base, the conical Height 80 Feet, the perpendicular Height 44 Feet 3 Inches, and the Diameter at the Top 60 Feet, with a large Battlement incircled with a Rampart between 80 and 90 Feet broad, and a spacious Parapet. The Trench, between ten and 12 Feet wide, terminates on a Precipice, with two Arms embracing a square Fort 100 Feet Diameter. From the River *Lagan* to this antient Fortification, upon the Ascent of the Precipice, is a covered Way 260 Feet long, seven Feet wide, and nine Feet deep. At the Bottom of this Mount, where the River is dammed up by a great Rampart of Stones, a large Basin of Water, surrounded by the neighbouring steep Hills,
and

and at the Foot of them a Grove of Trees, shew well ; and the River, tumbling down the Rampart with great Rapidity, affords an agreeable Prospect.

IV. The *Giant's Ring*, an artificial *Rath* so called, stands Northward of the Tower of *Drumboe* near two Miles, and is regularly thrown up, encompassing many Acres ; but it has no Advantage of Height, like the foregoing *Raths*. The Ground about it is often used as a Race Course, round which the Horses run six times in each Heat, which makes two Miles, and it is consequently judged to be a third of a Mile in Circumference. But this conjectural Manner of Admeasurement is not so certain, as that the Circuit of it takes up 842 Paces. Of an antient Altar, standing about the middle of this *Rath*, see in the preceding Chapter.—Contiguous to this *Rath*, there was a small Mount, that some of the Neighbours dug through, in order to get Stones for Building ; and in the middle thereof a great Quantity of Bones was found.

V. *Crown-bridge*, a large Mile Eastward of *Newry*, takes it's Name from a famous *Rath* in the Neighbourhood of it, called the *Crown-Rath*, from some Resemblance it bears to a Crown, or from a traditional Story hereafter mentioned. It is erected on the Top of an Hill of easy ascent, and surrounded by Meadows, through which a River gently glides in two Channels, forming a beautiful Island, in which the *Rath* and Hill are situated. It is of a flat unequal Form at Top, being 63 Feet one way, and only 27 in Breadth, and surrounded by a deep Fosse 21 Feet broad, out of which the *Rath* hath been thrown up. The surround of it, taken at the Bottom of the Fosse, is about 579 Feet, and the conical Height near 110 Feet. On the west Side of the *Rath*, and separated from it only by the surrounding Fosse, is a square artificial Platform, taking up about 130 Feet on each side, and hollowed in the Middle, being of near 30 Feet conical Height at a Medium ; so that it is overtopped by the *Rath*, and has a Fosse surrounding it about 15 Feet broad. If

we

we may credit Tradition, this Platform was erected as an *Arena*, where two royal Competitors, in single Combat, debated the Possession of a Crown, and that the Rath was raised to perpetuate the Memory of the Action. That the *Circus's*, or Places set apart for Combat, or for the Election and Inauguration of their Kings among the Northern Nations, were Inclosures encompassed by large erected Stones, either in a quadrilateral or circular Form, see *Olaus Wormius*, (f) and *Saxo Grammaticus* (g).

There are many more both *Mounts* and *Raths* dispersed up and down in this County of lesser Note than these we have described, which, lest we should fatigue the Reader, we pass over, and shall conclude this Chapter with one Remark; that as it is probable many of these *Raths* were erected by the *Danes*, and that they are much more numerous in this County than in other Places, so it would seem, that these Forreigners, who first infested *Ireland*, landed in these Parts of the Island, as lying nearest to the Countries from whence they came, and from hence gradually spread and made Incursions into all other Quarters of the Kingdom, till at length the greatest Part of it fell under their Power.

(f) Monumenta
Danica,
Lib. I.
Chap. 2.
9.
(g) Lib. 3.
4.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Round Towers in this County; and a Conjecture to what Uses they were erected.

THERE are many of these *Towers* spread through divers Parts of *Ireland*; but we have seen only two of them in this County, viz. one at *Drumboe*, and another at *Down Patrick*. The first stands 24 Feet distant from the N. W. End of a ruined Church, and is about

about 35 Feet high, 47 in Circumference, and in the Diameter within nine in the Clear, the Entrance into which is on the East-side, six Feet from the Ground. That at *Down-Patrick* stands about 40 Feet from the old Cathedral, is 66 Feet high, the Thickness of the Walls three Feet, and the Diameter on the Inside eight Feet. On the West-side of it is an irregular Gap about 10 Feet from the Top, near a Third of the whole Circumference being broken off by the Injury of Time. The Entrance into it is two Feet and a half wide, and placed on a Level with the Surface of the Ground ; in which last Particular it is pretty singular, For in others the Door is placed from eight to 12 Feet above the Ground, without any Steps or Stairs ; so that there is no getting into the Building without a Ladder, unless it may be judged (which is probable enough) that this Difference has been occasioned from the raising of the Ground by the Rubbish of the old Cathedral near it, fallen into ruinous Heaps.

These *Towers* differ from each other in Degrees of Height, some not exceeding 37 Feet, others amounting to 50, and others being 132, as that at *Kildare* ; to which also one adjoining to the Cathedral of *Kilkenny* is not much inferior. Their outward Circuit at the Bottom rarely exceeds 42 Feet, the Cavity within is seldom more than eight Feet, so that the Walls are about three Feet thick. They gradually diminish according to the Rules of Architecture from Bottom to Top, which is covered with a Roof of Stone terminating in a Point ; and they all seem to have been originally erected in that Condition ; but as they have been much neglected with regard to Repairs, Time or the Violence of Storms hath destroyed the Roofs of some of them, and left the Walls of such naked and pretty level, and others jagged and broken, so as to appear from the Bottom something like Battlements. It is manifest also, that some of them have had artificial Battlements added to them in latter Times, witness the *Tower* at *Kildare*, which having

ing been pointed and repaired within these few Years had then a regular neat Battlement raised on it, which before was only an irregular broken Wall. The Walls rising in a gradual Contraction, according to the Stories intended, had sufficient Butments to rest Lofts of Timber on, to which People mounted from one Stage to another by means of Ladders. In some of them may be seen Blocks of Timber sticking in the Walls, being Part of the Beams that supported such Lofts, and in several, the Cavities that received the said Beams, but no Timber in them. To the Stages in most of these Towers were Loop-holes, or little Windows through the Walls to admit Light, and near the Top were four Vacuities or Windows looking different Ways.

Various Opinions are held concerning the Antiquity and Uses of these Towers, and by what People they were first erected in *Ireland*, Some say that they were raised for Security in Times of Danger; but the smallness of them shews that they were insufficient to answer that End. Some hold, that they were designed for *Watch-Towers*, others for *Beacons* to put Lights on, for giving Warning at a Distance of an approaching Enemy. But neither of these Opinions is likely to have been the Case; since for these Purposes it would have been absolutely necessary to have erected them on the most eminent and conspicuous Places; whereas we see many of them now standing in Vallies and on Low-grounds, as in the Vale of *Glendalach*, *Clandalkin* near *Dublin*, at *Cloyne* in the County of *Cork*, and many other Places, where they are always placed near Churches, which shews their Application to some religious Use.

Sir *Thomas Mollyneaux* (a) holds, “ That they were
 “ built for *Belfries* or *Steeple*s, in which small Bells
 “ were hung to call People to religious Worship, and
 “ that large Bells are the Invention of latter Times, be-
 “ ing not known in the earlier Ages of the Church.” But
 the contrary to this is manifest from the *Venerable Bede*
 and others, who say, that large Bells were used in *Eng-*
land

(a) Disc.
 at End of
 Boats.
 Nat. Hist.
 p. 210.
 Edit.
 1726.

land in the latter End of the sixth Century ; and besides, the Closeness of these Towers would prevent the Sound of the Bell from being heard at any Distance. The same Writer argues for the same Opinion from the Name given to these Towers by the *Irish*, (*viz.*) *Clogachd*, and that they were first erected here by the *Ost-men* or *Danes* ; for that *Clogachd* being a Term of Art taken from a foreign Tongue, (*viz.*) *Clugga*, a *Germanico-Saxon* Word signifying a Bell (from whence our modern Word, *a Clock*) that therefore the Thing signified must be derived from Foreigners. But it seems altogether improbable that these Towers were erected by the *Danes* ; for notwithstanding the long Possession that People had of *England*, yet no Remains of such Structures are to be seen through that whole Kingdom; nor does *Olaus Wormius*, or any other Writer of the northern Antiquities make mention of such in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, or *Norway*. Therefore, as the *Danes* had no Models of such Buildings in their own Country, and as in their long Possession of *England* they erected none of the Kind there, so neither did they raise such Structures in *Ireland*.

There still remains one Hypothesis more as to the End and Design of these Towers, which seems most probable of all, the first Hint of which was communicated by Dean *Richardson* of *Belturbet*, and that is, that they were the Habitations of *Anchorets*, and were built by the ancient *Irish* soon after their Conversion to Christianity ; which Conjecture seems also to be fully confirmed from the only Mention that we can find of them in any of the Histories of the middle Age, and that is by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, who came into *Ireland* with King *John*, and was an Author of great Account in his Time. He seems surprized at these Structures, and speaks of them as religious or ecclesiastick Towers, built after the Custom of that Country (meaning *Ireland*) close, lofty and round, *Turres Ecclesiasticas, quæ more Patrio arctæ sunt et altæ, nec non et rotundæ*. Now that such Sort of Pillars were erected in the Eastern Countries for the Reception

Reception of a Sort of *Anachoret* Monks, who lived on the Top of them, is evident from Ecclesiastical History. For among other Austerities, which the Christians at that Time chose to submit to, in order to shew their Zeal, such as living in Woods, Caves and Dens, others got up to the Tops of *Pillars*, to be nearer God as it were, and the further removed from the Corruptions of Mankind. The first of this Sort of *Anachorets* was St. *Symeon*, called the *Stylite*, from his living on a *Pillar*, whose Example many of the early *Christians* immediately followed. — But it would be needless in this Treatise to give a further Account of the religious Order of *Stylites* having settled themselves in this Kingdom, and also to give a more minute Description of these Towers, which have been erected in every Part of *Ireland*, besides this County ; and therefore we shall refer the Reader to the general Antiquities of the Kingdom, where this Subject, as well as the Subjects of the two foregoing Chapters, is fully handled, which Book is now in the Press, and intended speedily to be published.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the feathered and finny Tribes of this County.

S E C T. I.

THE Difficulties necessarily attending our Inquiries on this Subject (with whatsoever Care and Diligence attempted) must be our Apology to the Reader for not rendering this Chapter so compleat, as all curious People would desire to see it, who are Lovers of Natural History. However, as our Informations came from Persons of Candour, who have made Observations on this Head of our Enquiries, the Accounts may be depended upon, and may hereafter be further illustrated in

In the Description of other Counties. We do not intend to give a minute Detail of all the Birds and Fishes in and about this County, nor confine ourselves to such as are only peculiar to it, and not to be found in other Parts of *Ireland*, which would be a vain Disquisition: All we contend for is to exhibit an Account of some of the more rare Kinds.

Cornish
Chough.

In the Neighbourhood of *Killough* are sometimes seen, though not many in Number, a Species of Birds, which (as far as appears) are Strangers to the rest of *Ireland*, except a few on the Shores of *Lough-Earn*, in the County of *Fermanagh*, and (as we are informed) some in the County of *Clare*. It is the *Cornish Chough* or *Daw*, called in *Cornwall* the *Killigrew*, by *Aristotle*, *Coracia*, and by *Pliny* (who imagined it to be peculiar to the *Alps*) *Pyrocorax*, *a colore rostri igneo*, from the fiery Colour of its Beak, (as the Naturalists say) $\pi\upsilon\rho$ in *Greek*, signifying Fire, and $\alpha\gamma\alpha\chi\acute{\iota}$, a *Crow*. One would however rather chuse to give it that Name from its Qualities, being found by the Inhabitants of *Cornwall* to be an Incendiary and very thievish Bird; for that it often sets Houses on Fire, by carrying lighted Brands in its Beak, and is fond of stealing Pieces of Money, as our common *Daw* is. It is a beautiful Bird, nothing resembling the *Irish Daw*, except in its Pipe. It is jet black, with a slender red Beak, and red Legs, and in Size almost equals a Rook. This is the Bird that *Bellonius* calls the *Graculus*, and *Dale* (a) affirms, that the Flesh of it outwardly applied dissolves Tumours, and helps in scrophulous Disorders.

(a) Pharmacol. p. 309.

Kings
Fisher.

The *Kings-fisher*, among Writers on natural History, goes under several Names, as the *Halcyon*, the *Alcedo* and the *Ispida*; yet some doubt whether it be the *Ispida* of the Antients. It is a beautiful, most solitary, and very rare Bird; yet it has been seen in this County by the Mill-water below *Mount Panther*, and about the Ponds in *Hollymount* Garden. It is much less than the *Black-bird*, but considerably larger than the *Robin-red-breast*, yet of the same Make and Shape. The Bill of it

it is two Fingers long. pretty thick, strait, sharp, and black. The Inside of the Mouth is yellow, and the Feathers are of a most beautiful Colour; for the Crown of its Head is of a deep Green, intermixed with azure transverse Spots; the Back, Wings and Rump of a most shining vivid Green. The Breast, Lower-belly, Sides and Feathers under the Wings are red, or rather of a red inclining to white. The Tail only of an Inch and a half long, the Legs very short, and the Structure of the Feet singular; for in the outward Claw the three internodal Spaces of the Joints are fastned together in the Middle, and in the inner Claw there is but one internodal Space. The inner Claw is the least, and by half shorter than the Middle one, the outer Claw being almost of equal Length with the Middle Claw, and the back Claw a little larger than the inner Claw. The Stomach of it is large and loose, as it is in carnivorous Animals, and full of little Bones and Scales of Fishes, on which it preys. It stands erect, and is extremely shy. It is said to build it's Nest and Brood it's Eggs on the Rocks, in the very Brink of the Sea, in the calm Season, about the *Brumal Solstice*, which is called *St. Martin's Summer*; and from this Bird, *the Halcyon Days*, or a Time of Tranquility. Some say it makes it's Nest of the Foam of the Sea indurate, which is called by *Pliny Halcionium*; and that the Word *ἁλκυών*, *Halcyon*, is derived *παρὰ τὸ ἐν ἁλὶ κύνειν*, from its hatching in the Sea. *Schroder* affirms, that some Persons hang the Heart of this Bird about the Neck of Children to cure the Falling-sickness. See *Ovid's Metam. Lib XI.* the Fable of *Alcyone*, Wife of *Ceyx*, who hearing of her Husband's being shipwrecked threw herself into the Sea, and both were converted into Birds called after her Name.

The *Ortygometra* of *Aldrovandus*, the *Crex* of *Aris-* Rail or
tote, the *Daker-ben* or *Rail*, usually called in *Ireland* Corn-
the *Corn-creak*, where it is common every where in the creak.
Spring and Summer Months, and lives for the most
part in the high Corn and Meadows. We mention it
only as it is a rare Bird in most Parts of *England*. *Tur-*

ner says, he never saw or heard it but in *Northumberland*; yet it is to be found in the northern Parts of *Yorkshire*, as *Dr. Tancred Robinson* assured *Mr. Ray*.

Bittern.

Ardea Stellaris, so called from its high Flight. *Altam supra volat Ardea nubem. Virg.* The Bittour or Bittern, called in the North of *England* the *Mire-drum*, from the hollow Noise it makes, which can be heard at a great Distance. It frequents the quaggy Marshes among Bulrushes and Reeds, and is common in the lower *Ardes*, and about *Magherelin*, and other Places. It is distinguished from all other Species of Birds, in that, like four footed Beasts, it has only a single *Intestinum Cæcum*, all other Birds having two Guts of that Denomination. *Aristotle* justly calls this Bird *ὀρνίς ἰ. ε. piger*, from its slow Flight. It is as large as the common *Heron*, of which it is a Species, and is reckoned a Bird of Game. The Flesh of it is hard and fibrous, has a fishy Taste, and not esteemed wholesome. *Dale* (b) calls it the *Asterias*, and affirms that the Skin and Feathers of it burned stops bleeding.

(b) Phar.
mac. P.
383.

Rock
Ouzel.

Merula Saxatilis, the *Rock Ouzel*, called *Merula*, according to *Festus*, because it feeds alone, and does not flock with its Kind, from *Merus*, solitary. It is common on the high Mountains of *Merionethshire*, and *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, where it is called *Muyalch y kraig*, i. e. the *Ouzel* of the *Rock*, as it is in *Irish*, *Lony leac*, in the same Sense. It is to be found on the Mountains of *Mourne* and *Carlingford*, and in Plenty on *Mount-Leinster* in the County of *Carlow*.

Ring
Ouzel.

Merula torquata, the *Ring-Ouzel* or *Amzel*, is as big, or rather larger than the *Merula vulgaris*, or common *Black-bird*. It is of a dusky black, and has a white Ring or Collar, of a Finger's Breadth, about the lower Part of the Throat; in which last Particular it differs from the *Rock-Ouzel*. It frequents the Mountains of *Mourne*; but we conjecture that it is not of a Kind different from the immediately beforementioned Bird; but that they are Male and Female of the same Species, their Size, Shape, Places of Habitation, and Manner of feeding

feeding exactly agreeing : The Sexes, differing a little in Colour, is nothing more particular than what we observe in almost the whole feathered Tribe.

Merula aquatica, the *Water Ouzel*, or *Water-Creak*, Water Ouzel. is of a Size something less than the common *Black bird*, has a black Back, with a Mixture of Ash-colour, a white Breast, and frequents the Water. It is a Bird very common in this County, and to be found about many Rivers near the Mountains, and sometimes about Rivers at several Mile's Distance from them. It hops from Stone to Stone, and often dips quite under the Stream in quest of it's Prey, which probably is small Fish, or little Insects and Worms that Fish live on.

Horn Ouzel. We are informed that there is a Bird so denominated in this County, and that it takes its Name from two Bunches of Feathers staring out on it's Head in Divisions like Horns. Having never seen this Bird, and the Description being lame and imperfect, we cannot venture to rank it under any Tribe. *Eagles* are very numerous and breed much in the Mountains of *Mourne*. Horn Ouzel.

Barge, the *Ægocephalus* of *Pliny*, called also the *Fedoa*. Yarwhelp or Yarwip. The *Yarwhelp* or *Yarwip*, is something like a *Wood-cock*, and of the same Size, or rather a little larger. It's Head is of a Sort of Ash-coloured red, the Middle Part of the little Feathers being black, it's Back red and black intermixed with white, and the Breast of a sooty white; but the Male is distinguished from the Female by black Lines carried across the Breast. It frequents and feeds on the sandy Shores ; and (as we are informed) on the south Parts of *Lecale*, and on the Back shores of the *Ardes*.

A second Sort of *Fedoa*, called by *Aldrovandus* the *Godwit* *Totanus*. The *Godwit* or *Stone-plover*, in Make and Colour directly a *Curlew*, but in Size not much larger than the *Gray-plover*. Godwit or Stone-plover. The Top of the Rump is encircled with a white Ring, like that of the Hawk called the *Pygargus* or *Ring-tail*. This Bird is distinguished from the *Barge* ; first, by the Colour of it's Tail, the

Feathers of which are alternately variegated with Streaks black any white; whereas in our *Fedoa* the Tail, though black and white, yet is not streaked. Secondly, the Back and lower Parts of this Bird are of a variegated Colour; whereas in the *Barge* they are of one Colour. 3dly, it is less than the *Barge*. This Bird eats best in the Summer Months, when other Wild-fowl are out of Season; yet the Flavour of it is something high.

Stone-
Curlew.

A third Sort of *Fedoa*, mentioned by *Ray*, is the *Stone-Curlew*, which differs from the former, as having a shorter Beak, and being more slender than the others. Both this and the preceding Bird are often met with on the Shores of this County, on *Anabilt Bog*, and about *Killileagh*.

Sea pie.

The *Hæmatopus* of *Bellonius* and *Ray*, so called from the Redness of its Legs (*αἷμα*, Blood, and *πούς*, a Foot) The *Sea-pie*. It has a strong red Bill of three Inches long, pressed in at the Sides, red Legs, and has no hinder Claw. It is of a Colour variegated between black and white; from whence it has the Name of a *Pie*, being in this Particular like the *Magpie*. It feeds on Cockles, Muscles, and such like Shell-fish, to root which out of their Cases, as well as out of the Gravel and Sand, it has a Beak very well adapted. Some have mistaken this Bird for the *Red-shank*, whose Bill is but two Inches long, and black at the Extremity; and there are other Particulars that specifically differences them. The *Sea-pie* is found about *Rose-trevor*, and along the *Mourne Coasts*; but it has a fishy Taste, and is not fit for the Table.

Cross-bill.

Loxia or *Curvirostra*, the *Sheld-Apple*, or *Cross-Bill*, described by *Aldrovandus*, *Gesner*, and *Willoughby*, but not so accurately figured by any of them as by Dr.

(c) Exer-
cit. p. 76.

Charleton (c). It is very voracious, and delights in Hemp-feed, Kernels of Fruit and Fir-nuts, the Cones of which, they tell us, it will with one or two strokes of its Bill divide in two, in order to come at the Seed, and that even in Winter, when they are dry; yet at that Season of the Year it is difficult to open one of these

Cones

Cones with a Pen-knife. They are about the size of a Black-Bird, their Heads and Bodies of a bright Flame Colour, and their Wings and Tails a dusky Green; yet some of them are all gray, which has given the Occasion of dividing them into Male and Female, as if the former sort were the Male, and the gray Birds the Female. But this seems to be rather a difference of Age than Sex, or to proceed from the Nature of the Birds: For all who give an Account of them, say, that there are great Variety in their Colours, and that the same Bird will differ from it self in the different Seasons of the Year. Their Heads and Bills are shaped exactly like a Parrot, the Points of which latter lie over or sideways of one another, like the Points of a Pair of Scissars, and, like the Parrot, they feed out of the Claw or Foot. Another observable thing in them is, that the Crop or Craw lies on the Back between the Wings. The Flesh of them is well tasted and nourishing, and recommended by *Shwenkfeldius* to Persons troubled with the Gravel and Gout. They are common in *Silesia*, and other Northern Parts of *Germany*; but never seen in the warmer Climates of *Italy*, *France* or *Spain*. They are indeed sometimes, but very rarely, found in the Western Parts of *England* about *Worcester*, driven thither (as they were in the Winter of 1707 into the County of *Down*) by some accidental Winds and Weather from the colder Climates of Europe, perhaps from the North of *Scotland*, (where we are told by *Dr. Sibbald* (d) that they are found) rather than from *Norway* or *Denmark*, as some have thought. They are not Natives of this County; yet many of them were seen at *Waringstown* in Winter 1707, of which *Mr. Samuel Waring* gives an Account to *Dr. Molyneux* by Letter that Year, an Extract of which is among *Dr. Gilbert's* Collections in the College Library. Some say it sings only in Winter, and is silent all Summer.

(d) *Prodromus Hist. Nat. Scotiae*

Catarractes, called also *Skua*, the Gannet according to *Ray*, is as large as a tame Duck, or rather larger, and the Beak of it stronger, which is black and hooked,

and covered with a Membrane as far down as the Holes of the Nostrils, like a Hawk. It has black Feet, and four strong crooked Claws, different from other web-footed Birds; and is a Species of the *Lari* or *Gull*, whose Marks are a strong, oblong, narrow Beak, sharp, and a little hooked at the extreme. The Colour of the Back of the *Gannet* is like that of a *Buzzard*, being of a murrey mixed with ash-colour. The Belly and Breast is of a more dilute White. The upper Parts of the Feathers of the Wings and Tail are black, the lower Parts white. The whole Appearance of it shew it to be a Bird of Prey. It is an Inhabitant of this County, and of most other Parts of *Ireland*. About *Rose Trevor* and the Coasts of *Mourne* it is called the *Allan-Hawk*, and is of a fishy disagreeable Flavour.

Gold Head *Anas fera fusca* of *Gesner*, *Ray* and *Aldrovandus*, the latter of whom says also, that it is the *Penelopes* of the Antients. It is called the *Pochard*, or red-headed *Widgeon*, and in this County (where it is in plenty) commonly the *Gold-Head*. It is a Species of the *Widgeon*, but of a larger size, shorter and thicker, and a much finer Meat. The Head and almost all the Neck of it is of a deep yellow or red, something like the Colour of Gold, from whence its Name. The lower part of the Neck and Top of the Breast is black, the middle part of the Breast white, and the lower part variegated with Lines of a dusky brown. The middle of the Back, and the Coat Feathers of the Wings are ash-coloured, but beautifully variegated with transverse brown streaks, disposed through the rest like Waves. The Tail is entirely black. The under Feathers of the Wings are of a brownish Ash-colour, and the Tips of eleven of the middle Feathers white. Part of the Beak at the extremity is black, the middle part sky-coloured, and the Base or upper part of it again black.

Shel-Drake. The *Vulpanser* of *Willoughby* and *Ray*, called the *Chenalopex* by *Johnson*, and the *Tadorna* by *Bellonius*. The *Shel-Drake*, or *Skeldrake*, and the *Burrough-Duck*, by some the *Ber-Gander*. It is less than the *Bar-Goose*,

Goose, being of a size between the Duck and Goose, and perhaps differs from it only in Sex; for they both have the same Haunts, and breed together in Rabbit-Burroughs on the Shores of this County, particularly about *Killileagh*, and the South of the Barony of *Lecale*. It has a short broad Beak, something hooked, and red, except about the Nostrils, and the extremity of it, which are black. A small Swelling Bunch, oblong and car-nous, grows near the Basis of the upper Mandible. The Head and upper part of the Neck are somewhat black, mixed with an obscure Green. The rest of the Neck, and the Region of the Gorge, are white. The Breast and Shoulders are of an Orange-colour Die, or a beautiful bright Brown, which like a Ring encompasses all the Fore part of the Body. The rest of the Breast and Belly is white; yet a black streak extends to the middle of the Anus, which is also black. The Feathers behind the Anus are of a bright Brown; those of the Back and Wings, except what are at the extremity of the Joints, are white. The long scapular Feathers lying on the Back are black, the Feathers of the Tail white, with black Tips. In short, this Bird is spotted and variegated with most beautiful Colours, white, black, and Orange, looks graceful at a Distance, and is easy to be known. The Fat of it, according to *Dale* (e), is (e) Par-mac. p. 385. by some recommended against the *Herpes*, and swellings of the Face. The *Bar-Goose* is in all Appearance the same Bird with this, but larger the transition from *Bergander* (as this is called) to *Bar-Goose*, being natural and easy.

Anser Bassanus, the *Bass Goose*, so called from the *Soland-Island* of *Bass* in the Fyrth of *Edinburgh*, in the Rocks *Goose*. of which they breed in vast Numbers, and perhaps nowhere else in *Britain*. This is the *Soland-Goose*, called also the *Scout*, and is mistaken by some for the *Barnacle*. It is of the size of a *Wild Goose*, or something larger; but less than the *Tame-Goose*. It has a long straight Bill, of a dark ash-colour, something hooked at the extremity, and near the hook at each side is a little pendicle. It has a huge Mouth, black within, which

it opens wide, no Nostrils, a small Tongue, and the Mandibles of the Beak are fashioned like a Saw. The Colour in the older Birds is intirely white, except the larger Feathers of the Wings, which are black, as also very long; so that when it alights, it with difficulty mounts again; and the Top of the Head is yellow. Though it does not breed in this Country, yet it often frequents it, and in the Herring Fishing Season pursues its Prey from *Scotland* to the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, the *Copland Islands*, and the Lough of *Strangford*; in all which Places it is often seen in the Summer Months.

Shagge.

Corvus aquaticus minor, called by *Ray*, *Graculus Palmipes*, the *Shagge*, in the North of *England* the *Crane*. It differs from the *Cormorant* in size, being much less. 2dly, In the Colour of its Belly, which in this Bird is of a dusky brown, in that whitish. 3dly, In the Number of the Feathers of the Tail, this having only twelve, that fourteen. 4thly, The Skin at the setting on of the Beak is not so bare in this as in that, nor of the same yellow Colour. 5thly, In the Slenderness and Length of the Beak, being four Inches long, though a small Bird. It breeds at *Sevenbuys* in the *Low-Countries* in Trees, as many other Water-Fowl do, and is often seen on the Coasts of this County.

Tame Swan.

Cygnus mansuetus of *Ray*, the *Olor* of *Willoughby*, and called by *Homer* *Δελιχόδειρος*, from the Length of its Neck, which consists of 28 Vertebrae. *The tame Swan*. It differs from other Birds of the Anserine Kind, 1st, in Size, being larger than any of them, 2dly, in Colour, being all over white, 3dly, in that it has a black carnosus Lobe bent forward to the setting on of the Beak, and black Feet.

Wild Swan.

Cygnus ferus, the *Wild Swan* or *Elk*, called the *Hooper* in some parts of *England*. It differs from the *Tame Swan*, not only as it is wild, but in other Accidents, which prove a specifick Distinction between them. 1st, It yields to the tame Swan in Size and Weight. 2dly, It is not of an intire white Colour as that is; for the middle of the Back, and the lesser Feathers of the Wings, are

are of an Ash-Colour, some dusky Feathers, and sometimes white Feathers, being intermixed. 3dly, The Bill at the setting on is covered with a bare Skin of a palish Yellow. 4thly, The Wind-pipe in a strange manner penetrates the Flesh of the Breast, and is from thence bowed back again.—The Flesh of the Swan is eaten by some People ; but is of difficult Digestion, and the young Swan, called the *Cygnets*, is much to be preferred, being tenderer. *Vossius* tells us, that they were formerly fattened for the Table. being kept in a dark Place, and their Ey-lids sowed up. The Fat of this Bird (according to *Schroder*) is emollient and attenuating, good for the blind Piles, and that mixed with Wine it takes away Freckles. Great Numbers of them breed in the Islands of *Strangford Lake*.

Barnacles are of the *Anserine* Kind, web-footed, and *Barnacles*, like others of the feathered Tribe are produced from the Egg, notwithstanding the Fables that have been advanced to the contrary, as if they were engendred from rotten Wood. Some indeed have defended their equivocal Generation, and think it not so prodigious as what we read in *Aristotle*, of a Bird that is born and dies in a Day, and is generated from some certain Leaves in the River Hypanis. But the Philosophers of these latter Ages have exploded such Generations, and prove by strong Arguments, that all Animals proceed *ab ovo*.

They are something of a less Size than the wild Goose, but the Flight and Pipe of both are the same ; they have a black Bill much less and shorter than that of the Goose ; the parts contiguous to the Beak are white, except a small black space extending from thence to the Eyes : The Neck, as far down as the Breast, both above and below, is black ; the lower part of the Body is white, with a small mixture of Ash-Colour ; nevertheless the lowest Plumes of the Thighs, a little above the Legs, are black, with a black Tail, and a black Back variegated with Ash-Colour. A mixture in the Wings of white, black and Ash Colour, orderly placed in a transverse Position, shew beautifully.

They

They haunt marshy Grounds, and feed by Night in Corn Fields, and the Flesh of them is generally more rank than that of the wild Goose; yet that Taste is much corrected by the sweet Grass that these Birds feed on. For all along the flat oozy Sands from *Three-mile Water* to *Belfast* and *Holywood* grows a very sweet Grass, affording Food to great Flocks of these Birds, as well as to *Duck*, *Widgeon* and *Teal*, all which are as good here as in any part of *Ireland*, and some imagine them better than in the neighbouring Loughs of *Strangford* and *Larne*; but this is only the Effect of Fancy; for they often fly from one Lough to another, and feed promiscuously.

The *Barnacles* are called by the *English*, *Brant-Geese*, which *Johnson* takes to be the Female Barnacles, with which they flock and fly; by some improperly called the *Soland Geese*, and *Anseres Scotici*, and *Clack-Geese* by the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers*, who in their Navigations Northward have discovered, that they breed generally in *Greenland* and *Spitz-berg* where the Whale Fishers see them in the breeding Season. They are Birds of Passage, and know their Seasons so well, that they arrive every Year in the North Parts of *Ireland* on or very near a certain Day, that is, the first Flights of them; for they do not always come together. They are seldom seen sooner than the 24th of *August*, and are rarely missed about that Time. But they are not so regular in their Flights from this Country, some going away in *April*, and some staying till the middle of *May*, at which Time all are gone. They generally take their Marks and Flights from one Head Land to the next; so that it is probable they go from us by the Western Coast of *Scotland*, the *Orkney Islands*, *Sbetland*, and thence to *Norway*, *Lapland*, towards the *North Cape*, and pass by *Cherry Island* to *Spitzberg*, where they feed on the Moss as the Deer do; and, after their Young are ready for a strong Flight, they return to us, by which Time they find a new Harvest of Sea Grass ready for them here.

There

There is also the Land *Barnacle* in this County, particularly in a red Bog in the *Ardes* near *Kirkistown*; but the Flesh of it is Rank, Unsavory, and unfit for the Table. In the same Place is also found the great *Harrow-Goose*. Land Barnacle.

Puffinus Anglorum, the *Manks Puffin*, is larger in size than the *House Pidgeon*, of a dusky black on the Back, and a white Breast. It has a Beak a Finger and half long, or more, narrow and black, and like that of a *Lapwing*, *Bastard Plover*, or *Tewet*. The upper Mandible is crooked at the extremity, and like the *Sea-Crow* is covered at the setting on with bare Flesh, in which the Nostrils are placed; has long Wings, a Tail of a Span length, and a back Claw. It frequents the *Ardes*, and perhaps other Coasts of the County. Manks Puffin.

SECT. II. Having given what we know of the more rare Birds in this County, we shall now proceed to an Account of the Fish, and divide them under two Heads, viz. First, Fresh Water Fish, and Secondly, Those of the Sea. Fish.

This County being plentifully stored with Lakes, and some Rivers, is well supplied with fresh Water Fish of various sorts, and extremely good; such as *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Eel*, *Roch*, *Bream*, *Pike*, &c. and particularly the River *Bann* affords plenty of *Trouts* of a large Size and delicate Taste. These Fish, being universally known, have no need of any Description. But there is in this River a delicate small Fish, spotted and shaped something like a *Trout*, yet is of a different Species, and never has been known to exceed six or seven Inches in Length. It is called here a *Ginkin*, in the Rivers of the County of *Galway* a *Streamer*, in some Parts a *Graveling*, and in the *Neor* and *Dining* in the County of *Kilkenny* a *Gilloge*. The Fishermen of these two last mentioned Rivers have persuaded themselves, that it is of a Species peculiar to these two Rivers, and that it hath neither Milt nor Roe; and *Ray* gives it as the Opinion of People, that they are all Males. Ginkin, Streamer, Graveling, Gilloge.

Males. But both these Notions are manifest Errors. We think this Fish is the same that the said Author calls *Samulus*, a *Samlet*, in *Herefordshire*, and a *Branlin* and *Fingerin* in *Yorkshire*; at least his Description of the *Samlet* agrees nearly with the *Ginkin*. For he says it is like a *Trout*, yet differs from the *Trout* in eight Particulars. 1st. That it is much less, being only seven Inches long, and an Inch and half broad, and seldom larger. 2dly. That in proportion to the Size it is a little broader than the *Trout*. 3dly. That it has fewer Spots, and those not so bright, and that the black Spots on it are less in this than the *Trout*. 4thly. That it is more Whitish. 5thly, That the Tail of it is more forked. 6thly. That the Sides of it under the Spots are not so Yellow. 7thly. That the side Lines in the *Trout* are larger and redder than in this Fish. And 8thly. That the *Samlet* to the side transverse Lines has some bluish Streaks added, which are wanting in the *Trout*; and he adds, that it is taken in the River *Wye* and elsewhere.

See before Chap. 8. a short Table of the several small Lakes in this County, with the sorts of Fish they are stored with, and also of the large sized *Pikes*, *Trouts* and *Eels* to be found in *Lough Erin*, and the large *Pikes* in *Lough-Island-Revy*, which we shall not repeat here.

Lough-Neagh is a fresh Water Lake, and has in it innumerable Quantities of fresh Water Fish of various sorts, many of which are before mentioned. Of late Years great Numbers of *Pikes* have got into it, and have increased prodigiously. It is remarked for two sorts of *Trouts*, one called the *Dolochan*, which is said to be peculiar to it, being from 14 to 18 Inches long, which last Size it never exceeds, and always spawns in the Rivers running into the Lough. The other kind is called the *Buddagh*, some of which have been taken that amounted to 30 Pounds weight; whereas it is a large *Salmon* that weighs 35 Pound. This *Buddagh* seems to be the same Fish found in the Lake of *Geneva*, and called by *Gesner* and *Aldrovandus* the *Trutta Lacustris*.

cusfris. It specifically differs from the *Trutta Salmonata*, or *Salmon Trout*, in five Particulars. First, In Size, being found here (as before) 30 Pounds Weight, in the Lake of *Geneva* 35 and 40 Pounds Weight, and in the *Lago di Como* to 50; nay, according to *Paulus Jovius*, to 100. 2dly. In Colour; for that the Head and Back of this Fish *Pulchrè e viridi cærulescunt*—are of a beautiful Green inclining to Sky Colour. 3dly. The Back Fin is variegated with many black Spots. 4thly. The Tail is Forked. And 5thly, the Flesh of it is of a deep Red, and of a good Relish. See *Ray*. (a) (a) *Synop.*

But this Lake affords a Fish, which is uncommon *piscium*, in other Parts, called by *Aldrovandus* the *Alosa*, by P. 64. *Rondoletius*, *Gesner* and others, the *Clupea* and the *Thrissa*, by the *English* the *Shad*, or the *Mother of Herrings*, and by the *Irish* the *Pollan*, or *Fresh Water Herring*. *Ray* (b) differences this Fish from the *Herring* (b) *Ibid.* in four Particulars. First, In the Size, being (as he P. 105. says) of a Cubit length, four Fingers breadth, and four Pounds in Weight. But they are not generally so large as a *Herring* in this Lake, and few are found to exceed ten Inches in length. 2dly. That it is a thinner Fish. 3dly. That it has on each side the Gills a large black round Spot, and six or seven lesser Spots towards the Tail, in which Particulars it agrees with the *Pilchard*. And 4thly, That it is *Piscis Anadromus*, and mounts up into the fresh Water Rivers, which the *Herring* never does. That Author recommends it as a delicious Fish, but troublesome to eat, as having many small Bones in it; wherein it agrees with the *Herring*. The Flesh of it is indeed a little harder and firmer than that of a *Herring*, and not quite so luscious; yet it may be well esteemed a good Fish. It is scaled and shaped like a *Herring*, is of a lighter Blue on the Back, and a brighter White on the Belly, and the Head of it is smaller and sharper than that of a *Herring*. In all other Respects than what are mentioned there is no Difference between the two.

This Fish was for a time supposed to be a peculiar Inhabitant of *Lough-Neagh* but time has corrected that Error, and it is now known, that *Lough-Earn*, in the County of *Fermanagh*, has the same sort of Fish, though not in so great Plenty; and there are also some of them in the River *Severn*, which they enter in the Months of *March* and *April*. One of them was taken at the *North Wall* in the River *Liffy*, opposite to *Rings-End*, near *Dublin*, on the 18th of *September* 1742, as a Physician, who was an Eye-witness of the Fact, assured us.

There is another Species of Fish in this Lough, for any thing we can learn, peculiar to it, called the *fresh Water Whiting*, in shape exactly resembling the *Sea-Whiting*; but less in size, almost entirely White, and a very ordinary soft insipid Food.

SECT. III. As this is a maritime County, the Sea Coasts and Shores abound with Fish of divers kind, and extremely good, from the *Newry Water* to the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, which comprehends near two Thirds of the Out Bounds of it. Of these the most common are the *Cod*, *Whiting*, *Whiting-Pollack*, *Mullet*, *Turbut*, *Fluke*, *Gurnard*, large *Sea Trouts*, *Bass*, *Salmon*, *Mackarell*, *Dog-Fish*, *Skate*, *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, *Shrimps*, and excellent *Prawns*. There is also about the *Copland Islands*, and on the Northern and Eastern Coasts a small *red Codlin*, of a much more delicious Flavour than the *Cod*, but which does not take Salt so well. It is called the *Summer Cod*, and that and the *Grey Cod* succeed each other in Seasons. About these Islands are also plenty of *Laitbes* (being a large and very sweet Fish) and in Harvest the *Blockan*, called *Glasshan* in the North Parts of the County of *Antrim*, and in some Places the *Gray Laird*, from the Colour of it, being of a dark gray Colour, like the *Whiting-Pollack*. This Fish, when young, is from six or eight Inches to eighteen or twenty Inches or more long; but at full Growth is as long as a *Cod* or *Salmon*, though not so thick. These mentioned Fish are taken in plenty about the said Islands, and sold
at

at *Donaghadee* and *Portavo* Markets, where Fish-mongers attend to buy and disperse them over the Country; but either from the Laziness of the People, or want of Boats this Traffick is not carried on with the Advantage it might be.

From the *Cross-Island* a large Fishing Bank extends along the Coast at about four Miles distance from the main Land towards the *Isle of Man*; from which the Inhabitants of the *Big Island*, of *Donaghadee*, and of all the Coast as far as *Bally-Walter* bring vast Quantities of *Cod*, *Hake*, *Turbut*, *Fluke*, *Plaice*, and *Soal*. The lowest Water on this Bank is eighteen Fathom; but on the South End they fish in 40 Fathom Water.

The *Mew-Island* yields plentiful supplies of Fish, but mostly of *Cod*, and of a Fish called the *Bauvin*, which are generally taken by Hook and Line among the Rocks. They take their best *Cod* on the North Side of it, in a Water from 38 to 40 Fathom deep. Here are also large *Oysters*, and which are reckoned as good for pickling as any in the Kingdom; as also great Numbers of *Scallops* both large and small, *Cockles*, and *Muscles*, which in times of scarcity have afforded great Relief to the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Coasts, and many of them have come even 20 Miles to gather them. They were one Year taken here in such prodigious Quantities, that the common People thought it miraculous. They gathered them by Millions, the whole Strand being peopled by such who came in quest of them; and though they thought they had gleaned all away, yet in two or three Tides a new and plentiful supply appeared. The *Muscles* are fixed by a Beard to Stones or Rocks, and linked to each other, lying buried among Sand or loose Gravel in Heaps. All these that lay above the Sand were gathered clean away; yet when the next Tide swept more Sand off, new Heaps of them were discovered, which answered all the Wants of the necessitous People.

The Lake of *Strangford* is plentifully stored with Fish of all the kinds before mentioned. The Southern Coast

Coast about *New-Castle* (and, for what we know other Places) affords a small *Salmon*, called a *Graul*, of a size much less than a *Salmon*, in all other Particulars agreeing with it; which People say is a particular Species by itself. Yet we are inclined to think it is only a *Salmon-Peal*, or young *Salmon* not come to its full Growth. Of vast Quantities of *Sand Eels* taken on this Coast in times of scarcity, See before p. 81.

Through the whole Bay of *Dundrum* is good Fishing, especially with a *Seyne Net*, it being generally a clean Sand; and plenty of *Flat Fish* and *Sea Trouts* are taken in it, and on all the *Mourne Coast* *Rock-Fish*, *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, &c. in Abundance.

Good Store of *Cod-Fish* is taken in the Bay of *Carlingford*; which is also noted for its excellent *Oysters*, highly esteemed for their Flavour in *Dublin* and elsewhere, and of late much in Demand on the Northern, and North West Coasts of *Great Britain*.

Before we close this Chapter, we cannot but take Notice of a strange Fish lately taken on the southern Shore of *Lecale*, in a Creek near *Dunsport*, the like whereof the oldest Fishers declare they never saw. It was about 20 Inches long, half of which was taken up by the Head, which was also nine Inches across and crooked. It had no Finns, but on each side a kind of Leg and Foot, ending in a sort of Finny Toes, webbed, and armed with small Nails. The Tail was crooked, and ended also in such a Foot, and all the Parts of it were extremely tight, strongly connected, and unusually tendinous. Out of the Belly underneath (which was flat) issued two Members, exactly resembling human Hands, with four Fingers and a Thumb; with which (we may suppose) it crept forward slowly, whilst it contracted its other Limbs, and then sprung upon its Prey; to dispose of which further, it was armed with several Rows of long white and sharp Teeth, fixed in strong Jaws, and with a thick Tongue, and on the Snout of it were several Horns like those on the *Turbut* kind. This Account was lately communicated

municated by a worthy Clergyman, and an Icon of it furnished, which we have annexed at the Bottom of the Map prefixed to this Tract, near the Place where it was taken, in regard *Gesner* takes no Notice of such a Fish, nor do we remember to have met the like in any Writer on the Subject of Fishes.

We reserve the Herrings, and Herring-fishery for the following Chapter.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Herring Fishery of this County in particular ; and something in general of the Decay of the Herring Fishery on all the Coasts of Ireland ; with some Hints concerning the Recovery and Improvement of it.

S E C T. I.

THIS Subject deserves the Attention of the Publick, and of every Individual of the Community, who has good Wishes to the Trade and Well-being of our Country. Many of the Materials relative to the general Part of this Chapter have been communicated by a careful and antient Observer (a), who, from long Experience, has collected what may possibly prove of some Emolument to the Society.

The Bays bounding this County, noted for a great Resort of *Herrings* in their Seasons of Migration, are principally *Carlingford-bay*, those in the Lake of *Strangford*, *Quintin-bay*, otherwise called the Bay of *Tara*, and *Carrickfergus-bay* ; in the latter of which, and in Places lying off the Bay, and about the *Copland Islands*, when the Herrings and Fry are in their Passage great Shoals are seen of *Codd*, *Gray-fish* or old *Blockans*, *Gurnard*, and *Knowds*, which are the *Gray-Gurnard*, who all pursue their Prey. It is pleasant to come within the Play of

those

(a) Dean
John Ri-
chardson
of Belin-
bet.

those Fish in a Boat. The large Fish attack the Shoal, which in the Day-time generally keep near the Bottom ; but for Safety are often forced to the Top, where the *Gaunts* or *Soland* Geese, and other Water-fowl upon the Wing, observe them, and give Warning to their Companions ; so that in five or six Minutes may be seen Two or three hundred of these Birds striking at their Prey from a great Height in the Air, while the *Puffins*, *Cormorants*, and other Water-fowl, dive among them ; and the *Codd* and *Gray-fish* tumble about and leap in the Water, without being frightened by the Boat's Crew, and rise so near that they are often struck with a Gaff or Hook fixed at the End of a Stick, and drawn into the Boat.

There has been no considerable Fishery for *Herrings* in this Bay since the Fleets were there at the Revolution. Yet they are often forced in by Shoals of *Porpoises*, of which about 23 or 24 Years ago more than 40 came up into it, and were pursued into shallow Water by a Ship's Crew, who fired at them till they lodged them in the Ooze above *White-house*, when the Tide retiring they were all taken and yielded great Quantities of Oil. A Suit was commenced by the Earl of *Donegall* for the Royalty of these large Fish against the Captors ; which at length, after great Expence, was carried in favour of the Royalty.

In the Lough of *Strangford* is at present in the Season a pretty plentiful Herring Fishery (though nothing so copious as heretofore) in which 150 Boats are usually employed.

The Bays of *Carlingford* and *Tara* have been also noted upon this Account ; but the *Herring-takes* both in these and in most other Bays of this Kingdom have of late Years much failed, to the great Loss of the Community, and especially of the Poor, who by the Bounty of Providence used to be relieved and supported (particularly in Times of Scarcity) by the Abundance of *Herrings* taken on our Coasts ; from whence the Inland Parts were heretofore supplied in great Plenty. Formerly

merly the highest Price of *Herrings* in *Dublin* Market was 3 s. 6 d. a Mease, the Middle Price, 2 s. 6 d. and the lowest Price 1 s. 4 d. and 1 s. 6 d. from whence they were dispersed through the Country at proportionable Rates; whereas, at present they are sold at two or three a Penny. It may be therefore thought worth the Pains to enlarge a little upon this Subject, and to shew the Reasons of the Decay of this beneficial Branch of Commerce, and to lay down some Remedies to help and enlarge it.

SECT. II. *Herrings* are a delicious Fish either fresh or pickled; they are exceedingly prolifick, and if due Care were taken, especially of the *Skotten Herring* and *Fry*, their Increase would be much greater than now it is. They take well with Salt, and are fit for Land-Carriage or Exportation; by which Means great Profit is made of them in several Parts of the World. The *Herring* is called in *North-Wales*, *Penuag*, and *Pennog*, in *South-Wales*, *Ysgadenin*, in *Cornwall*, *Hernanguidn*, in *Armorick British*, *Arink*, and in *Irish*, *Sgadán*. It is not known by any *Latin* Word; for it is a popular Error to believe the *Herring* to be the *Halec* of the *Romans*, which was no particular Fish, but a Sauce made of the Entrails of any Salt-fish; nor will the Writers (b) upon the Subject of Fishes allow it to be the *Mænis*, or *Leucomnis*, or the *Gerres* mentioned by *Pliny*; from whence it has been held that it was a Fish unknown to the Antients, since no antient *Latin* or *Greek* Word has been found for it. *Rondoleti* calls it *Harengus*.

(b) *Rondoleti* de piscibus marin. lib. 5. ch. 13.

Camden (c) gives such an erroneous Account of *Herrings* on the Coast of *Yorkshire*, that it cannot pass without Observation. “ These *Herrings*, (says he) which “ in the time of our Grandfathers swarmed only about “ *Norway*, do now in our times, by the Bounty of Divine Providence, swim in great Shoals round our “ Coasts every Year. About Midsummer they draw “ from the main Sea towards the Coast of *Scotland*, “ at which time they are immediately sold off, as being “ then

(c) *Brittan* p. 905. Edit. 1722

“ then at their best. From thence they arrive on our
 “ Coasts; and from the middle of *August* to *November*
 “ there is excellent and most plentiful fishing for them
 “ all along from *Scarborough* to the *Thame's* Mouth.
 “ Afterwards by stormy Weather they are carried into
 “ the *British* Sea, and are there caught till *Christmas*;
 “ thence having ranged the Coast of *Ireland* on both
 “ sides, and gone round *Britain*, they return into the
 “ Northern Ocean, where they remain till *June*; and
 “ after they have cast their *Spawn*, return again in
 “ great Shoals.”

It is evident (contrary to what that Author asserts)
 that *Herrings* spawn on the *British* and *Irish* Coasts, and
 do not swarm only about *Norway*, but visit us in vast
 Shoals in *July* and *August*, often earlier, and never stay
 away so long as till after *Christmas*. They are menti-
 oned in an early Record in the Reign of *Edw. 3*, upon
 this Occasion. In the Government of *Sr. William de*
Windsor A°. 1368, the Parliament was divided into
 Factions, insomuch that they separated and held their
 Councils in different Chambers. The Minor Part gran-
 ted a Duty on several Commodities, and among the rest,
 on every Last of *Herrings* three Shillings, to continue
 for three Years. The Government took Advantage of
 this Grant, though made by the Minority of the Par-
 liament, and continued it also beyond the time allotted.
 When *Sir Robert de Ashton* was Lord Justice in 1373,
 the Subjects petitioned for Relief, and had it by the
 Writ here cited; by which it appears, that we had *Her-*
ring fisheries in *Ireland* much earlier than the time as-
 signed by *Mr. Camden*, and that we had then a Method
 of packing and preserving them, which is near 50
 Years before the Period generally given for that inven-
 tion, as will be seen hereafter.

Daily Experience shews that the latter part of *Mr.*
Camden's Assertion is a Mistake, viz. “ that they do
 “ not shoal on the Coast of *Ireland* till after *Christmas*,
 “ and that they spawn in the Northern Seas, and return
 “ to us after.” For it is evident that we take them here
 with

with their Bellies full of *Roe* and *Milt*, and immediately after they have spawned, with their Bellies empty ; and we take also Multitudes of *Herring-Cobbs* or young *Herrings* in our Bays.

The *Herring* is a Fish of Passage or Migration, or in plain Words, travels from one part of the Sea to another far distant, and spawns in one Place, and grows fat in another ; like the *Salmon*, which spawns in fresh Water, and fattens in the Sea. It is observed that Fish of Passage return to the Place where they were spawned, and breed thereabouts ; it is so with the *Salmon*, and it is not improbable that the *Herrings* do the same. They are poor and weak after they have spawned, and stay on our Coasts some time to recover Strength, Such as are taken in that Condition are called *shotten Herring*, and are not worth the Expence of Salt and Barrel. When they recover some Strength they go back to the Northern Sea, where they find plenty of Food fit for nourishing and fatning them. When they are grown plump and strong in the Northern Seas, and find themselves breeding of Spawn (at which time they are at the best) they swim in great Shoals southward till they come to the Place where they were spawned. Such as are taken soon after they set out from the Northern Seas are the best and fattest ; and as the Spawn swells in their Bellies they grow leaner. which may also probably be increased by the Labour of their Journey to such remote Parts ; and this is the Reason why the *Herrings* taken by the *Dutch* on the Coasts of *Schetland* and *North-Britain*, are the best.

The first Appearance of *Herring* on the Coasts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or the Islands thereunto belonging, is at the said Isles of *Schetland*, about the beginning of *June*, sometimes earlier, sometimes later, according as they are ripe or fit for Migration in order to drop their Spawn. From thence they draw near to the North of *Scotland*, and then proceed Southward in great Shoals, some along the Eastern and Southern Coast of *Great Britain*, others by the *Orkney* and *Western Isles*,
Q 3
and

(d) De-
scrip. of
West-Isles
of Scot-
land, p.
349.

and from thence along the Western Coast of *Great Britain*, and the whole Coast of *Ireland*. This is evident from hence, that *Herrings* are taken in all these Parts in *Autumn*, and sometimes in *July*. Mr. *Martin* (d) says, “ that *Herrings* come to the Coasts of the Western Islands of *Scotland* in *April* or *May*, and into the Bays in prodigious Shoals in *July* or *August*, and that Complaints have been made from *Lough-Effort* in the Island of *Skie*, that all the Ships there were loaded, and that the Barrel of *Herring* might be had for four Pence, but there were no Buyers.”

(e) Wil-
loughby's
Hist. of
Fishes.
Bier-Uliet

The *Hollanders* were the first who began a regular *Herring* Fishery in 1103, and observed the several Seasons of their Passage ; the Method of curing, salting and barrelling them is said (e) not to have been discovered till the Year 1416, when *William Bucklesz*, a Native of *Bier-Uliet*, rendered his Name immortal by that Service ; and that long after the Emperor *Charles* the 5th, and the Queen of *Hungary* had the Curiosity to visit the Tomb of *Bucklesz*. Yet from the Record before quoted it would seem, that the Method of curing *Herrings* was known and practised in *Ireland* near 50 Years before the Time ascribed to this Invention by *Bucklesz*. For it was never known that fresh uncured *Herrings* were sold by the *Last*, which is a Measure of 12 Barrels, but by Tale, viz. the *Mease*, which is in Number 500 ; nor was ever a Duty laid on fresh Victuals for present Consumption : And therefore the *Last* of *Herring* mentioned in the said Record must be understood 12 Barrels of cured and pickled *Herrings*.

(f) *Martin*
as before.

The *Hollanders* (f) begin on the 14th of *June* to fish with 2000 Buffes and upwards at *Schetland* in the Sound of *Brassa*, where the *Herrings* are commonly most plentiful, and very near the Shore.

Of late Years there are general Complaints of the Scarcity of *Herrings* throughout the Bays of this Kingdom, the Reasons of which might prove worth while to inquire into, in order to find out proper Remedies ; and

and the Causes of this Failure seem (among others) to be these.

1st. The burning much *Kelp* on the flat sandy Shores in the Herring Seasons.

2dly. The throwing into the *Herring* Bays the Garbage of Fish, or any other offensive Matter.

3dly. Larger Fish, such as *Whales*, *Sun-Fish*, *Porpoises*, *Seals*, *Herring Hogs*; which of late Years have frequented much our Bays, and brought great Destruction on the *Herring*.

4thly. A great Havock made of the spent and shotten Fish and Fry.

5thly. The fishing with huge trail Nets, with narrow Meshes, by which not only the full grown profitable *Herring*, but the *Cobbs* and younger Fish designed by Nature for future Supplies, are promiscuously taken.

These are some of the Causes of the Decay of our *Herring* Fisheries. The Remedies seem easy and natural.

1st. If *Kelp* be burned in the *Herring* Bays, when the *Herrings* are spawning, or for sometime after, it is certainly very pernicious to the *Herring* fishing. For the Fry, when very young, take Shelter in the Sea-Ware very near the Shore, and in the Cavities of Rocks, wherein the Tide has left some Water and Sea-Weeds, from which it is no way improbable they have their Nourishment, until they are fit to remove to the Northern Seas, where the Great Creator hath provided Store for them. Therefore *Sea-Weeds* ought not to be burned in the *Herring* Bays during the Fishing Season, nor until the young Fish have Growth and Strength sufficient for their Removal.

2dly. Throwing of Fish Garbage, or any other matter offensive to Fish, into the *Herring*-Bays, must needs be pernicious to the Fishery. For as Fish are destitute of two of the five Senses (*i. e.* Hearing and Smelling) it is hardly to be doubted but they excel in that of Tasting. Experience tells us, that Waters may be tainted and infected so as to kill the Fish; of this, watering of

(f) Na-
vig. Iter
Biblioth.
p. 586.

green Flax is a Proof. It is said, (f) that after firing the Woods near a Port in *Newfoundland*, the Fish did not come near it in seven Years after; the Waters being imbittered by Turpentine or Rozin, which ran into the Rivers, and from thence into the Sea. *This Practice therefore of throwing offensive things into the Herring-Bays should be corrected.*

3dly. That the larger Fish make great Havock of the *Herrings* is manifest from the instance before given, p. 242 of the Porpoises pursuing the Shoals into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*. Whales, Seals, &c. do the same. The *Herrings*, and all other small Fish, swim faster, and turn more nimbly, than the big ones; by which means they save themselves while they continue single, and do not come together in great Numbers. But towards Spawning-time, when in order to propagate their Species, Nature directs them to assemble together in Shoals, then the great Fish pursue them, and disturb them much in their Passage. Where they have Sea-room enough they suffer but little Damage; but when they come into the Bays, and are confined within narrower Bounds, and at the same time are more intent on the Work of Propagation, then the great Fish devour them in vast Quantities, disturb them in casting their Spawn, and disperse them; by which means the Fishery must be much interrupted and diminished. The Coasts of *Ireland*, especially those in the West, have of late Years been much frequented by *Whales*, and *Sunfish*, which come in *March* or *April*, and stay till *November*. They frequent the *Herring-Bays* in the fishing Season, and not only destroy a great deal of Fish, but mar the fishing. *In this case, the only Remedy is to kill them, or, if that cannot be done, to drive them out of the Bays, before the Advance of the Herrings.* The *Highlanders* in the Western Islands of *Scotland* are very expert and successful in dealing with *Wales* and *Seals*, when they appear on their Coasts. “ They employ Numbers of Boats together (says Mr. Martin) in pursuing of the *Whales*, “ chasing them up into the Bays, until they wound one “ of

“ of them mortally, and then it runs ashore, and they
 “ say that all the rest follow the Track of the Blood,
 “ and run themselves also on Shoar, by which Means
 “ many of them are killed.” In the same manner do
 they deal with the Seals, and other large Fish.

4thly. Another Cause of the Decay and Diminution of *Herrings* is the great Havock made of the shot en Herring and Fry. *Herrings* are immediately after spawning not only lean and meagre, but feeble; inso-much that they cannot swim so fast as at other Times, whereby they become a ready Prey to all voracious Fish. They are also easily taken near the Shore in great Quantities by Fishermen and others, though they are fit for nothing else but manuring of Land. *This Practice therefore should be reformed, and the Mother-Fish preserved from such unprofitable Destruction.*

5thly. *Trail Nets* with narrow *Mesbes* are great Engines for the Destruction not only of the profitable *Herring* (which is allowable) but of the *Cobbs* and young Fry, which are of little Value. To which may be added the common Practice in most Places of taking up the *Cobbs* in Sieves, and using them as Food, when Hundreds of them are scarce equal in Value to one full grown Herring. *These Practices therefore should be reformed as much as possible, and the Nets, wherein the Fish are drawn, should have their Mesbes an Inch square, that in taking the larger Fish the Fry may escape.*

From all the forementioned Causes it is evident how it happens that the *Herring-Fishing* hath of late Years so much failed on our Coasts, where the Destruction of the Mother-Fish and Fry hath been so great, and the Neglect of preventing it so gross, that one might think we had declared War against *Herring*, and were resolved to destroy the whole Species, or to banish them from our Coasts, to which they are yearly brought in great Numbers by the Bounty of Divine Providence for our Use and Service. In order therefore to retrieve the *Herring Trade*, and set it upon a better Footing for the future, it seems necessary, besides the Remedies before
 laid

laid down, that the *Herring*-fishing should be carried on regularly under a certain Discipline, which all Persons concerned should submit to and observe ; and it were to be wished that we had some Law to this Purpose. But in the mean time it would be the Interest of those, who are employed in this Fishery, voluntarily to agree upon some Regulations, which might not only tend to their own Advantage, but to that of the Publick. The *Dutch* find it necessary to proceed thus in their *Herring*-fishing. Besides some Regulations of the *States*, before they set out, they enter into a verbal Convention, which has the same Force among themselves as if it were in Writing. They must all begin on the same Day, *viz.* the 14th of *June* ; no Fisher shall cast his Net within a hundred Fathom of another Boat ; while the Nets are cast a Light shall be kept on the hind part of the Vessel ; when a Boat is by any Accident obliged to leave off fishing, the Light shall be cast into the Sea, and when the greatest part of a Fleet leaves off the rest shall do the same, &c. These Regulations are partly followed by the *French* and other Nations, and partly improved and augmented with new ones. Our *Herring*-fishery, with due Care, might be brought under some such Discipline, and proper Regulations be contrived and adapted to our own Circumstances. Heretofore the Legislature have thought proper to take the *Herring*-Fishery into their Consideration. A°. 10th

(g) Rot. *Edward 4th* (1469) an Act was made (g) to endure
 Canc. 10°. for ever, “ That as the *Herring*-Fishery is always ca-
 Edw. 4. “ sual and removable by Storms and Winds from one
 “ Place to another, and if the *Herrings* are not taken
 “ in Season they will be gone, It is enacted, that all
 “ Fishers who arrive in the Ports on the Lands of the
 “ Abbot of *St. Maries* near *Dublin*, may draw and cast
 “ their Nets for *Herrings* at all times without Impeach-
 “ ment, the Disturbers to forfeit 10*l.*” This was only
 a partial Protection to the Fishermen, not to the Fish,
 which stand more in need of it.

CH A P. XX.

Of Remarkable MEN born in this County.

S E C T. I.

HAVING before given some Account of Plants, Birds, Fishes, and other natural Rarities in this County, we shall close all (according to the Hon. Mr. *Robert Boyle* and Dr. *Plott's* Method of Enquiry) with Observations on Men and Woman, as to their extreme Age, unusual Accidents at their Birth, and uncommon Sizes in Defect or Increase. To which we shall annex an Account of Men eminent for their useful Inventions, Learning or Promotions.

First, The Air of this County, though sharper and colder in Winter than in the South, and the Frosts here beginning earlier, and continuing longer than there, yet may be well reputed temperate and healthy, and (together with the Industry and Temperance of the People) to contribute to the extreme old Age of many of the Inhabitants, of whom several exceed 90, and some 100 Years of Age. It is remarkable, that in the Parish of *Dunsford* in *Lecale*, consisting of about 200 Families, there are at present 80 Persons who exceed 60 Years; which we do not mention as Instances of *Longevity*, but as a singular Matter not easily to be met with among the like Number of Families in other Neighbourhoods.

Mortagh Lavery, of the Parish of *Magherelin*, is now 91 Years old, and in good Health.

James Orr is 95 Years old, living in the Neighbourhood of *Rose-Trevor*.

Another *James Orr*, of the Parish of *Comber*, died about five Years ago in the 93d Year of his Age. It is remarkable of him, that eight Years before his
Death

Death he recovered his Sight so perfectly, as to read without Spectacles, notwithstanding he was so blind before, as scarce to see his Way. Two other Men lived in the same Parish to a good old Age, viz. *Theophilus McClure*, who died in the 97th Year of his Age; and *John Maxwell*, who died in his 88th Year. They were Men noted for their great Sobriety; and the latter of them, a Year or two before his Death, rode from *Dublin* to his own House in one Day, which is upwards of 84 Miles.

Thomas Wason and his Wife live at present in the Parish of *Drumgath*; he being 97, and she 94 Years of Age.

The oldest Man now living in *Lecale* is one Mr. *Smith* of *St. John's Point*; but the precise Years of his Age we cannot learn; only that he is between 90 and 100, and is still very healthy.

The like may be said of Mrs. *Campbell* of *Newry*, commonly called *Grany Campbell*, of an extreme old Age.

Alice Sale of *Lecale* lately died near 100 Years old. She was grown double and shrivelled, being worn to a Grasshopper. Yet her Appetite was keen to the last; but it's satisfaction proportioned to the Bulk it had to provide for. She would sit in the Chimney Corner on a little Straw, and exercise her Rock and Spindle to the last, when she seemed to die of meer Age.

Richard Smith, a Gardiner at *Moyrah*, is close upon 100 Years of Age, labours still in his Garden, and attends the Markets. His Wife is near the same Age.

Mr. *William Fayers* of *Ballinabinch* died in 1738, aged 100 Years, and had the fourth Generation living when he died. His Daughter, *Elizabeth Ringland*, is now living aged 80.

Cumming and *Erwine* died lately in the Neighbourhood of *Rose-trevor*, each above 100 Years old. The first named of these Persons married a second or third Wife

Wife after he was 90, and had by her a Child, though no Blemish was ever laid on her Character.

The Widow *Agnew* is now living in the same Neighbourhood of *Rose-trevor*, aged 100 Years.

Patrick Lowy of *Clogher*, in the Parish of *Down*, died about seven Years since in his 100th Year, and was healthy and active to the last, always walking to Church and Market, which was a large Mile distant from his House. He never had a Disorder of any kind, except the Small Pox when a Child, and that which took him off, being of about 12 Hours continuance.

Janet Tate, alias *Halliday*, of the Parish of *Anahilt*, is now 101 Years old; and it is asserted by two of her Sisters, that she was in her 53d Year when she bore her last Child; her Sight continues so good as to qualify her for threading a Needle fine enough for sowing Linen of fifteen Hundred, and for spinning on the little Wheel. She is a sensible chearful old Woman, and continues in a good state of Health.

John Finlay, a Fisherman, was born in *Bangor*, but died about twenty Months ago at *Belfast*, aged 103; retaining his Memory and Judgment, with a tollerable state of Health to the last. Another Fisherman lately died at *Bangor* aged 105.

Jane Johnson, alias the Widow *Mc. Camon*, of the Parish of *Donoghmore*, died on Easter-Sunday last, aged 105, and very well remembered the Rebellion of 1641.

Mrs. Lasharway, a French Refugee, and Maiden Lady, though not born in this County, yet may be well remembered, as having lived 50 Years in it. She is now 105 Years old, part of which she spent at *Mount-Alexander* with her Niece *Mrs. Mountgomery*, part at *Donaghadee* with the same Lady, and at present lives with her Nephew *Mr. Daniel Cromlin* in *Lisburn*. She is sprightly in Conversation, Active, Complaisant, reads without Spectacles, and in every Sense perfect. She cannot speak one Word of *English*, occasioned by an ill-mannered Custom of People in laughing at her when she attempted to learn it.

For

For the same Reason that we introduced Mrs. *Lasbarway*, we must mention an *old Woman* now living at *Magherelin*; who though born in *England*, has lived ever since the Revolution here. She came over with her Father, who was a Lieutenant of Horse in the King's Army. She was alive the Year King *Charles I.* was beheaded, and says she is 95 or 96 Years old. She keeps a School for Children, and can read a small printed Book with Spectacles.

Andrew Miscandle is still living in the Parish of *Donoghmore*, and is certified by the Minister and Church-Wardens to be 107 Years old. He yet retains his Memory, and enjoys Health and Strength to a good Degree; his Eye Sight fails him; but he knows People very well by their Voices.

Mary Crawly, of the Parish of *Ballinabinch*, died about five Years ago, aged 112 Years; and had the fourth Generation living when she died.

SECT. II. Of Men born in this County, remarkable in their Sizes, in Defect or Increase, or attended with uncommon Accidents, either at their Births, or in the Progress of their Lives, take the following Account.

James Downey lives in the Parish of *Clonallen* and Town Land of *Bavin*, being born somewhere thereabouts. He is of a very low Stature, some say three Feet six Inches high, others only three Feet four Inches in his Stocking Feet. His Head and Face are vastly large, his Body gross, his Back and Breast crooked, his Legs bandied, and only nine Inches long, his Arms very short, and his Hands very little. This Deformity was occasioned by breaking his Back when a Child; so that he is a Dwarf only by Accident. He has a Brother of proper Stature. He speaks good *Irish*, but very little *English*. His abode is with his Mother, a Widow, whom he loves tenderly, and will not leave her, though he has been offered good Wages to be hired for a Show.. Yet he makes Excursions once a Year to the neighbouring Towns, gathers up some
Pence

Pence, which he brings to his Mother, and then returns contentedly to his Labour. He is plain and honest, and remarkable for never swearing. Being one Day employed in the Furrow of a Potatoe-Garden, and suddenly rising up, a simple Priest passing by took him for a Fairy, just sprung out of the Earth, and adjured him to approach no nearer ; but the little Creature moving forward to undeceive the Priest, so frightened him, that he clapped Spurs to his Horse, and fled quite away.

Another Person, called *Little Blain*, is a few Inches taller than *James Downey*, his Body erect, but his Legs and Thighs out of proportion short. He lives near *Rathfryland*.

These are the only two Persons we hear of in this County remarkable for Size in defect. There are several who are of Sizes in excess, of whom we shall enumerate a few.

III. As Mountainy Countries are remarked for breeding Men of large Bones and tall Statures, it is so here in the Mountains of *Mourne*; insomuch, that the *Men of Mourne* are grown into a Proverb on account of their *tall Stature* ; yet we hear of but few who exceed six Feet and a half. The Family of the *Hustons* in these Mountains have several among them of a tall Stature. One Brother, measuring to six Feet six Inches, is gone into the King of *Prussia's* Service, and a Sister, the lowest of the Family, is six Feet two Inches high, though not above 17 Years old.

James Murdach of *Reddemin*, measures to six Feet six Inches.

Joseph Henrey of *Cargagh* in *Lecale* is six Feet four Inches and a Quarter in his Stockings ; and it is said that more of his Family and Neighbourhood are taller.

William Lilburn of the Parish of *Magherelin* is descended from a tall Family, and is himself six Feet three Inches high, and has a Brother little Inferior in Height.

Mr. *Simon Bateman*, born at *Magherelinch* near *Moyra*, is six Feet four Inches and a half high.

Alexander

Alexander Doach, of the Parish of *Dromarab*, was in his Prime six Feet seven Inches high; but now, being advanced in Years, he stoops and is something lower. He has a Daughter full six Feet high.

A Merchant at *Newry*, not long since, digging a Foundation for a Building in the Precincts of the old Abby there, found a human Skeleton seven Feet long by Measure. The Leather of his Shoes were not quite consumed, in which the Marks of the Buckles remained, though the Mettal was not discoverable, and some Rags, perhaps of the Shroud, remained. In the Romish Church, *Abbats*, as well as *Bishops*, were buried in their Shoes, called among them, *Pedales* and *Pedules*.

Of a remarkable Person, one *James Walker*, born in the Year 1718 in the Parish of *Hilsborough*, and now living in the 25th Year of his Age, take an Account from the Words of Dr. *John Sedgwick*, who officiated at the Labour of the Mother when *Walker* was born.

“ In the Year 1718 I being called (says he) to assist
 “ the Wife of *James Walker*, who had been in hard
 “ Labour for three or four Days, and given over by the
 “ Midwife, I found by the bad Posture of the *Pelvis*
 “ that the *Fætus* had presented it's Arms to the Birth,
 “ which not being prevented in due time, part of both
 “ Arms for two Days remained born, and part in the
 “ Birth, which were so swoln by the contractive Force
 “ of the Neck of the Uterus, that it was impracticable
 “ to replace them in their natural Situation. In this
 “ Extremity, I ordered their Teacher, Mr. *Charles*
 “ *Seaton*, a Dissenting Minister of the Parish of *Ana-*
 “ *bilt*, to which they belonged, to be sent for, and laid
 “ the Danger before the Husband and him, who agreed
 “ with me, that it was more Humane and Christian
 “ to save the Mother (if possible) we doubting also that
 “ the Child was dead. The Woman's great Impor-
 “ tunities to preserve her Life at length prevailed.
 “ In the Presence therefore of the Husband, Mr. *Seaton*,
 “ the Midwife, and others, I dislocated the Humeri
 “ of

“ of the Child from the Scapulæ, divided the muscu-
 “ lar Parts with a proper Instrument, made a total
 “ separation of them from the Body, and thereby found
 “ means easily to extract the Child by the Feet, and
 “ then with speed and safety brought off the *Placenta*,
 “ &c and safely laid the Woman a-bed. Believing
 “ the Child was dead, I committed him to the Mid-
 “ wife, who laid him aside. Sometime after the
 “ Child shrieked, which surprized us. However, I
 “ stitched the Wounds cross-ways, and drew the mus-
 “ cular Parts over the Scapulas, and then dressed them
 “ with dry Cotton ; and this Method not only filled
 “ the Cavities, but formed little Protuberances that
 “ appear as Stumps.”

The Person thus saved is six Feet high, slender and
 narrow Shouldred, active and nimble. He sits a Saddle
 upright and firm, will ride 40 Miles to a Fair, and
 deals much in buying and selling Horses, which he
 dresses and curries as well as any Groom can do, hol-
 ding the Curry Comb between his Chin and Shoulder.
 The same way he holds the Goad in driving the Plow,
 and the Spade when he digs ; which Actions, however,
 are uneasy and irksome to him, and he does not prac-
 tice them much. He throws a Stone from the Top
 of his Foot with more exactness and greater force than
 most Men can do with their Hands, and seldom fails
 hitting any Mark he aims at. He mounts a Horse
 without any Assistance, and shuffling the Bridle over
 his Head till he gets it on his Shoulders, he guides the
 Horse with as much Skill and as little Fear, even a
 Hunting, as any Man can do.

The same Mr. *Sedgwick* delivered the Wife of *James*
Ducky, in the Parish of *Hilsborough*, of a dead Child,
 which was Hydrocephalick, she being then in the 57th
 Year of her Age ; an Instance exceeding rare in any
 other Country than *Ireland* ! This was about the same
 time that *Walker* was born. *Mary Fitzsimons* of
 this County was brought to bed of a Child when she

was upwards of 50 Years old; and *Janet Tate*, before mentioned, in her 53d Year.

Mary, the Wife of *Shane Maguccan* died about thirteen Years ago, and was some time before delivered of one dead Child, and four living Children at a Birth, who were all baptized by the Names of *Shane*, *Teigue*, *Paul*, and *Meraid*, and all died about a Week after.

SECT. III. Of Men born in, or who were near Relatives to this County, remarkable for Inventions useful to Society, we can give but few Instances.

Michael Ward Esq; now one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, is of a Family settled for near 200 Years in this County at *Kil-lough* and *Castle-Ward*, denominated from them, though he himself was not born in it. He was the first who brought the *Marle-Culture* into Practice in this County; for which he deserves a Place here,

Nor must we forget *Henry Mc. Leary* of *Warings-town*, for the great and successful Pains he took in improving the Diaper Weaving, and for his new Invention of a *Slay* for expediting the weaving Work with much fewer Hands than usual; for which Discovery he received a Reward of 100 *l.* from the Linen Board.

Add to these (though not immediately pertinent to the subject in hand) that the Family of the *Ecklin's*, settled in the *Ards* ever since the Reign of King *James I.* has produced a Bishop, a Judge, and a General, the two last born in this County, the former in *Scotland*; but promoted here to the Bishoprick of *Down* and *Connor*, which he worthily filled for 22 Years, and died at *Ardquin*, now the Seat of his Descendants.

Having mentioned a military Man, we ought not to pass over the late *Nicholas Price* Esq; who was born at *Greencastle*, in the Barony of *Mourne*, went early into the Army of his Majesty King *William*, served well in the War with *Spain*, and through several Ranks was advanced to the Stations of a Colonel of Foot, Brigadier, and afterwards died Major-General. He also served his
Country

Country as one of the Representatives in Parliament for this County, where he lived at *Hollymount* in Credit, Honour, and good Hospitality.

SECT. IV. As this Part of *Ireland* was, until the Arrival of the *English*, the most uncivilized and unreformed of any of the Kingdom, and even after that Period was employed in perpetual Wars till the final Settlement of King *James I.*, it cannot be expected that we should produce many instances of Men born in this County, who have been remarkable for high Promotions in Church or State, or signal on account of Learning or other Accomplishments ; yet we shall mention a few under each of these Heads, beginning with the early Times, and proceeding to the present.

Farlath Mc. Trien was descended from the antient and powerful Sept of the *Dalsiatacians*, Dynasts of *East Ulster*, and born in the Territory of *Mourne* in this County. He was a Disciple of *St. Patrick*, revered for his Learning and Piety, and succeeded him, though not immediately, in the See of *Armagh* A°. 465, which he filled with great sufficiency for eighteen Years.

Of the same Family were *Ailild* the first, and *Ailild* the second, both Archbishops of *Armagh* ; the first of whom was converted to Christianity by *St. Patrick*, and died A°. 526, as the latter did ten Years after.

The famous *Malachy O Morgair* (whose Life *St. Bernard* has written) was born in this County, became Abbot of *Bangor*, Bishop of *Connor* and of *Down*, as also Archbishop of *Armagh* ; of whom the Reader may find a full Account in the Bishops of *Ireland*. He was esteemed a Man of great Piety and Virtue, and died at *Clarevalle* in the Arms of *St. Bernard* A°. 1148, having left to Posterity several Monuments of his Learning ; as *A Volume of Epistles to St. Bernard*.—*Constitutions of his Church*.—*A Book on the Laws of Celibacy*.—*Another on Traditions*,—*And the Life St. Cuthbert*. There is also ascribed to him *a Prophecy upon the future*

Popes of Rome, down to the Papacy of Pope Urban the 7th. But this has of late Years been detected to be a spurious Piece, and not the Work of *Malachy*.

Christian O Conarchy was born near *Bangor* in the County of *Down*, and was a Disciple and at length Archdeacon to *Malachy O Morgair* before mentioned, and was also a Cistercian Monk, first Abbot of *Mellefont*, Bishop of *Lismore* in *Munster*, and the Pope's Legate, in which quality he presided with Cardinal *Paparo* at the Synod of *Kells*, when the Palls were delivered to the four Archbishops of *Ireland*. He died in 1186.

John A Sacro Bosco, a Philosopher and Mathematician of great Reputation, flourished early in the 13th Century, and is supposed have been born at *Holywood* in this County, from whence he took his Name; though others say he was a Native of *Holywood* in the County of *Dublin*. He died at *Paris* in 1244, and writ *de Sphæra*.—*de Algarismo*.—*de ratione Anni, sive de computo Ecclesiastico*.—*Breviarium Juris*, and other Tracts.

England, Scotland, and Ireland lay claim to the Birth of *John Duns Scotus*, the celebrated *Subtile Doctor* of the 14th Century; but *Hugh Mac-Caghwell*, titular Archbishop of *Armagh* (of whom hereafter) puts it past Question, that he was born at *Down-Patrick*, and from thence had the Name of *Duns-Scotus*, i. e. a Scot or Irishman of *Down*. He was born in 1274, became a Franciscan Friar, and was educated at *Oxford* under *William de Ware* or *Varro*, where the Fame of his Learning was so high, that 30000 Students resorted to *Oxford* meerly on his Account. He was commanded to *Paris* by the General of his Order in 1304, where he took the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1307 was made Regent to the Divinity Schools there. The Year following he was commanded to go to *Cologne* and teach there by his General, where he died a sudden Death the same Year. He is said to have been buried so hastily, that his Spirits returned to him after he was laid in the Grave;

Grave; upon which *Jacobus Latomus*, an *Italian* Poet, made this Epigram.

Quæcunq; humani fuerant jurisq; sacrati,
 In dubium veniunt cuncta vocante *Scoto*.
 Quid? quod, et in dubium illius sit vita vocata,
 Morte illum simili ludificante strophâ;
 Quum non ante virum vitâ jugularit ademptâ,
 Quam vivus tumulo conditus ille foret.

What sacred Writings or Prophane can shew,
 All Truths were, *Scotus*, call'd in doubt by you.
 Your Fate was doubtful too: Death boasts to be
 The first that chous'd you with a Fallacy;
 Who, least your subtle Arts your Life should save,
 Before she itruck, secur'd you in the Grave.

He writ many learned Treatises, chiefly on the Divinity and Philosophy of that Age, viz. *Commentaria in quatuor Libros sententiarum*.—*Reportata*, Lib. 14.—*Collationes* 23.—*Physico-Theologiæ collationes aliæ* 4.—*Quodlibeta, vel Quæstiones Quodlibetales* 21.—*De primo Principio rerum*.—*Theorematum* Lib. 1.—*De cognitione Dei* Lib. 1.—*Tetragrammata quædam*.—*Sermones de tempore et de Sanctis*.—*Commentarios in Genesim, in Evangelia, et in D. Pauli Epistolas*.—*Quæstiones in Porphyrium, et in Aristotelis Prædicamenta, Peribermenia, Priora, Posteriora, Elenchos, de Animâ, Metaphysica et Physica*.—*Luke Wading* hath published his Life and Works in 12 Vol. Lyons 1639. Fol.

Arthur Magen, of a Family heretofore of considerable Rank in this County, was by Papal Provision advanced to the See of *Dromore* in the Year 1550, and upon taking the Oath of Allegiance was confirmed by King *Edward VI.* But we do not find him to be the Author of any Works.

Hugh Mac-Cagbwell was a learned Franciscan Friar, born in this County, educated at *Salamanca* in Spain, and afterwards at *Louvain*, where he became

Guardian of that College, and Divinity Professor, as he afterwards was in the Convent of *Ara Cæli* in *Rome*, as also *Definitor General* of his Order, and at last was advanced by the Pope to the Primacy of *Ardmagh*. He died in the said Convent presently after his Promotion, on the 22d of *September* 1626, and was buried in the Church of *St. Isidore*. He was reckoned a Man of singular Piety, Learning, and Humility, as well as one of the greatest among the Schoolmen of his Time.

He published the following Works, viz. *Scoti commentaria in quatuor Libros sententiarum, cum Annotationibus Marginalibus*. To which he prefixed the Life of *Scotus*. Antwerp 1629. Folio.—*Apo'ogia pro Johanne Duns-Scoto adversus Bzovium*.—*Apologia Apologiæ pro Johanne Duns-Scoto scriptæ adversus Nicholaum Janssenium*. Paris 1623, 8vo.—*Scoti Commentaria, sen reportata Parisiensia*.—*Quæstiones Quodlibetales*, both printed with the former.—*Quæstiones in Metaphysicam, &c.*—*Quæstiones in Libros de Animâ*.—He also published in the *Irish* Language and Character a Book, which in *English* bears this Title. — *The Mirror of Penitence*. Louvain 1628, 8vo.—Most of these Works were published after his Death.

Edward Parry, D. D. of the University of *Dublin*, was born at *Newry*, and after several Promotions in the Church was advanced to the See of *Killaloe* in 1647, and died in *Dublin* of the Plague three Years after. He was a learned Prelate ; yet left no Writings behind him but one Piece, published after his Death by his Son *John Parry*, Bishop of *Ossory*, intitled, *David Restored, or an Antidote against the prosperity of the Wicked, and Afflictions of the Just, &c.* Oxford 1660, 8vo,

Thomas Smith was born also in this County at *Dundrum*, and educated in the University of *Dublin*. He was made Bishop of *Limerick* in 1695, and died in 1725, having by his Will devised 600*l.* for the Relief of the Poor of *Limerick*. His Charities to the Poor, and Donations to publick Uses were many in his Life time, yet he made

made a decent Provision for his Children, and educated three of his Sons in the Learned Professions ; of whom one is a Lawyer and married to Lady *Hamond*, another Dean of *Raphoe*, and the third a Physician of Eminence in *Dublin*.

Richard Peers was the Son of a Tanner in this County, where he was educated in Grammar Learning ; but his Father, not being in Circumstances to breed him a Scholar, intended him for his own Trade ; which the Boy disliking, ran away from his Father, and got to *Bristol*, where a near Relation made Interest to get him admitted a King's Scholar in *Westminster* School under Dr. *Busby*. In 1665 he was elected a Student of *Christ's Church Oxford*, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, he was nominated Superior Beadle. He married and applied himself to the Study of Physick, and obtained a Licence for practising it. He died at *Oxford* in 1690, and was the Author of several Pieces, viz,—*Four Copies of Verses on sundry Occasions*. Oxford, 1667. 4°.—*The Description of the 17 Provinces of the Low-Countries or Netherlands*, Oxford 1682, Folio, in large Paper. It is the 4th Vol. of the *English Atlas* printed by *Moses Pitt*.—*A Catalogue of all the Graduates in Divinity, Law and Physick, Masters of Arts and Doctors of Musick, who have been made in Oxford, from October 1659, to July 1680*, Oxford, 1689, 8v°. — *A Poem in Vindication of the late publick Proceedings, in the way of Dialogue between a high Tory and a Trimmer*. To which is added, *The high Torie's Catechism*, in three Sheets in Folio. — He translated also into *English*, *The Life of Alcibiades*, from the *Latin* of *Cornelius Nepos* ; and had a considerable Hand in translating out of *English* into *Latin*, *Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, into which Task he was engaged by his Patron, Bishop *Fell* ; who judged him a compleat Master of the *Latin* Tongue ; and indeed what he did that way was excellent.

We shall close all with an Account of Sir *Hans Sloan*, who was born at *Killileagh* in the Barony of *Dufferin* ;

(a) Pref.
to Nat.
Hist. of
Jamaica.

but his Thirst after Natural Knowledge tempted him to remove from thence in his Youth, in order to employ his Talents in a more extended Scene of Life, better adapted to his Genius, and more serviceable to the Good of Mankind. He tells us himself, (a) that from his Youth he was much delighted with the Study of Plants, and other Parts of Nature, and had seen most of those kind of Curiosities that were to be found either in the Fields, or in the Gardens or Cabinets of the Curious in and about *London*, where he practised Physic. The Duke of *Albemarle*, having obtained the supreme Command of *Jamaica*, and other Parts of *English America*, where he should arrive, employed Dr. *Barwick* his Physitian, to look out for one to take Care of him and his Family in Case of Sickness. Upon Application to Dr. *Sloan*, the Opportunity seemed such as he wanted in order to view the Places and Things he designed, and at the same Time to prosecute the Practice of his Profession. He embraced the Offer, and having Conditions settled to his Satisfaction. he began his Voyage on the 12th of *September* 1687, visited most of the *Caribee* Islands, and at length arrived at *Jamaica*. As his principal Motive to this dangerous Voyage was a Zeal for the Advancement of *Natural Knowledge*, he there employed all the Hours he could spare from the Duties of his Profession in searching after the Productions of Nature, which he carefully described in a Journal. In order to make his Inquiries useful to the Publick, he dried fair Samples of all such Plants as would bear it, and such as could not be dried or kept, he caused Figures of them to be drawn in Crayons, as also of Fishes, Birds, Insects, and such other Productions as the Countries afforded, at no small Expence. He continued but about a Year and eight Months abroad, including his Passage to and from thence. For the Duke of *Albemarle* dying at *Jamaica*, he began his Voyage back on the 16th of *March* 1688, and landed in *England* May the 29th following. He brought with him

to

to *England* 800 Samples of Plants, and communicated them to all Lovers of such Curiosities; which encouraged Sir *Arthur Roydon* to send over a Gardiner to bring the Plants alive to him from *Jamaica* for his Garden at *Moyra* in this County, where they grew to great Perfection; and though neglected of late Years, yet a few of them still continue there.

After his Return he pursued the Business of his Profession with great Success, grew into high Repute for his Learning, Candor and publick Spirit; was made President of the *Royal Society*, and *Royal College of Physicians, London*, *First Physician to his Majesty King George the First*, (who created him a *Baronet*) and to his present Majesty King *George the Second*. But *England* was not alone sensible to his Merit; he was courted by Forreigners, and created *Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg*, of the *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, *Madrid and Berlin*, *Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh*, and *Doctor of Physick of the University of Dublin, &c.*

Such Honours has he received at Home and Abroad. But nothing so fully displays the Grandeur of his Mind as his immense and rare Collections. His Library, consisting of upwards of forty two thousand Volumes of printed Books, is perhaps the fullest and most curious in the World with regard to the several Branches of Natural History and Physick; add to which above three thousand Volumes of Manuscripts, relating chiefly to Enquiries of the same Nature. His Museum is stored with such vast Rarities both Natural and Artificial, (amounting, as it is said, (b) in the Year 1733 to six-
ty nine thousand three hundred and fifty two Particu-
lars, including his M. S.) that we may venture to pro-
claim it the most valuable private Collection (perhaps
publick one) that ever yet has appeared upon Earth. These Treasures, though collected at his private Expence, have not been appropriated to his own Pleasure alone. Mankind has enjoyed the Benefits of them, and his noble Mind never suffered him to refuse their Use to
whoever

(b) *Mait-
land's
Hist. of
London.*

whoever at Home or Abroad was desirous of Satisfaction or Improvement from them.

These Riches are too immense for any one Kingdom to enjoy ; and doubtless there must be among them many Duplicates. His native Country claims some share of his Regards, and is proud of the Honour of giving him Birth. We avoid saying more, because he is still living, and long may he do so with Health and Tranquility ; nor could we say less without concealing his Merit. We shall now conclude with giving an Account of the Works he has published, which are these—*A Catalogue of Jamaica Plants*, London, 1697.—*A Voyage to the Islands Madera, Barbadoes, Nieves, St. Christophers and Jamaica, with the Natural History of the Herbs and Trees, Four-footed Beasts, Fishes, Birds, Insects, Reptiles. &c. of the last of these Islands. To which is prefixed an Introduction, wherein is an Account of the Inhabitants, Air, Waters, Diseases, Trade, &c. of that Country ; with some Relations concerning the neighbouring Continent and Islands of America. Illustrated with the Figures of the Things described (which have not been heretofore engraved) in large Copper Plates as big as the Life, 1. Vol. printed London 1707. Folio—The 2d Vol. London 1725. Folio. The 1st Vol. contains an Introduction giving an Account of the Situation, Temperature, Diseases, &c. of the Island, his Voyage thither, and a History of the Plants that grew there—The 2d Vol. contains the Trees, Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Testaceous and Crustaceous Animals and Insects, &c. Many other Works of his lie scattered in the Philosophical Transactions.*

F I N I S.

[480s]
An APPENDIX, containing such
Additions to this Work as have fal-
len in our way since the foregoing
Sheets were put under the Press, being
mostly taken from some M. S. Papers
in the Library of the late Dr. Gilbert.

P A G. 15. As to the building of *Dundrum Castle*, it is said, that it was built by Sir *John de Curcey* for the *Knights-Templars*, who enjoyed it till their Overthrow in 1313, and that it was afterwards granted to the *Prior of Down*, who possessed it, and a small Manor bout it, till the general Diffolution of Abbies; after which it was granted by the Crown to the Lord *Cromwell* of *Oakham*, whose Son, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, created Viscount *Lecale*, disposed of it to Sir *Francis Blundell*, whose Descendent, the Lord *Blundell*, now enjoys it.

P. 22. l. 15. *Ardglass*, reputed to have been formerly a *Borough*— add— *Ardglass* was a Corporation in the Reign of *Hen. 6.* and governed by a *Portreve*, as appears by an antient Deed or Charter made by *William Hart*, then *Portreve*, and the Corporation of *Ardglass* to one *Russel*, not long since in the Hands of Capt. *Patrick Russel* of *Walsh's Town*.

P. 25. To *Down-Patrick*, add ; The Name of the Place in *Irish* is *Dún*, which signifies a Mount or Fort; of which there are two here, one of a large Compass before fully described; another on *Chappel-Hill*, which is small, and represents a Horse-shoe.

P. 43. l. 2. After the Description of the *Horizontal Mill* in the *Ardes*, add,—From the great Bogs in the *Ardes* issue many Rills or Streams, which make small Brooks, sometimes dry in Summer, running to the Sea on each side. On them each *Plow Land* almost had formerly a little Mill for grinding Oats dried in Pots, or singed in the Straw, which was the old *Irish* Custom, the Meal whereof was very coarse, and called, *Graden*. The Mills were called *Danish* or *Ladle Mills*, the Axle-Tree of which stood upright, and the small Stones or *Querns* on the Top thereof. The Water-wheel was at the lower End of the Axle-Tree, and turned horizontally under the Water, a small Force driving it.

P. 47. l. 25. To the Account of *Abbacy* or *Ardquin*, add,—Seven Town Lands (being Bishop's Lands) about *Ardquin*, leased to Mr. *Echlin*, are said to have been given to the Church by *Savage* of *Portaferry*, as an expiatory Devotion, when all *Ireland* was Popish.

P. 48. l. 39. Add, *Rosemount* House built in 1634 by Sir *James Mountgomery*.

P. 50. Add, *Gray Abby* was ruined in *Tirone's* Rebellion.

P. 57. l. 4. Add, A Free School with good Encouragement for a Master to teach *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Logic*, was established at *Newtown* by Sir *Robert Colville*.

Ibid. To the Account of the Monastery at *Newtown*, add,—On the North-side of *Newtown* is a piece of Ground called *Kiltonga*, wherein has been the Cell of some devout Person, of which a few Remains were not long since to be seen.

P. 58. l. 10.—Add, The Lord *Mountgomery's* House at *Newtown* was accidentally burned down in 1664.

P. 59. To the End of the Description of *Newtown*, add,—Within the Liberties of this Town is a large salt Marsh, full of medicinal Herbs, wholesome for diseased Horses and Cattle ; for which the *Dutch* offered above 2000 l. Fine. and 50 l. *per Annum* Rent for a Lease of 61 Years. But the Lord *Mountgomery* did not accept

cept of the Proposal; in regard he was obliged to make a *British* Plantation in that Neighbourhood; and (if that had been dispensed with) he feared that the Trade of the *British* might be absorbed in the *Dutch* Industry, and the Towns of *Newtown*, *Cumber*, and *Bangor* (which are not much more than three Miles from the Marsh) might be hindred or discouraged in their Buildings.

P. 65. Add, The Kay of *Donaghadee* was built by the Lord *Mountgomery*.

P. 67. l. 25. To *Kirkistown Castle*, add,—*Kirkistown* and *Ballygalgot* Castles were built since the Accession of King *James* the 1st by *Rowland Savage* of *Archin*.

Ibid. l. 36. To the Account of *Castleboy* or *Johnstown*, add—The Family of the *Echlin's* have several Town Lands in Freehold belonging to a great ruinous Pile called *Castlebuy*, once the Seat of the Prior of St. *John's* in the *Ardes*, which have a Manor Court also.

P. 70. l. 33. To the Description of *Cumber*, add—Here was made a Manor House since the *Scotch* Plantation of the Lord *Mountgomery* of the *Ardes*, created Earl of *Mount-Alexander* by King *Charles* II. Near this Town is a Mount called *Mount-Alexander*, from whence the Title aforesaid. *Cumber* Abby is said to have been built by *Brien Catha Dún*, i. e. *Brien* of the Battle of *Down*, who was slain there by Sir *John de Curcy* about the Year 1201. Of this *Brien* were descended the *O-Neils* of *Claneboys* Upper and Lower.

P. 73. l. 27. After the Description of the Territories of *O-Neil* of *Claneboys*, add,—*Castle Reagh*, otherwise called *Castle Claneboy*, was formerly inhabited by one of the great Families of the *O-Neils*, called *Hugh Flain*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Barony, and the great *Ardes*, and also the Baronies of *Carrickfergus*, *Belfast*, *Massareen* and *Toom* in the County of *Antrim*, till the Beginning of the Reign of King *James* the 1st.

P. 75. l. 27. To *Killileagh*, a Borough Town, &c. add—It was incorporated by King *James* I. at the Instance

stance of Sir *James Hamilton* Kt. first Lord Viscount *Claneboys*, whose Son *James* was created by King *Charles I.* Earl of *Clanbrazil*, which Dignity failed in *Henry* Earl of *Clanbrazil*, who died in 1675.

P. 76. l. 33. To the Description of the Barony of *Kinelearty*, add—*Kinelearta*, more properly, *Kinelartan*, was so called from an antient Proprietor of that Tract, named *Artane*, from whence *M^c Cartan*, or more properly *M^c Artan*, of the Race of *Ire*, from whence sprang also the *Magenis's* of *Iveach*. *Kinel* signifies a Branch of a Family, from whence Tracts of Countries have taken their Names, and imports not only the Head of a Family, but the Country possessed by them. So that *Kinel-Artane* is the Country of *Artane*. The same may be said of *Hy*, *Dal*, *Clan*, *Siol*, *Mac*, *Muintir*, *Teal-lach*, and other Words.

P. 78. l. 19. To *Kilmore*, add—where was formerly an Iron Work.

Ibid. l. 28. To *Clough*, a Mansion House of *Francis Annesley* Senior, Esq; add—In *Cloughmagheryeat*, (now *Clough*) are the Ruins of a good *English* House built by *Francis* Lord Viscount *Mount-Norris*, the Lands about which became the Property of *Francis Annesley*, Esq; one of the younger Sons of the said Lord, and is now the Estate of his Descendent, *Francis Annesley* of *London*, Esq;

P. 85. l. 22. After the Description of *Scarvagh*, *Pointz's* and *Tuscan Passes*, and the Castles there, add—These Castles were built by Col. *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, partly with Stones, and partly with Earthen Ramparts, and the Passes are called *Scarvagh-Pass*, *James Mountgomery's Pass*, and *Mac-Brides Pass*, the two latter Names being (as we presume) in latter Times given. The great Bog about *Scarvagh*, through which this Pass runs, was antiently called *Glan-Flush*.

P. 96. After the Description of the Church of *Hilfborough*, add—It was built at the sole Expence of Colonel *Arthur Hill*, and finished and consecrated in 1662,
the

the old Church of *Crumlin* having been in Ruins ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. There is in the new Church a handsome dry Vault, in which most of the Family of the *Hills* are interred ; but no Monument or Inscription for any of them.

P. 141. l. 35. To the Castle of Narrow-Water add, — Built since the Restoration by the Duke of *Ormond*.

P. 136. l. 20. Add — *Quintin Bay can receive a Vessel of 50 Tuns.*

P. 139. To the Description of St. *John's* Point, add — Though the Lands of this Point be not more than a Mile across, yet they have had three Churches on them, viz. St. *Bridget's*, St. *John's* (from whence the Name) and *Ross-Glass* ; the Walls of the second of these Buildings are yet intire.

The following Additions are taken from a Geographical Description of *Ireland*, printed in the Year 1642.

Newry was called *Bagnal*, in Remembrance of Marshall *Bagnal*.

The Church of *Ardglass* was founded by St. *Patrick*.

The *Smyths* of *Kent* have the Dignity of Viscount *Strangford*, being enobled in the Reign of King *James I.*

I N D E X

O F

Places, Names, *and* Matter.

A.	bour, 140, 143
A Bbacy or Ardquin, 47, 268	Annesley (Francis, Senior) 78
Abby de Jugo Dei, 56	Annesley (Francis, Junior) 82
Abbys, 49, 56, 59, 63, 67, 68, 70, 88, 89	Anser Bassanus, a Bird, 231
Ægocephalus, a Bird, 227	Anser Scoticus 234
Africa's Monument, 49	Aras-Keltair, a Name for Down, 26
Ages extreme, 251	Ardchin, 48
Aghaderig, 83	Ardea Stellaris, a Bird, 226
Agnew (Widow) 253	Ardes, an antient Barony, 5, 42
Agnus Dei, 29	—— Called the Heighths of Ulster, 42
Agriculture, 48	—— Sheriff of it, 5
Aililds, 259	—— Little, 43, 45, 67
Alcedo, a Bird, 224	—— Great, 67
Allan-Hawk, a Bird, 229	Ardglass, 20, 22, 271 — Bay, 138, — Titles from it, 20
Alga Marina, 131	—— Proprietors of it, 23
Altar Stone 198	—— a Burrough, 267
Ale, remarkably good, 108	Ardholl, Murder there, 23
Alofa, a Fish, 237	Ardmillan Spaw, 166
Amzell, a Bird, 226	Ardquin or Abbacy, 47, 268
Anas fera fusca, a Bird, 230	Arena for Combatants, 219
Anguish Rocks, 137	Armar's Hole, 81, 194
Annacloy, 78	Asterias, a Bird, 226
Annadorn, 74	S Audleys,
—— River, 143	
Anahilt Church, 97	
Annalong River and Har-	

I N D E X.

Audleys,	4	Ballywalter,	68
Audley Road,	137	Ban-bridge, 83. — River	145
Audley Castle,	41	Bangor,	6, 60, 128
B.		Bankmore,	137
Back Shore of the Ardes	47	Banks (Mr.) of Belfast,	15
Bagnal, a Name for New-		Barge, a Bird,	227
ry,	271	Bar-goose, a Bird,	230
Bagnal (Sir Henry)	4	Barnacle, 233. — Where	
Bagnal (Sir Nicholas)	4,	they breed,	234
89, 91, — his Exploits,	89	Barnacle of Land,	235
Ballee-Church,	25	Barracks, 16, 32, 71, 76	
Bally-Atwood,	68	Barley,	43
Bally-Cam Bay,	194	Baronys of the County of	
Bally-Coltra,	128	Down,	6
Bally-Copland,	130	Barrington, Viscount Ard-	
Bally-Culter,	23	glafs,	20
Bally-Dargan,	24	Barrypoint,	141
Bally-Dowgan,	39	Bafs-goose, 231 — Bafs, a	
Bally-Ferris,	135	Fish,	238
Bally-Halbert,	68, 135	Bateman, 4 — John, 104 —	
Bally-Haven Road,	137	Simon,	255
Bally-Hernon,	24	Bauvin, a Fish,	239
Ballyhenry Road,	137	Bayly, 4. — Bayly (John)	
Ballyholm Bay,	65, 128	48 — Edward,	76
Ballylasson,	72	Bealachaneir or Ballyonery,	
Ballyleddy,	69	81 — Point	139
Ballymagoun, alias, Spring-		Bealach-Ultagh,	85
vale,	68	Bel-mettle Pot,	55
Ballymurphy,	55	Beerlooms,	130
Ballynegalga, alias Dro-		Belfast and Bridge,	129
more,	99	Belvoir,	72
Ballynaries,	99	Benfons,	4
Ballynahinch, or Maghere-		Ber-gander, a Bird,	230
drol,	6, 77	Big-Island,	130
Ballinlough,	144	Bingan and Brim-Bingan,	
Ballyphilip,	46	Mountains,	120
Ballyroney,	87	Birds, 223 — Of Passage,	234
Ballyvafton, 15 — The		Birn	
Lands of it destroyed, ib.			

I N D E X.

- | | | | |
|--|----------|---|-------------------------|
| Birne (Maurice) his Epitaph, | 75 | Brigantes, when they came to Ireland, | 2 |
| Bishopricks in C. of Down, | 7 | Briggs, Rocks so called, | 128 |
| Bishops-Court, | 24 | Brin - Bingan, Mountain, | 120 |
| Bittern or Bittour, a Bird, | 226 | Buckthorn, | 23, 139 |
| Black-Abby, | 68 | Buckworth, Bishop, | 99 |
| Blackstaffe River, | 143 | Buddagh, a Trout so called, | 128 |
| Blackwood, 4. (Robert) | 69 | Building, a new Method of, | 69 |
| Blain, a little Man, | 255 | Bureal Island, | 135 |
| Bleach-yards, | 105, 106 | Burrow-Duck, a Bird, | 230 |
| Blockan, a Fish, | 238, 241 | C. | |
| Blockhouse Island, | 141 | Campbell (Grany) | 252 |
| Blundel, Lord, Owner of Dundrum, | 14 | Canal, a Description of it, | 112—The Benefits of it, |
| Boats of Wicker, | 3 | | 118 |
| Bogs and Trees in them, the Causes, 113 — Reclaimed, and Reclaiming, 42, 49—Wonderful, | 115 | Cardonnell, alias Kirkdonnel, | 73 |
| Bole like Fuller's Earth, | 186 | Carrick, the Abby of it at Erynach, 24—Translated to Inch-Island, ibid. | |
| Bonaght, an Imposition, | 79, 87 | Carrickfergus Bay, | 127 |
| Bosco (Sacro a John) | 260 | Carlingford Bay, 140— | |
| Bounds of C. of Down, | 5 | Fishery there, 240 — | |
| Bow, a dry Measure, | 132 | Oysters, ibid. | |
| Branlin, a Fish, | 236 | Carmoyl, or Garmayl Pool, | 127 |
| Brant Goose, | 234 | Carnes, | 198, 202 |
| Bredagh, a Parish, 72 — | | Carnebane, | 94 |
| United to Knock and Kirkdonnel, | 73 | Carrick - ne-Sheanach, now | |
| Brereton (Andrew) his Actions in Lecale, | 12 | Castle-Ward, | 41 |
| Brial Point, | 135 | Castle-Audley, | 41 |
| Briansford, alias Tullamore, | 81 | Castles at Ardglafs, | 20 |
| Brien Catha Dun, | 299 | Castle-Bright, | 24 |
| | | Castle-Buy, | 67, 269 |
| | | Castle-Hill, | 69 |
| | | S 2 | Castle- |

I N D E X.

Castle-Hill, another,	74	Chenalopex, a Bird,	230
Castlereagh, 73, 269,—A		Chrystals,	125
Barony,	6, 69	Clack Geese,	234
Castle at Portaferry,	46	Clay, supposed to be To-	
Castle-Rock,	128	bacco Pipe,	186
Castle at Saul,	40	Claghans, Rocks so called,	128
Castle-Screen,	24	Claneboys, upper and low-	
Castle-Strangford,	41	er, 43 ——— South, it's	
Castle - Velen or Castle-		Power in Queen Eliza-	
Willin,	82	beth's Time, 44—vested	
Castle-Ward, antiently Car-		in the Queen,	44
rick-ne-Sheanach,	41	Clanconnel, alias Waringf-	
Castles built by Col. Monck		town,	104
	270	Climate, the Temperature	
Catarractes, a Bird,	229	of it,	108
Caves, natural, 194 ———		Clough,	78, 270
at Ardglafs, ibid. ———		Clonallen, alias Marley,	88
at Ballycam-bay, ibid.		Close,	4
Caves, artificial, 195 ———		Club-moss,	182
—— at Slane Church,		Clupea, a Fish,	237
ibid.—at Cargagh, ibid.		Coasting Survey,	126
——at Killough, 196 ———		Cod, 238, 239, 240, 241	
at Coney-Island, ibid.—		Codling, red, or Summer	
at Ballydonald, ibid. —		Cod,	238
at Dundrinny, ibid.—		Coile, or Coyne - bridge,	38
others, ibid. ——— The			69
Uses of them, ibid.		Coltra,	58 ———
Cells at Down-Patrick dis-		Colville (Doctor)	57
covered,	29	Sir Robert,	6, 70
Celey (Bishop)	24	Comber, or Comerer,	181
Chamberlanes,	4	Comfrey,	260
Chamomile,	181	Conarchy (Christian)	138
Chappel-bay,	132	Coney-Island,	40
Chalk Grounds,	102	Confessionals,	
Charity Foundations, 32,		Con O-Neal's Territories,	73
33, 61, 86, 92, 100, 104			130
Charter Schools, 17, 77 —		Coplands, 4 ——— Islands,	
The Intent and Use of			Copper,
them,	17		

I N D E X.

Copper, a Minera of it,	187	Cross-bill, a Bird,	228
Coracia, a Bird so called,	224	Cross Island,	130
Cormorant,	242	Cross-Road,	137
Corn-creak, a Bird,	225	Cross-Work,	180
Cornish Chough or Daw,	224	Crowlys,	4
Corography of the County of Down,	10	Crown-bridge, 88, 144,	218
Corporation of Horse-breeders,	35	Cruelties of the Papists. See Papists.	
Corrachs, a sort of Boat,	3	Crumlin, alias Hilsborough,	96, 270
Corvus Aquaticus Minor,	232	Cuig-Ulagh, Ulster so called.	1
Corwg, a British Boat,	3	Cumber or Comerer, 6, 70	
Coslet, (Anthony) 74		——Abby, by whom built,	269
Coslet's-bridge,	94	Cumming,	252
Coud-Castle,	20	Curcey (John) his Actions and Conquests.	4, 12
Counties, when first erected,	5	Curiosities,	68
Coyns of Silver discovered,	95	Curlieu, a Species of it,	228
Crab, a Fish,	238	Curvirostra, a Bird,	228
Cragut-buy,	68	Cusher River,	117
Cranfield Point,	140	Customs of Ardglafs and Strangford,	23, 41
Crawly (Mary)	254	Custom-house, new one intended at Down,	34
Crawford's Burne,	69	Cygnus Mansuetus,	232
Crelly's Castle,	91	Cygnus Ferus,	232
Creeping Mountain,	123	Cypress,	184
Creeve-Rocks, 88, 186		D.	
Crex, a Bird,	225	Daker Hen, a Bird,	225
Crobane,	88	Dalaradia,	4, 79
Crom-Liag,	198	Danish Raths and Mounts,	78, 88, 101, 210
Cromwell, Lord, 20, 34,		Davison (James) his Epitaph,	67
——Ship wrecked,	140.	S 3	Dawny,
——His Epitaph,	35		
Crosses,	32, 82, 99		

I N D E X.

Dawny, Viscount Down,	36	Misfortunes of it, 29, 35
Deputy Rock,	128, 130	—— Publick Buildings,
Deer's Meadow,	125	27, 29, 31, 32——Re-
Derickelagh, a Lake,	88	ligious Houses, 30, 31
Desert, land changed into		—— Trade, 38
it,	15, 16	Downey (James) 254
Diaper, Manufacture of it,	56	Dromaragh Church, 98
Dissenters of old and new		Dromore, alias, Ballynegal-
Light,	100	ga, 7, 99
Divisions Civil and Eccle-		Druidical Monuments, 198
siastical,	5, &c.	Drum, 72—Bridge, ibid.
Doach (Alexander) 256		Drumbane, 104
Dog Fish, 238		Drumboe Hill, — Town
Dolachan, a Trout so cal-		supposed on it, 73
led, 236		Drumgoolan, 82
Domangard (Saint) 121		Drumloch, 143
Donaghadee, 6, 65, 134		Ducky (James) 257
Kay, by whom built, 269		Dufferin, a Barony, 6, 74
Donaghcloney, 105		Dundalethglass, a Name of
Donald, petty Prince of		Down-Patrick, 26
Dalaradia, 4		Dùn, what it signifies,
Donard, a Mountain, 120		215
Donard's Chappel, 121		Dundrum-Castle, 6, 14,—
Donaghmore, 85		Owners and Fate, 14, 15,
Dorn, a Bay so called, 48		—— Bay, 139—by whom
Douglass, 4		built 267
Dowdals, 4		Dunlady, 69
Down-County, 1—Names,		Dunlenus, King of Ulidia,
1, 36, 267—Inhabitants,		opposes Curcey, 4
1 ——— Bounds, &c. 5, 6,		Dunsford, 23
——— An antient Coun-		Dwarf, 254
ty, 5 ——— Numbers of		Dwarf Elder, 180
Acres and Inhabitants,	7	
Down-Patrick, 6, 25 ———		E.
Seat of a Bishoprick, 26		Eagles, 227
—— Names of it, 25 —		Echlin, 4 — Echlin's Grove,
		64 ——— Echlin's Ville,
		48 ——— Charles, 47, 64,
		—— James, 48
		Education,

I N D E X.

Education, Advantages of	19	Firestone,	91
it to the State,	19	First Fruits of Livings,	7
Elen or Ulen, a River,	2	Fish 233, 235 ——— Fish,	
Elenborough, called Vo-		a strange one,	240
lantium,	2	Fisheries, 16, 84, 85 ———	
Elk, a Bird,	232	Fishing Bank,	239
Ellen Money,	115	Fitz-Simons,	4
Equivocal Generation,	233	Fitzsimons (Mary)	258
Error in Maps,	144	Flukes,	238, 239
Erwine,	252	Folly,	128
Erynach Abby, translated		Fomraighs, or Sea Rovers,	
to Inch Island,	24, 36		1
Exempt Jurisdiction at		Ford, 4 ——— Matthew,	78
Newry,	90	Forrests under Ground,	113
Ever Greens,	60	Forsyth (John)	87
Extent of Co. of Down,	5	Fortescue,	4
Eynes, a Monastery in the		Fossils,	185
Ards,	47	Freestone Quarries, 70, 91	

F.

Fayers (William)	252
Fedoa, a Bird, 227 ———	
Another sort, 227 ———	
Another sort,	228
Fedom,	89
Fenwick or Pointz's Pass,	85
Fern,	183
Feverfew,	180
Figwort,	181
Finlay (John)	253
Finan's Well,	24
Fingerin, a Fish,	236
Finnis,	200
Finibrogue,	39
Firbolgs, their Original and	
acquired Seats,	1

G.

Gannet, a Bird,	229
Garmayl Pool,	127
Garriclough River,	94
Garvaghy,	83
Gaunt or Soland Goose,	242
Germander,	182
Giant's Ring, 207, 218	
Gibson (John) his Epitaph,	63
Gihon-bridge,	145
Gilloge, a Fish,	235
Gilford,	7, 105
Gilmores,	3, 45
Gill-hall,	101
Ginkin, a Fish,	235
S 4	Gladiole,

I N D E X.

Gladiole, a Plant,	184	Grey-Abby	49
Glass painted,	29	Groom's-port or Graham's-	
Glashans, Fish so called,	238	port,	64, 128
Glenny-bridge,	144	Guerne-Island,	141
Glynwood, murders there,	86	Gulls, 131 — A Species	
Goats Church, or Temple-		of them,	229
Gaurin,	88	Gun's-Island,	138
Goats Hill, or Karn-gaur,	70	Gurnard, a Fish, 238,	241
Goa's Rue,	180	Hæmatopus, a Bird,	228
Goats Whey, 125, 178		Habit,	109
Godwit, a Bird,	227	Hake,	239
Gold-Head, a Bird,	230	Halcyon,	224
Golden-Rod, 179, 184		Halliday (Janet)	253
Gold, said to be found,	188	Hall, 4 — Roger	88
Grahams-port, or Grooms-		Halls Mill,	105
port,	64, 128	Hamil (Hans)	68
Gramen Cyperoides,	184	Hamiltons, 4, 15 — Beatrix,	
Granshaw or Grangee, 166,		62, — Archibald 63,	
168			75
Graculus Palmipes, a Bird,	232	Hanlock River,	143
Graveling, a Fish,	235	Harbours, &c.	126
Grauls, a Species of Sal-		Harebells,	181
mon,	80, 240	Harrow-goose,	235
Gray Point,	70	Haul-bowling Rock,	140
Gray Lairds, a Fish so		Hawkins (William)	80,
called,	238	87 — His Services,	101
Green-Castle — Its History		Hay (Jean) her Epitaph,	
and Fate,	11, 12		55
Green-Island, 135 — A-		Healing Quality of Lough-	
nother,	141	Neagh,	158
Grey, Lord Deputy, de-		Health and Longevity,	
feats Con O-Neal's De-			81
signs,	21	Heathen Monuments,	24
		Heath-Powt,	81
		Hellebore,	184
		Henry (Joseph)	255
		Heron, a Bird,	226

Herring

I N D E X.

Herring Fishery, 241 —	Jamaica Plants, 103
Their Migration, ibid.	Jarlath Mc. Trien, 259
245 — Not the Halec	Islealong River, 143
of the Romans, 243 —	Islands in Lough-Coin, 153
The Causes of their De-	Ikerrin, Lord, 69
cay and Remedies, 247,	Inch, the meaning of the
— Fresh Water Her	Word, 36
ring, 237	Industry, the Fruits of it, 98
Hills, 4 — Arthur 72 —	Inch-Abby, translated from
Sir Moses, 96 — Colo-	Erynach, 24, 36
nel Arthur, 96	Inishargy, 48
Hilfborough, 7, 94, 270 —	Innys (William) 86
Lord of, 73	Inscriptions, 28, 30, 31,
Hill-Hall, 72	35, 38, 40, 42, 50, 51,
Hoggat, a dry Measure, 132	52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59,
Hole, making a strange	62, 63, 66, 67, 74, 75,
Noise, 20	90, 96
Hollymount, 39	Johnson, 4 — Richard,
Hollywood, 70, 127	105 — Jane, 253
Hone-stone, 189	Johnstown, als. Castlebuy 67
Hooper, a Bird, 232	Jordans, 4, 21 — Castle,
Horehound, black, 23,	defence of it, 21
184	Irish Tongue, 109
Horn-Castle, 20	Isamnum, or St. John's
Horn Ouzel, a Bird, 237	Point, 139
Horse Breeders, Corpora-	Isaack, 4, 69
tion of them, 35	Islands, Peninsulas so called,
Horse-tail, a Plant, 182	37 — In Lough Strang-
Horse-Courses, 24, 35, 87	ford, 153
Hunter, 4 — David 69	Islealong, see Analong
Hurding of Cattle, 131	Ispida, a Bird, 224
Huston, a tall Family, 255	Judges banished to Dro-
Hy, the meaning of the	more, 100
Word, 79	Iveach, Mountains, 120
Hyacinth, 181	Iveach, upper and lower
I.	Baronies, 7, 78, 94
Jackson (Thomas) his Epi-	Iveach, Viscountess, her
taph, 30	Cruelties, 93
	Jug

I N D E X.

Jug of Bell Mettle found,	55	Kinel, the meaning of it,	270
Jugo Dei (de) see Gray-Abby		Kinelearty, a Barony,	6, 76, 270
Juniper,	179, 182	King's Meadow,	125
K.		King's Castle,	20
Kaddy-Carne, a Ledge of		Kingsfisher	224
Rocks,	132	King's Weston	38
Kairnes,	198, 202	Kirkiel, a Village and Ri-	12, 140
Karnbane,	94, 203	ver	
Karn-gaur, or Goats hill,	70	Kirkistown	67, 269
Kelp,	43, 108	Kirkdonnel or Cardonnel	73
Kennedy,	4, 69	Knock and Breda, united	73
Killaghee,	166, 169	Knock Bridge	113
Killard Point,	136	Knot Grass or Knowel	180
Kilbroney,	88	Knowd, a Fish	241
Kilclief,	23	L.	
Kildare (Earl) grants to		Lagan or Locha; R.	144
him in Lecale, 12, 22—		Laith, a Fish	238
Proprietor of part of		Lakes (antient)	157
Ardglass, 23 — And		Lake on SlieveSnavan	143
of the Customs of it, 23		Lamb's or Tuscan Pass	85
— And of Strangford,		Lambert	4
41 — Actions of that		Language (Irish) an Ele-	
Family,	41	gance in it	39
Killigrew, a Bird so called,	224	Language of this County,	109
Killileagh, 6, 75 — When		Larus or Gull,	229
Incorporated	269	Lasharway (Mrs.)	253
Killinchy,	76	Last of Herrings,	246
Kilmore,	78	Latitude of the County of	
— An Iron Work at it, 270		Down	5
Killough, or Port St. Anne,		Lavery (Murtogh)	251
6, 16, 138 — Called		Lead Ore,	188, 189
the Haven of Ardglass,		Leathes (John) his Epi-	
23 — Trade,	16	taph,	96
Kiltonga-acell,	268	Leaves	
Killowen Point,	141		
Kilwarlin, a Territory,	94		

I N D E X.

Leaves, saltish	80	Lough-beg,	155. —
Lecale, a Barony, 6, 12. anciently a part of the Pale, 6. Remarkables in it, 12. Territory of the Savages,	21, 44	Lough-Bricklan, 7, 83, 116, 151. — Of Cone or Strangford, 152. — Of Darnart, 152. — Of Derileckagh, 151. —	
Leefton, R.	143	Lough-Dian, 85, 116, 151. — Lough-Dinny, 150. — Lough-Erin, 143, 149. — Lough- Falcon, 151. — Lough- Henney, 94. — Lough- Kernan, 106, 150. —	
Leganeney,	199	Lough-Maghan, 151. — Lough-Shark, 85, 116, 151. — Lough-Strang- ford, 152. — Lough- Velen, 151.	
Leigh, or Gray Abby, 56		Lough-Neagh, 152, 155. Its petrifying Qualities. 160 — its healing Qua- lities	158
Leniard's Chappel	121	Loughin-Island, 74, 78, 151	
Lepers, Hospitals for them,	30	Lough-Island-Revey, 151	
Light, new and old, the Meaning,	100	Lowy (Patrick)	253
Light Houses, the Advan- tages of them	133	Loxia, a Bird	228
Light-house-Island	132	M.	
Light foot Oats	43	M ^c Caghwel (Hugh,	261
Ligonier's Horse, many of them raised in C. of Down,	19	Macarel	238
Lilburn (William)	265	M ^c Camon (Widow)	253
Limestone Manure,	102	M ^c Cartanes,	3, 4, 74
Linen Manufacture, 36, 77. 100, 102, 104, 108		— Acholy	76
Lifize,	87	— Their Territories,	74, 76
Lobsters,	238	Machenleff (Magnellus)	24
Logans,	4	M ^c Leary (Henry)	258
Longevity,	81, 251	M ^c Loughlin (Maurice)	89
Long-Rock,	135	M ^c Gilmores	3, 45
Loughs, 149. — Aghree, 143. 149. — Of Bally- kine, two, 151. — Of Ballydowgan, 151. — Of Ballykilbeg, 151. — Of Ballykinler, 151. — O Ballinahinch, 151. — Of Ballyroney, 151. —		M ^c Neal	

I N D E X,

M ^c Neal (Sir Owen)	4	Marle and its Culture,	13,
M ^c Neal (John) his Epi-		15, 81, 83, 88, 258, The	
taph	31	Names of it, 13 — Its	
M ^c Swine M ^c Rory	94	Original, 14 — The	
M ^c Vlagh or Macullogh,	1	first use of it in Lecale,	
Madenehony Bridge,	117		13
Magenis's, 3, 79 — Their		Marley, alias, Clonallen,	88
Territories, 21, 79, 85.		Marybrook	78
— Their Castles, 80,		Martells	4
82, 85, 87 — Destruc-		Matthews, 4 — Edward, Dr.	
tion of their Power, 79		15 — Edward Esq; 80	
Magenis (Sir Hugh) 4, 79.		— George	68
— Sir Arthur, 91 —		Maxwells, 4 — John,	
Felix, 80 — Con, fur-		64 — Robert, 39	
prizes Newry, 82 —		— James Hamilton, 72	
His Cruelties	92	Maze-Course	95
Magenis (Arthur)	261	Meadow rue	181
Magheredroll or Ballyna-		Mease of Herrings	246
hinch	6, 77	Medals of the Corporation	
Maghereinch	104	of Horse-breeders	36
Mac-Enos or Magen	3	Melogh, R.	143
Magherelin,	7, 102	Melville (James) his Epi-	
Mahera	82	taph	38
Magill	4	Men and Women	251
Magill (Hawkins Robert)		Men famous,	259
80, 87 — Lucy, 67 —		Merula Saxatilis, a Bird,	
John	87		226
Maghinis, or Lecale	12	Merula torquata, a Bird,	
Maguccan (Shane)	258		226
Maidens, Rocks so called,		Merula aquatica, a Bird,	
	133		226
Maiden-hair	23, 179, 182	Mercurial Monuments,	204
Maigeville or Moville	59	Mew-Island	130
Malby, a Mountain	120	Middleton, Lady Viscount-	
Mandevilles	4	esses	73
Manks-Puffin	235	Midpace, R.	143
Manners of the People,	109	Milds	183
Maritime Survey	126	Mill-Horizontal	43, 268
Marle-Isle, or Lecale	13	Mill,	

I N D E X.

Mill, a contrivance to supply it	41	— Men remarkable for size in them	255
Mills supplied by salt Water	41, 48	Mourne Barony	7, 10
Mill-Isles	135	Moyrah	7, 103
Mill-stones	125	Mugweed	180
Millet-Grass	184	Mugwort	23
Mineral Waters, see Spaws.		Mullet	238
Mineral Productions	185	Mull, its signification	5
Mire-Drum, a Bird,	226	Mundick	187
Monallen	113	Murdagh (James)	255
Monroes Grove	106	Muscles	70, 239
Monk (Colonel)	270	Muscle-Fishery in the Ban,	146
Monuments of Antiquity,	24, 25, 198	Mushrooms	183
Morgair (Malachy)	259	N.	
Mortar, strange Hardness of it	82	Names of C. of Down	1
Moss	184	Narrow-Water	141
Mosaick Work	29	— Castle there,	271
Moville	59	Neals, O,	3
Mount Alexander (Lord)	70, A Place	Neal, O, (Conn) his Attempts at Ardglafs	21
Mountjoy (Lord)	70	— His Territories and Castles	73
Mountjoy (Lord) relieves Jordan's Castle	21	— Brien Orton (O)	4
Mountgomery, 4 — Sir James, 48 — William, 49 — Thomas, 66, 70		— (Brien) his Butcheries	35
Mountains, 119 — Words to distinguish them, 119. — Advantages, 125. — See Slieve.		— (Phelemy)	97
Mount Malby	120	— Cormack (O)	4
Mount-Hall	88	— Sir Owen	4
Mount-Panther	15	Needhams, 4 — Robert,	90
Mourne Mountains, 120 — Why called so, 11, 120.		Neir, a Mountain, 82, 120	
		Newcastle, 80 — Another,	67
		New-Forge	190
		New-town,	6, 56
		Newry, 7, 88 — Water,	88, 141
		— Called Bagnal	271
		Newry	

I N D E X.

Newry and Mourne, ex-	Passalews	4
empt Jurisdictions, 90	Passes	85, 88
Nicholson (John) 106	Patrick's-Church	27
Ninian, a Port and Saint	Patrick's-Well	25
so called 132	Patrick's-Chappel	25
North Rocks 136	Peers (Richard)	263
Norwegians, their Arrival, 1	Pearl Fishery	146

O.

Oak, Ever-green, a large Tree 60	Perrot (Sir John) erects only 7 Counties in Ulster 6
Oats, called Light foot Oats 43	Petrifying Quality 185
Octagon Building 58	Philipstown, or Portaferry, 46
<i>Oxvos</i> , a Bird 226	Pictures 32
Olor 232	Pillar-stones, 198, 206
Orache 182	Pladdens, Rocks so called, 132
Ore-Weed 43	Plantain 23
Ortygometra, a Bird 225	Plants 180
Ostmen, their Arrival 1	Plant Animal, or Zoophyte, 124
Orange Field 69	Plow, a Ledge of Rocks, 135
Orr (James) 251	Pochard, a Bird 230
Ouzel of the Rock, a Bird, 226	Poers 4
Ouzel of the Water, a Bird 227	Point-Barry 141
Oysters, 76, 239, 240	Pointz's or Fenwick's Pass, 85

P.

Pain (Valentine) and his Wife 42	Pollan, or fresh Water Herring 237
Papists, their Cruelties, 35, 76, 81, 84, 85, 92, 106	Porpoises 242
Parishes in C. of Down, 6	Port St. Anne, or Killough, 6, 16, 138
Parry (Edw.) 262	Portavoe 64
	Port Dandy 132
	Portaferry

I N D E X.

[illegible]

Rivers,

I N D E X.

Rivers, 142 — viz. of	— Rocks	136
Annacloy, 144—Of An-	Saints, Patrick, Brigit, Co-	
nalong, ibid. — Of An-	lumb	27
nadorne, ibid. — Of	Saintfield, or Tullaghna-	
Ballinahinch, ibid. — Of	neve	6, 71
Bann, 145 — Of Black-	Saint John's Foreland, 138,	
staffe, 143 — Of Garri-	139,— Three Churches	
clough, 94 — Of Ha-	there,	271
nalock, 143 — Of La-	Salmon	238
gan, 144 — Of Leef-	Salmon Trout,	237
ten, 143 — Of Me-	Sale (Alice)	252
logh, ibid. — Of Mid-	Salt Works, 16, 84, 88,	
pace, 144 — Of Newry,		141
ibid. — Of Spence,	Salt Marshes	70, 268
143 — Of Sheap, ibid.	Saltish, Leaves tasting so,	
— Of Slidery, ibid. — Of		80
Urrogh, or White Wa-	Samlet, a Fish,	236
ter, ibid.	Samphire,	139
Roads intollerable	Sand, a good fort for gar-	
77	dens,	86
Rock, remarkable	124	
Rocks, North and South,	Sand Eels	81, 240
136	Sandals	4
Rock Ouzel, a Bird	226	
Savages, 4, 43 — Their		
Territories, 21, 43, 44.		
— Francis, 48—Hugh,		
ibid.		
Savin	179, 181	
Saul Abby	39	
Scallops	239	
Scarvagh Pass	84, 85	
Scalmartin Rocks	135	
Scatterick Isles	76	
Schools, 86, 92, 100, 104		
Schomberg Lands	129	
Scordin Well	19	
S.		
Sailors, 18 wrecked, 136		
Saint Patrick's Wells, 25.	Scordium,	

I N D E X.

Scordium,	182	Slane, an old Church,	67,
Scorpions,	204		136
Scotus, Duns, (John)	160	Slaty-Port	132
Scraba, a Hill,	70	Slates of Wood	103
Sea-Chickweed, 23 —		Slidery ford, 139, 143, 199	
Girdle and Hangers, 183		Slieve-Bingan,	120
—Lavender, 23 —		Slieve-Brin-Bingan	120
Milckwort, 23 — Pink,		Slieve-Croob, 52, 120, 199	
ibid. — Scurvy-grafs,		Slieve-Donard, its Height,	
ibid. — Wreck, 131		120, 121, 122	
Sea-grafs, the Food of Bar-		Slieve-na-boil-trogh,	82,
nacles,	234		199
Sea-Fish,	238	Slieve-na-grideal, 25, 199	
Seaford,	78	Slieve-neir	82, 120
Sea-pie, a Bird,	228	Slieve-flaing	121
Sea-patrick,	83	Slieve-fnavan, 82, 120, 123	
Sephin, a Mountain,	125	Slieve-sephin	125
Serpyllum,	179	Sloan (Sir Hans)	263
Session-house at Down,	32	Slut-Kelles	3, 44
Shad, a Fish,	237,	Smith (Sir Thomas) his	
Shagge, a Bird,	232	Grants and Attempts, 44	
Sheap River,	143	Smith (Mr.) 252 — Ri-	
Sheep-bridge,	144	chard, ibid, — Thomas,	
Sheep-land,	24, 138	262	
Shells,	15	Smith, Viscount Strang-	
Sheldrake or Skeldrake, a		ford,	41
Bird,	230	Sneezewort	181
Shell and Marle Culture,		Soal	239
13, 15, 81, 83, 88		Soil	108
Sheld-Apple, a Bird, 228		Soland Goose, 231, 234, 242	
Sheriffs of Down and New-		South Rocks	136
town, 5 — Of Ards,		Southwel, 4, — Mr. Se-	
ibid.		cretary, 31, 33, 38	
Shrimps,	238	Spar, Veins of it	186
Sizes in Defect,	254	Speedwel, a Ship lost, 128	
In Excess	255	Spring Vale, or Ballyma-	
Skeath Fish	238	goun	68
Skua, a Bird	229	Spaw waters, 166. — Of	
		T	
		Ardmillan,	

I N D E X.

Ardmillan, <i>ibid.</i> —	Of	Succory	182
Ballynahinch, 78, 175,		Sum of Cattle	134
—Of Cardonnel, 166,		Swan, tame and wild, 232,	
—Of Dromore, 167,		—Island	39
—Of Grangee or			
Granshaw, 166, 168,			
—Of Inishargy, 178,		T.	
—Of Killaghee, 166,			
169,—Of Killough, 19,		Tadorna, a Bird	230
178,—Of Maghere-		Tangle	183
lin, 166, 171,—Of		Tara	67
Newry, 166, 167,—		Tate (Janet)	253, 258
Of Temple-Patrick, 175,		Temperature of the Cli-	
—Of Tierkelly, 166,		mate	108
	170	Temple gaurin, or Goat's	
Spence's River,	143	Church	88
Stalactites, 163,	185	Temple-Patrick	68
Stanhope (Henry)	174	Tenures, Disadvantages of	
Stantons	4	short ones	105
Statues,	32	Terela, and the Richness	
Stephenfon, 4,—James,	75	of the Soil,	15
Stewart (Andrew) his E-		Thombe (Lettice)	24
pitaph,	66	Three Mile Water	128
Stokes's	4	Thrissa, a Fish	237
Stones pitched, 198,	206	Thunder and Lightning,	
Stone Plover	227		190
Stone Curlieu	228	Tide of Stranygore,	134
Stothard (John) 102 —		Tierkelly, 166, 170	
Adam,	104	Tillage, the Advantages of	
Strangford, 6, 41, —Gives		it, 71, 72, 107, 108	
Title to the Smyths, 41,		Titles of Honour, 20, 36,	
271,—Bay, 136, 137,			41
—Lake, 41, 152,—		Tobacco-pipe-Clay,	186
Castle,	41	Tombs, Rocks so called,	
Stranmore	113		128
Stranygore Tide,	134	Toricellian Tube, Experi-	
Streamer, a Fish	235	ments by it	122
Struell Wells	25	Totanus, a Bird	227
Subterraneous Woods	113	Towns	

I N D E X.

Towns principal of C. of Down	6	Vetches	184
Town supposed at Drumboe	73	Village destroyed	15
Towers, round, 29, 82, 219		Vinderius, the Lagan R.	144
Trayl (Hamilton)	78	Viridi ligno (de) Newry Monastery	90
Trees under Ground, Causes of them	113	Ulen, a River in Cumberland	2
—— Do not thrive in the Ardes, 43 — Their saltness from Sea-spry, 80		Ulidia, from whence the Name, 1, 2 — Curcey Conqueror of it	4
Trevor (Edward) Lord Dunganon, 83, 87, — Lieuten. Hugh murdered	93	Uluntii, a People, from whence, and when	2
Trutta Lacustris,	236	Ulagh, a Norwegian	1
Trouts (Sea)	238	Vulpanfer, a Bird	230
Tuath-de-Danans, their original and acquired seats	I	Ulster, from whence its Name, 1 — When divided into Counties	6
Tudge, a Clergyman, murdered	93	Urns and Monuments,	56, 83
Tullach-na-neve, or Saint-Field	6, 71	Urrogh, or White Water,	143
Tullelish	105	Voluntii, see Uluntii.	
Tullamore, or Bryans Ford,	81	Volantium, Elenborough,	2
Turbut,	238, 239		
Tuscan Pass	85		

V.

Vale of Angels, or Bangor	64
Vales, fruitful in Mountains	124
Vervain Mallow	180

W.

Walnut Trees, West Indian	39
Walsh's Castle	41
Wallis, 4 — James,	88
Ward, 4 — Michael,	16, 41, 69, 258
Walker (James)	256
Waring, 4, — William,	105 — Henry, 88, 104
—— Samuel,	104
Waring's	

I N D E X.

Waring's Ford	98	Wicker Boats	3
Waring's Point	141	Widgeon, a species of it,	230
Waring's Town, or Clan-		Wildfoul	97
connel,	7, 104	Willoughby (Hugh)	72
Wafon (Thomas)	252	Wilson	4
Water Lily, white and yel-		Window Lead like Pew-	
low	181	ter	29
Water Gladiole	184	Wind-Mills	42
Water-Rock	138	Winter-Green	181
Water-Ouzel, a Bird,	227	Wooden Slates	103
Water-Creak, a Bird, ibid.		Woodford	104
Water, excellent for Blea-		Woods subterraneous, and	
ching	106	Causes	113
Wells in Cross Island,	133	Women, aged, breeding	
Wells dedicated to Saints,		Children	257
	24, 25, 68		
West, 4.—Henry,	39		
Whillan's, Rocks so called,			
	132		
White's,	4		
White House,	128		
Whiting	238		
Whiting-Pollard	238		
Whiting, Fresh-water,	238		
Whitechurch (Sir Marma-			
duke)	83		

Y.

Yarwhelp, or Yarwip, a	
Bird	227

Z.

Zoophites, or Plant Ani-	
mals	124

The ancient and present State of the county of Down

Dublin 1757

Brit. 502 m

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10281947-5